"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably showers, somewhat lower temperature Monday; probably fair Tuesday; light to moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,995. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

'UNWRITTEN LAW' WON THAW JUROR

"We Never Thought He Had Been Insane," Declares David Robinson, Foreman.

TALKS AFTER SEEING HARRY

Arbiter Says "We" Considered He Had a Right to Kill Stanford White.

THAW NOW IN PHILADELPHIA

Takes Another Surf Bath at Atlantic City Before Resuming His Journey to Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—Harry K. Thaw left here for Philadelphia today, saying he would spend the night there and probably go on to Pittsburgh, where his mother is awaiting him, tomorrow. Interest in Thaw's movements was overshadowed, however, by a statement made after a conference with him by David Robinson, foreman of the jury which returned a verdict before Justice Hendrick in New York that Thaw was sane.

Mr. Robinson said that the "unwritten" or "natural" law had influenced the finding in favor of Stanford White's slayer, and that the jury in that latest sanity hearing had thought Thaw never had been insane. He said also that he knew all about the Thaw case when he became a juror, as he had read about former proceedings carefully in the newspapers.

Mr. Robinson's disclosures were significant in comparison with two points in Justice Hendrick's charge. The Justice instructed the jurors: "I want you to exclude any feeling of sympathy for this man or any feeling that may have been caused by emotion shown by his mother."

Justice Hendrick's Charge.

The Justice also directed that the jury must assume that Thaw was insane when he killed Stanford White, as he had been so adjudged, and that Thaw was insane at the time of the various habeas corpus proceedings, after which he was returned to Matteawan.

The interview was given this morning, when newspaper men sought out Mr. Robinson at Thaw's request. The ex-foreman did not pretend to speak officially for all the jurymen, but he frequently used the collective "we."

Mr. Robinson took exception to editorials in THE TIMES and The Sun published the day following Thaw's release. He said that he was going to call the jury together soon, and that resolutions probably would be adopted condemning these comments. He didn't think that the editorial writers had any grounds for calling Thaw a murderer, as he had been acquitted of that charge.

"Was it the view of the jury that Thaw had never been insane?" he was asked.

"Yes, we thought he had never been insane."

"Then, if he never was crazy, doesn't it follow that he was guilty of murder?"

Cites Thaw Case Parallel.

"Not at all," replied Mr. Robinson. "I have served on juries before. I was on a jury in the Smith-Rushton case in Savannah, back in the eighties, which was a good bit more famous than the Frank case. Smith killed Rushton because of the latter's relations with Smith's wife, and we acquitted Smith. It seemed to us, considering all circumstances, that that was the idea in the Thaw case."

"Did they know when you were polled as a juryman in this case that you had served in the Smith-Rushton case?"

"I told them I had served in a murder case in another State."

"And in reaching your verdict in the Thaw case, you were guided by the same considerations which caused you to declare Smith not guilty of murder?"

"Precisely so."

"If Thaw should kill another man, whether under the influence of liquor or not, would you as a juror consider yourself responsible?"

"No. I would consider Thaw on the same basis as any man who kills under aggravating circumstances. Thaw would only kill for a woman."

"Would not you even consider that you had made a mistake in considering him sane?"

"No, we would not."

Questioned about the part that the "unwritten" law played in the deliberations of the jury, Mr. Robinson said:

"There is no question about the unwritten law. I don't believe much in it. But we all know that in cases where a man kills another in defense of his honor juries acquit him, not only in the South, but in the North, and right in New York."

"You think, then, do you, that Thaw had a right to kill Stanford White?"

"All things considered, we did," Mr. Robinson replied. "I don't call this the unwritten law. I call it the natural law."

"And it doesn't necessarily imply that a man is crazy under such circumstances?"

"Certainly not. Lots of sane men commit murder."

"Insanity the Only Defense."

"And all the jurors thought the same way about it?"

"I understand so. We all understood that insanity was the only defense that Thaw could put in."

It developed also that the Smith-Rushton case had been one of the subjects discussed in the jury room while the jurors were considering evidence as to Thaw's sanity. Mr. Robinson said that such questions formed part of the deliberations.

Mr. Robinson was asked about the charge by Justice Hendrick.

"You say that you didn't consider Thaw insane at any time?" a reporter asked. "Does that mean that you did not hold yourselves bound by the Justice's charge that as a matter of law you had to assume that Thaw was insane at the time he killed Mr. White, and also that he was insane as late

Continued on Page 5.

HOPE FOR COMPROMISE IN WELSH COAL STRIKE

Employers May Make Immediate Concessions of Most of the Men's Demands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—Hopeful developments in the Welsh coal mining dispute are forecast by the Cardiff correspondent of The Daily News, who telegraphs as follows:

"This evening there is a slight rift in the lowering clouds, and a slender streak of sunshine illumines the gloom. A new and simple path to peace has been pointed out and seems to be acceptable in quarters that vitally matter. Necessarily there is a good deal of reticence about the matter in quarters that are likely to know, but I should not be surprised if it took the form of conceding immediately all the men's terms except stipulating for a three years' agreement; that then the matters now in dispute should be referred to a tribunal under the Munitions act, which tribunal would decide as to the marginal differences between the award of Mr. Runciman and the full demands of the men; that the men would be ordered back and go at once with an honorable undertaking to abide the result of the tribunal's decision. If this confirmed the full demands, all well and good; if it decided something short, then the balance would be taken back from the men. In the meantime the Government, ordering or awarding full concessions, would guarantee the employers against any loss caused by that part of the demands which the tribunal should ultimately award.

"Upon lines of this sort, I am told, a settlement can be obtained. It would be a compromise. The men would get the immediate concession of their demands, except the three years' agreement, but subject to the arbitration of the tribunal upon those points now already conceded. The employers would get the guarantee of the Government to cover a temporary loss upon the points not finally adjudged by the tribunal. The Government would secure the inestimable advantage of an immediate resumption of work."

A Cardiff dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"The normal output of the Welsh coalfield, affected by the strike, is well over 100,000 tons a day, or roughly 1,000,000 tons a week. It seems now impossible to get the men back to work before Wednesday even if the strike finishes then, by which time 1,000,000 tons of the finest coal will have been lost.

"But the loss is greater than this. Already important industrial concerns are closing down through lack of coal. These concerns, counting on the nearness of the pits, had little storing room and depended virtually on day to day supplies. The greatest of them is the Ebby vale steel, coal and iron works, where the shortage of coal has caused the damping down of coke ovens and blast furnaces of the plant, upon which other plants, employing 6,000 men, are directly dependent.

"Another big concern, the Graigola Patent Fuel Works at Swansea, employing 2,000 men, besides its own colliers is stopped, also the Crown Preserved Coal Company, the Anchor Patent Fuel Company, and the Star Patent Fuel Company.

"There are many other Welsh concerns, such for instance as the Atlantic and Pacific Fuel Company and many of the South Wales steel and tinplate concerns, which cannot run much longer without fresh supplies. The coal and iron railways are stopped and by Wednesday the coal dockers will be idle."

BOMB FOR A CUNARDER HIDDEN IN HER COAL

Unexpected Transfer of Fuel in Transit, Due to Damaged Car, Leads to Discovery.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—An accident to a coal car on the Pennsylvania Railroad was responsible for the discovery today at Morrisville, near here, of what is believed to be a high explosive bomb intended to destroy a Cunard Line steamship. The coal was consigned to the Cunard Steamship Company at New York.

The car which was damaged had been loaded with coal in the mining region of Pennsylvania. To prevent the loss of coal in transit the car was left in the Morrisville railroad yard so that its load could be transferred to another car, and the transfer was begun today.

While the coal was passing from the damaged car through a chute to another car, a workman saw a dark object about twenty inches long and tapering down from ten to six inches in diameter, as it slid down the coal chute.

It was quickly dug out and examined by James G. Ashborn, a former navy man, who is employed as a machinist at the yard. Mr. Ashborn found the object to be of tin and to contain a black substance, which he believed to be a mixture containing gun powder and some other explosive. He said he was sure the contents were highly explosive. The supposed bomb will be sent to an expert for examination.

There was great excitement among employes in the yard when the bomb was discovered, and the engineer of the train moved the car a safe distance away for fear of an explosion. It is believed that the bomb was intended to explode when thrown into a furnace aboard a Cunard ship.

Captain D. J. Roberts, marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, said last night:

"We order coal for our ships from the Berwind White depot at Communipaw as it is required for them, and no one can tell which lighter is going to a Cunard steamer until the barge Captain gets his instructions from the Superintendent of the depot.

"We have thought of the possibility of secreting explosives in the coal, and have an Inspector on every lighter watching the coal as it is conveyed to the ship. It is handled again by the firemen working in the bunkers and finally by the coal trimmers and firemen on the voyage before the coal reaches the furnaces. By these means it would be difficult for a bomb to pass without being detected.

"No precaution is neglected in watching out for safety. The Orduna only takes on 1,000 tons of coal in New York, and it is ready alongside for the men to start work at 6 o'clock in the morning."

HINTS THAT SWEDEN MIGHT ENTER WAR

Premier Says She Wishes to Remain at Peace, but Not at Any Price.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Copenhagen says:

"That it is not impossible that Sweden will enter the war was indicated by a speech of the Swedish Premier, Dr. Hammarskjold, in replying to a deputation representing the Peace Congress recently held in Varberg. The Premier said:

"'The Swedish Government sincerely desires to remain neutral, but it does not necessarily follow that peace can be maintained. It is as dangerous to believe Sweden favors war as to believe that she favors peace at any price.'"

FRANK SURVIVES ASSASSIN'S KNIFE

Jugular Vein Partly Severed by Convict's Attack, but He Is Expected to Recover.

SLASHED WHILE HE SLEPT

Assailant, the Murderer of Two Men, Asserts That He Was Not Prompted to the Act.

FRANK BRAVE IN CRISIS

Not Afraid to Die, and Begs That Assailant Be Forgiven—Governor Plans Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 18.—Leo M. Frank, whose throat was cut by William Creen, a fellow-convict at the Georgia Prison Farm here, late last night, the jugular vein being partly severed, is believed to have a good chance for recovery. It was feared for a time that he would die from loss of blood, but the hemorrhage was checked in quick time, and now the attending physicians says the wounded man has something more than a fighting chance for his life.

Frank was reported late tonight as resting well. He had regained his normal pulse. Two trained nurses have been employed to care for him.

The attack on the famous life prisoner was sudden, savage and unprovoked. The assailant, a murderer who has killed two men, also is serving a life sentence.

Frank was quartered at night in a dormitory with about one hundred other prisoners, and occupied a bunk about forty feet from one of the two doors to the large room. Creen's bunk was the fourth from his. No prisoner is allowed to leave his place without permission from one of the two guards stationed at the dormitory at night.

Seized Frank by the Hair.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Creen called out for permission to get up, and it was granted. He started down the line of bunks toward the one occupied by Frank. As he reached it he seized Frank by the hair and delivered one blow with a butcher knife, which he had concealed. A guard rushed to the bunk and prevented Creen from striking again.

Among the prisoners who rushed to Frank's aid were two physicians, one of whom also was serving a life term for murder. They gave first aid and treated the wound until Dr. Guy Compton, the prison physician, was summoned from his home, half a mile away. The three men took twenty-five stitches in Frank's neck. Dr. H. J. Rosenberg, the Frank family physician, arrived from Atlanta today with two nurses. He said that while the patient's condition was serious, he had a good chance for life.

Mrs. Frank was in Milledgeville at the home of J. M. Burns. She was not told of the attack until after the physicians had finished their work. She became hysterical, but later was calmed and was taken to the prison hospital.

The cut extends from the front of the neck around the left side to almost the middle of the back of the neck. Neither the windpipe nor the spinal cord is hurt, but the jugular vein is partly severed. The physicians' greatest fear tonight was that some of the stitches might slip. There is danger, also, of a new rupture from a coughing spell.

In trying to fight off his assailant Frank got gashes in both hands from the knife, but these wounds are not serious.

After his wounds had been dressed Frank turned to the physicians and asked: "I am going to die?"

"We don't know," replied Dr. Compton. "You are in a serious condition and will have to be quiet."

Not Afraid to Die.

"If I am going to die," replied Frank, "I am not afraid. Nothing stands between me and God. I hope that the man who attacked me will be forgiven."

Frank knew of the demonstrations against the action of Governor Slaton in commuting his sentence and also of threats to take him from the prison farm by force. Those who reached his side first after he was wounded believe he had all this in mind when he said: "I guess they have got me now."

Everybody who has been at Frank's bedside has commented on his calmness and fortitude. For some time he thought he was going to die, but throughout he maintained marked courage, never uttering any complaint.

Frank's constitution, which stood him in such good stead throughout his fight for life in the courts, seems unimpaired. He was somewhat worn down when brought to the State Farm, being probably sixty pounds lighter than when arrested, accused of the murder of Mary Phagan, but he had taken on flesh since his arrival here and was getting strong and robust through working much of the time in the open air with other convicts, hence the great loss of blood that he has suffered has not caused a complete collapse. He is weak, but he has nerve.

Frank asked the prison doctors again today if they thought he would live.

"You have a good chance," he was told. Frank smiled.

"Don't punish the man who attacked me," he said. "I have nothing to fear. I will be able to prove to the world that I am innocent of the crime of which they accuse me if they give me a chance."

"Doctor," he said later, "I am going to live. I must live. I must vindicate myself."

Life Saved by Murderer.

Dr. Rosenberg, Frank's Atlanta physician, complimented the prison doctors, saying their prompt action saved Frank's life. Dr. J. M. McNaughton, who is serving a life term for murder, is being congratulated for the part he played. It was he who rendered the first aid, clamping the gushing vein and stopping the hemorrhage. Dr. McNaughton says Frank surely would have bled to death in five minutes. He is much pleased over saving the life of his fellow prisoner.

Creen, Frank's assailant, appears composed as he lies on a cot in the big dormitory with his legs chained to a concrete post. The report that he had been placed in a dungeon is untrue; there are no cells in this prison.

According to Creen's own statement he has killed two men. One of these was Tobe Reese, whom he killed eight years ago. Of that crime he was acquitted on a plea of self-defense. He killed O. S. Kitchens three years ago, and for that crime received a life sen-

Continued on Page 4.

SARONY PORTRAITS WITHIN REACH, $5 for 3. 364 5th Av. (34th St.)—Advt.

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A strong organization has been formed to work for a permanent non-partisan tariff commission, and it will shortly begin a nation-wide campaign. An article will tell of the project

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DELAY ARMS STRIKE; MAY AVERT TROUBLE

Leaders Consent to Wait 48 Hours Before Calling Out Machinists at Bridgeport Plants

AT NEW YORKER'S REQUEST

Who Is Financially Interested—Manufacturers Skeptical—Labor View of Bridgeport's War Boom.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 18.—After J. J. Keppler, International Vice President of the Machinists' Union, had issued formal order this afternoon for the machinists to strike at the Remington Arms plant tomorrow at Noon, John A. Johnson, Vice President of the Structural Iron Workers, came to this city from New York and announced that, in response to a personal appeal from a New Yorker financially interested in Bridgeport factories, he had agreed to delay calling the walkout for forty-eight hours.

Mr. Johnson refused to reveal the name of the man. He did say that he was connected with neither the Remington Company nor the Stewart Construction Company. This man, said Mr. Johnson, realized what a calamity a general strike throughout New England would be at this time.

"I left Bridgeport yesterday afternoon, and went to New York," said Mr. Johnson. "As soon as I reached my office there I found a telephone message from this man, a friend of mine, who is not connected with any labor organization. He told me that he believed he could do something to settle the difficulty."

Mr. Johnson said he understood an effort would be made to have Major W. G. Penfield, works manager of the Remington Arms & Ammunition Company, enter into conference with the labor representatives.

It was pointed out to Mr. Johnson that the two days' delay would give the machinists time to strengthen their organization, which is not over strong in the Remington cartridge plant. He scoffed at the intimation that the union men had shown the white feather.

Mr. Keppler said that it was planned to call out first the men in the Remington Arms plant, next those in the cartridge factory and then those in all factories having sub-contracts from the Remington Company. He insisted that any material delay in granting the demands would result in a general strike throughout New England.

The strike fever seems to be in the air. The workmen are prosperous and have money in bank. The pleasure question of proper union affiliation of the millwrights has faded into insignificance; it is now one of a general demand for better hours and closed shops.

All Bridgeport breathed easier when the news came that the strike would not be declared. The men ordered to walk out of the Remington arms plant were 150 machinists, 200 hod carriers, 50 riggers, 50 sheet-metal workers, and 50 die sinkers and drop forgers. It had been planned to have these men make a demonstration in front of the Remington U. M. C. plant and to parade through the city.

Guards Threaten to Strike, Too.

In addition the 700 guards at the Remington plants agreed that they would not risk their lives in a strike for $15.10 a week, and had planned to walk out when the machinists struck. The Remington people say that most of these guards are retired United States soldiers. The labor officials deny this.

"I have agreed to Mr. Johnson's request to delay the strike for one or two days," said Mr. Keppler, "but this does not mean that either the machinists or the Remington people have backed down. It means simply that organized labor agrees with the interested New Yorker that a strike would be a body blow to Bridgeport, and we are opposed to the needless destruction of the city's prosperity. If this mediator can obtain a conference for us with the Remington people he will have done something. I hope the delay will bring about a settlement."

Manufacturers of Bridgeport were tonight inclined to be skeptical as to the assigned reason for the delay. They maintain that the machinists are not well enough organized in Bridgeport to conduct a successful strike. On the other hand, the labor leaders are firm in their declaration that they will insist on nothing less than the original demands—a permanent eight-hour day in all the Remington plants, recognition of millwrights as metal workers and a minimum scale of wages.

There was much sub-surface discontent among the machinists over the delay. The men are anxious to start the fight for a strictly "closed" New England with an eight-hour day in all shops.

A new grievance was added by the peremptory dismissal of thirty-five union machinists from the plant of the Bullard Manufacturing Company. Union officials demand that any settlement shall include the reinstatement of these men.

Leaders Angry at Gompers.

Strike leaders here did not conceal their anger today at a published statement of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, that offers of money had been made to labor men in Bridgeport to force the strike. This recalled vividly the charge by Major Penfield that pro-German money was back of the move to tie up the manufacture of arms for the Allies. The Major is said to have the affidavits of several labor men, including that of Ernest O'Brien, ex-business agent of the Carpenters' Union, that twice he was offered $200 to call his men off the arms plant construction work.

Simon Lake, the inventor, head of the Lake Torpedo Boat Construction Company, at whose plant the patternmakers struck yesterday, and which would be tied up by a strike of the machinists, was asked today what he thought of the talk of outside influences.

"I have no direct evidence," he replied. "But if I were a German and wanted to tie up the manufacture of arms for enemies I would not hesitate to approach some of these labor agitators. As for the patternmakers, I am a patternmaker myself, and I know that some patternmakers are worth more than others. They have struck on the demand that all receive the same pay. I regard that as opposed to the American Constitution, which gives a man a right to advance himself. I shall

Continued on Page 4.

TALK IN HUNGARY OF OUTBREAK HERE

London Hears Count Tisza Would "Mobilize" Austrians and Hungarians in America

TO CLOSE ARMS FACTORIES

Gossip in Premier's Club About Using Force to Stop American Sales to Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent says:

"It is stated that the Government contemplates the mobilization of the American Austrians and Hungarians, of whom there are some 6,000,000 in the United States, so as to interfere with the manufacture of war material, if the American Government will not meet the demands of the central empires. One of the members of Count Tisza's club said:

"'It is a great mistake on the part of America to believe that we are utterly powerless, for if the worst comes to the worst, we have more than 15,000,000 men, mostly in the Eastern States—Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians—who are ready to menace the business of the munition manufacturers.'

"It is not quite clear what all this means unless it refers to the bombs and revolvers of Mr. Morgan's assailant, Muenter, who is feted in Vienna and Munich as a German martyr. There are 3,000 Hungarian societies in America which can create trouble and foment strikes, but for such an undertaking a central organization or body is necessary, and the American authorities may have something to say on that subject. Underground agitation, on the other hand, would be of very little use. Moreover, though there are many thousands of Hungarians employed in factories in America, turning out war material for England and the Allies, and, though the agents of the German organizations are doing their best to impress them with their ideas, these people pay little or no heed to them.

"Count Tisza, in giving his followers some idea of his policy, is reported to have said something to this effect: 'We have been at war almost a year now, and have tried to behave modestly, as every great military power should behave. We have worked hard and shed our blood and spent our money until we have achieved a position in the war which justifies our taking into consideration the unfriendly attitude and pretensions of certain neutrals, who interpret neutrality entirely in defiance of the spirit of the word and in accordance with their own interests and sentiments. We think the time has arrived when we should take a stand, and in the name of right and justice raise a protest against the menacing and disloyal attitude of certain neutral States.'

"These general phrases are said to relate partly to Rumania and partly to America, but the Premier did not give any indication as to the precise steps he would take."

8,083,891 Teutons Here in 1910.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The census of 1910 showed that there were then in the United States 2,501,333 natives of Germany, 1,174,973 natives of Austria, and 495,609 natives of Hungary. This makes a total of 4,171,915 natives of the central empires in the United States. In addition there were 709,070 American born persons both of whose parents were natives of Austria; 3,911,847 native born persons both of whose parents were born in Germany, and 191,095 native born persons both of whose parents were born in Hungary. There were also in the United States at the time of the 1910 census 117,565 native born persons one of whose parents was born in Austria, 1,869,590 native born persons one of whose parents was born in Germany, and 13,568 native born persons one of whose parents was born in Hungary.

The total number of Germans, Austrians and Hungarians and native born persons both of whose parents were born in Germany, Austria or Hungary was 8,083,891. Even allowing for any increase in this Austrian, German and Hungarian population due to natural increase and immigration the estimate of 15,000,000 male Germans, Austrians and Hungarians made by one of the members of Count Tisza's club is plainly a great exaggeration. The figures given above include women and children whose numbers must be subtracted to get at the total number of men who might be employed in munitions factories and the exaggeration is little modified if to the total is added the 2,000,723 native born persons, one of whose parents was of German, Austrian or Hungarian birth.

Of the 2,501,333 natives of Germany who were in the United States in 1910, 436,011 were in New York, 319,199 were in Illinois, 233,384 in Wisconsin, 196,202 in Pennsylvania, 131,586 in Michigan, 109,623 in Minnesota, 175,096 in Ohio, and 122,880 in New Jersey. These are the only States that had persons of German birth numbering more than 100,000. There were 76,307 Germans in California, 62,179 in Indiana, 98,759 in Iowa, 88,226 in Missouri, 57,302 in Nebraska, and 44,929 in Texas.

Of the 1,174,973 natives of Austria who were in the United States in 1910, 146,025 were in Illinois, 35,455 in Massachusetts, 31,034 in Michigan, 37,121 in Minnesota, 24,362 in Nebraska, 36,779 in New Jersey, 245,004 in New York, 72,887 in Ohio, 251,774 in Pennsylvania, and 38,692 in Wisconsin.

Of the 495,609 natives of Hungary in the United States in 1910, 99,859 were in Illinois, 47,610 in New Jersey, 96,848 in New York, 85,881 in Ohio, and 123,498 in Pennsylvania. No other State had more than 15,000 natives of Hungary in its population.

The London Morning Post dispatch from Budapest quotes the member of Count Tisza's Club as saying that more than 15,000,000 Austrian, German, and Hungarian men in the United States were "mostly in the Eastern States." By geographical divisions the natives of Germany, Austria, and Hungary were distributed in the United States in 1910 as follows:

	Germany.	Austria-Hungary.
New England	70,207	80,490
Middle Atlantic	754,993	821,408
East North Central	821,443	479,730
West North Central	443,539	140,550
South Atlantic	93,257	30,584
East South Central	28,523	4,782
West South Central	69,769	29,280
Mountain	42,808	36,624
Pacific	123,633	40,775

Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 6, 11, 15 and 16 today.—Advt.

PRESIDENT RETURNING TO CAPITAL; MAY TELL BERLIN ANOTHER ATTACK WILL FORCE US TO MEANS OF REDRESS

Throngs Greet the President on Way to Washington; Guarded by Many Federal and Railway Detectives

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S TRAIN, New Haven, Conn., July 18.—President Wilson today brought to a close the longest vacation he has had since entering the White House. He left Cornish, N. H., this afternoon, and will arrive in Washington early tomorrow morning, prepared to give immediate consideration to the German situation and other diplomatic problems.

The President has given careful and detailed study to the last German note on submarine warfare, and is fully prepared to discuss all its phases with Secretary Lansing and other members of his Cabinet. Definite action is expected by the President's friends in the near future.

Despite the fact that no details of the President's return trip were given out in advance, he was greeted by large crowds at every stop this afternoon. At several places he stepped out on the rear platform of his car and shook hands with as many persons as time permitted.

The President was greeted here by Secretary Houston of the Agricultural Department, who was returning to Washington after a visit to the north shore of Massachusetts, where he talked with Colonel E. M. House several times.

The President was more closely guarded on the present trip than ever before. He was accompanied by a personal escort of Secret Service men and train detectives provided by the New Haven Railway. Lehigh Valley & Hudson Railroad detectives will accompany him after he leaves the New Haven system. His car was switched from the White Mountain train to the Washington express at this place.

GERMANS PIERCE RUSSIAN LINES

Teutonic Legions Make Terrific Attacks Along the Whole Front of 1,000 Miles.

MACKENSEN PUSHING NORTH

Hindenburg's Fourth Drive at Warsaw Rolling Defenders Back Toward Narew River.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—The Russian front, running from the Baltic in the north to Bessarabia in the south, a distance of nearly a thousand miles, is being subjected to violent attacks by the Germans and Austrians, and in places has, according to the German official report, been pierced.

In the Baltic provinces General von Bülow, who is using large forces of cavalry, has crossed the Windau River and is moving toward Riga. In the Przasnysz district Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is making his fourth attempt to reach Warsaw, has twice broken the Russian lines and compelled the defenders to retire toward the Narew River.

In southern Poland, after a period of inactivity, Field Marshal von Mackensen is again on the move and claims to have captured some Russian advance positions, which stood between him and his objective, the Lublin-Cholm railway.

Simultaneously with these attacks, which are the main ones, the Austro-German armies are on the offensive west of the Vistula River, in central Poland, and along the Dniester River in Galicia. As was the case in the drive through western Galicia, the Russians are fighting stubbornly, and on occasion are turning and delivering vicious blows at their opponents. But whether they will be able to hold their present lines is problematical.

The probability of the Russians having to evacuate Warsaw, which is threatened by von Hindenburg in the north and von Mackensen in the south, is being seriously discussed. The possibility of a further retreat, however, is being calmly considered in Russia, where the old theory that the further the enemy is drawn into the country the worse it is for him buoys up their hopes of final victory.

For the present Berlin is the only capital celebrating, and again Field Marshal von Hindenburg, whose success in the Przasnysz is the cause of it, is being lauded.

Main Movement Still in South.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—With active fighting progressing along five distinct Russian fronts, the renewed German operations between the Vistula and the Bug assume primary importance.

The German tentative objectives in the Baltic, Narew and Suwalki districts, in which, military observers say, the Germans have gained some ground without real advantage, owing to the great strength and defensibility of the secondary Russian positions, are merely repetitions of former assaults which, though energetically conducted, never have had a more serious purpose than diverting the Russian troops away from the main theatre.

But the movement toward Lublin and Cholm stands out from the northern attack as a distinct military venture, and it is their opinion that on it the Teutons have decided to rest the entire fate of their Galician and Polish campaign.

Here, without railroads or any facilities for transportation such as are afforded along the northern front, the Austro-Germans apparently are ignoring the possibility of weak rear communications, and, conducting their large operations seemingly without a suitable base, have redoubled their efforts to reach the Lublin-Cholm line. Military observers coming from this front say that the lack of railroad communications has been met by the Germans with new and specially designed auto transports.

The advancing Austro-German line toward Cholm and Lublin has reached the apex of the left bank of the Wieprz River, near Krastnostav, eight miles from an important railroad line connecting Cholm and Lublin. Their present endeavor seems to be to bring up the flanks bent back toward the Vistula

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TURKS' COLLAPSE BELIEVED NEAR

London and Athens Hear End Is Imminent Because of Lack of Ammunition.

PRESSURE ON RUMANIA

Teuton Troops Mass on Border to Back Impending Ultimatum to Save Turkish Ally.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—Reports which have reached England during the last few days regarding the Dardanelles operations, and particularly the Turkish means of defense, have led to the prediction that a victory, which will place Constantinople at the Allies' mercy, will be reached within six weeks.

Generally speaking, this confident expectation is regarded as ultra-optimistic, but it originates in a quarter which deserves attention.

In this connection the following dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from its Athens correspondent is significant:

"The great scarcity of munitions in Turkey is about to lead the Governments of Germany and Austria to take extremely serious steps. It has been already reported that consignments of munitions of war from Germany for Turkey have been held up in Rumania. The Russian newspaper Russko Slovo states that the Governments of the central empires are preparing a note to Rumania on this question, which is one of life and death to Austro-German hopes in Turkey.

"Inquiries in diplomatic circles here today tend to show that the Russko Slovo's statement is quite correct. I learned that the note will take a form akin to an ultimatum. Austro-German troops are now being concentrated on the Rumanian frontier as a means of exerting pressure on the Bucharest Government before the note is handed to it.

"The whole position of Turkey's army in the Gallipoli Peninsula is in the balance. Unless Turkey can obtain immediately large consignments of ammunition I am informed that the stubborn defense of her army in the Peninsula is doomed to crumble dramatically, and that at an early date. A very reliable informant tells me that information received from Constantinople is to the effect that the present available supplies will be exhausted in little over a fortnight.

"Germany lately has been speeding up work at the two arsenals which Turkey has. The output of shells has been raised from a few scores per day to 500, but even such an increased supply is hopelessly inadequate for the gigantic needs of the campaign."

One week ago it became known that large concessions of territory—including Bessarabia, which is Russian and has not yet been conquered—had been offered by Austria to Rumania either to remain neutral for the remainder of the war or to join the central empires against the entente allies, and that one month had been given to the Bucharest Government in which to make up its mind.

About the same time the Austrian and German newspapers began to publish articles complaining of action on Rumania in holding up war munitions which had been consigned to Turkey by way of the Rumanian railroad system, and making the open threat that unless the munitions were allowed to pass the independence of the little kingdom would be seriously jeopardized. It was hinted also that it would be the part of wisdom to accept Austria's invitation to take an active part in the war as an ally of the Germanic powers.

It was assumed from this that it was a serious shortage of ammunition in Turkey which had decided Germany to force the situation in the Balkans to a head and if it be true that an ultimatum is to be delivered to Rumania over the munitions question before the time allotted in which to disclose her position toward the Central Empires, it would appear that the position of Turkey has become desperate, and that Germany has information that the proposal of neutrality or alliance will be rejected by Rumania.

BULGARS REBUFF TURKS.

Said to Have Stopped Railway Communication, Ending Negotiations.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—"A Ministerial order was issued today," says The Times's Sofia correspondent under date of Thursday, "definitely suspending railway communication with Turkey. The step appears to have been

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NEXT NOTE TO BE SHORT

President and Lansing Believed to Have Agreed on German Policy.

READY TO END DISCUSSION

Likely to Notify Kaiser's Government That We Stand Firmly on Original Demands.

ORDUNA CASE A FACTOR

Washington Takes Serious View of Incident—Officials Await Full Information.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—With President Wilson's return to Washington tomorrow the Government will enter upon what is expected to be one of the most important weeks in the history of the Wilson Administration. The chief problem involved is the character of the response to be made to Germany's virtual refusal to acknowledge the justice of the principles laid down by the President in his protests against the sinking of the Lusitania and the German submarine warfare generally. This must be settled, and beyond it the President and his advisers must determine what shall be the action of the United States if German submarines continue to attack vessels carrying Americans.

The submarine attack on the British steamer Orduna, with twenty-one Americans aboard, has served to intensify a situation already full of danger. It is realized here that the President and his advisors have confronting them an exceedingly delicate problem. It is believed, however, that in the minds of all of them there is already practical agreement as to what course the Government will adopt in dealing with Germany.

While the President's view of the matter has not been disclosed, it is believed that he is ready to inform Germany that further discussion of the controversy over the submarine warfare is useless and that this Government intends to maintain its guaranteed rights under well-established principles of international law. This will be equivalent to saying that if there are any further submarine attacks on American merchant vessels or lives of Americans are placed in peril by them this Government will adopt measures of redress. In these circumstances the responsibility for a break in friendly relations would be placed on Germany.

President Arrives Today.

The President is scheduled to reach Washington early tomorrow morning. He is understood to be bringing with him a rough draft of a tentative outline of the note that will be sent to the German Government. As the President has had a week for the consideration of the German communication and has exchanged views with Secretary Lansing, it is the belief here that the response will be drafted at once and sent promptly. That its text will be brief and to the point there is little room for doubt.

The attention of Secretary Lansing has not been called officially to the Orduna attack. This was announced at the State Department and was regarded as meaning that no action would be taken until full information of the attack had been secured. Two circumstances connected with the Orduna attack have impressed Washington with the serious aspect that the incident may give to the present disquieting situation between Germany and the United States. One of these is that the submarine appears to have fired a torpedo at the Orduna without any warning. This is directly contrary to the requirement of international law, upon the observance of which this Government has insisted in its several notes to Germany. The other circumstance is that the Orduna was west-bound and the commander of the submarine must have known that she was going away from instead of toward England, and therefore could not have been carrying contraband of war to Germany's enemies.

Wants All the Facts.

The United States Government will seek all the facts connected with the attack from the most reliable sources. The main fact to be determined is whether the British passenger steamer was warned to halt before she tried to escape from the submarine. It is conceded that an effort to escape after a warning to halt has been given releases the attacking vessel from obligation to show any consideration.

The accounts of the Captain and passengers of the Orduna agree, however, that no one aboard the steamer knew a submarine was near until a torpedo swished near her stern.

ORDUNA'S PASSENGERS COOL.

Lifeboat Drill Believed to Have Prepared Them for Attack.

The Rev. William J. Archer of Belfast, who was a passenger on the Orduna with his wife, said yesterday that the only persons who saw the torpedo were the two lookout men and two second-cabin passengers. They were standing on deck aft and looking over the taffrail at the time. However, many other persons saw the oily trail of the missile afterward.

"I think that the calmness of the passengers under the stress of the great excitement," the Rev. Mr. Archer said, "was largely due to the lifeboat drill the passengers were put through on Thursday evening after the Orduna left Liverpool. In my opinion it would be a good plan to have a similar drill on every ship leaving port no matter whether there is peace or war.

"I had an idea that something might happen and neither my wife nor I undressed on Thursday night. We came on deck at 5 o'clock Friday morning

because that was the hour at which I considered the ship would be in the centre of the danger zone.

"I did not see the torpedo and knew nothing of the attack until the low boom of a gun sounded on the still morning air. My wife and I went aft and through my glasses I saw the German submarine right astern with five men in her bow working the gun. One shot fell astern, another went over our heads and fell into the water near the bridge, while a third passed about thirty yards to starboard. I saw the shell quite distinctly and estimated that it was a twelve-pounder or three-inch shell. It was the able manner in which Captain Taylor kept his ship stern on to the submarine that prevented the German gunner from disabling the Orduna. I counted six shots. The submarine was about three miles off at first and fully four and a half when the last shot was fired at us."

The clergyman said that the Adriatic passed the Orduna under the escort of three torpedo boat destroyers, but the Government evidently did not think it necessary to protect an outward-bound vessel.

The 112 passengers in the second cabin drew up a testimonial to Captain Taylor and the crew.

Dr. James Pointon, the surgeon of the Orduna, who was on the Lusitania until the trip before she was torpedoed, said yesterday that he never saw passengers behave more courageously in face of danger than those of the Orduna.

"I did not have a single case of nervousness or hysteria to attend to after the attack of the submarine was over," he added, "which I think was remarkable, considering that we had eighty women and forty children among the 227 passengers on board. The drill on Thursday night seemed to have given the passengers perfect faith in the skill and ability of Captain Taylor and his crew."

The officers of the White Star liner Cymric, which arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, said that they did not see anything of the submarine which attacked the Orduna. The wireless operator on the Cymric picked up the message sent out by the Orduna and heard the vessels answering her, so Captain F. E. Beadnell decided not to turn the Cymric back. She had left Liverpool on July 7, a day ahead of the Orduna, and at 6 o'clock Friday morning she was fifty miles southwest of the Cunarder's position. On Saturday the Orduna passed the Cymric and wirelessed the message that she had been fired at and escaped injury, which was placed on the bulletin board for the passengers to read.

UPSETS LUSITANIA EXCUSES.

London Press Comment on the Attack on the Orduna.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"The Orduna case makes mincemeat of the German official excuses for the sinking of the Lusitania. The German Foreign Office told the United States that the Lusitania was sunk because she was alleged to be armed and because she was bringing munitions to England. The pretexts were very flimsy, but they were official.

"Yet while President Wilson is still considering a further reply the Orduna steams into New York with a story wholly destructive of them.

"She was attacked by a German submarine, first by torpedo, and then by shell fire. She could not have been supposed to be bringing munitions to Great Britain, for at the time she was engaged on an outward journey from England to United States. She could not have been supposed to be armed, for the submarine pursued her on the surface with fearless shell fire, to which she made no reply.

"There is no conceivable explanation of the attack except that it was deliberately intended to expose the noncombatant and neutral passengers to the fate of those carried by the Lusitania and the Falaba. Speed and good navigation alone preserved them from it."

The Daily Telegraph regards the attack on the Orduna as a confession that in spite of all protests on the part of neutral countries and protestations on its part in the case of the Lusitania, Germany is unrepentant. The Telegraph says:

"These crimes against humanity are to continue; unprotected men, defenseless women and innocent children are deliberately to be done to death irrespective of their nationality. Germany has advertised yet once more that she recognizes no law of God or man. She is as fixed in her lawless purposes as she was before the 1,200 souls on board the Lusitania had been murdered and the American Government had lodged its solemn protest in the name of the whole human family."

LONDON, July 19. — Commenting on the attack by a German submarine on the Orduna, The Daily Graphic says:

"This latest outrage may help convince the American people that the German Government attaches no more weight to President Wilson's dispatches than to any other scraps of paper."

EDITORS SEE DANGER IN ORDUNA INCIDENT

Newspaper Comment Deals With Its Effect on Negotiations With Germany.

Editorial comment on the Orduna incident, as gathered by THE NEW YORK TIMES from the press of the country, goes generally upon the assumption that the Cunarder was attacked without warning, and the writers for the most part recognize the gravity of the attack as affecting future negotiations with Germany. Following are excerpts from the editorials of New York and out-of-town newspapers of today's date:

"Folly Almost Inconceivable."

From The New York World.

But for folly almost inconceivable somewhere in the German service conditions would today be favorable for drawing American attention to wrongs inflicted by the Entente powers, chiefly Great Britain, upon American commerce.

Meat shippers clamor because cargoes are held for months without redress. Cotton planters are justly wroth at Lord Crewe's announcement that the British Cabinet hopes to limit the cotton imports of neutrals to their domestic needs, though cotton is not contraband, and no proper blockade checks its free export. As to prize court innovations, Secretary Lansing has warned England that we will not respect restraints "in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

Yet the very newspapers that print this frank and friendly, but final, word tell also of the torpedo attack on the Orduna; and once more neutral trade is forgotten in the peril of neutral lives, once more one nation's tort and trespass drop out of sight in the bigger grievance, as we see another nation, apparently with deliberate purpose, resuming against our citizens at sea upon lawful errands the policy of murder.

The Orduna carried neither arms for defense nor munitions for offense. She was attacked, like the Falaba, when leaving England, not while nearing it. For her destruction, had the torpedo reached its mark, not even the lawless plea of military necessity could have been made.

For a time there had been reason to suppose that the German Government had seen a great light upon the folly of thus offending a powerful neutral nation. The evidence of wiser counsels in the German naval control had been sufficient in recent weeks to justify the hope that this new outbreak of "frightfulness" was an error of an overzealous commander. If it proves to be a calculated act emanating from a naval control which submits to no restraint of statesmanship or policy it must gravely increase the difficulties of reaching an agreement with Germany upon the questions at issue between the two Governments.

Was the Orduna Warned?

From The New York Sun.

In the matter of the Orduna, the question of vital moment is whether she was hailed by her assailant and ordered to stop for visitation and search before the attack was made. If the challenge was given, and the merchantman, seeking to escape, disregarded it, the commander of the war vessel may cite those facts in explaining and defending his subsequent conduct.

The testimony of the Orduna's Captain is that his ship was not challenged; that the first evidence given of the presence of an enemy warship was the appearance of a torpedo; and that thereafter nine shells were fired at his vessel. If this course was followed by the undersea boat the attack was in violation of the laws of marine war.

"Disavowal Would Be Futile."

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The attempt to sink the Cunard steamship Orduna is an emphatic and conclusive answer to the demand that Germany conduct her submarine warfare with some regard to "the sacred principles of justice and humanity." It explains completely what the German Ambassador had the impudence to call the "unintentional" omission to express any regret for the American lives lost by the sinking of the Lusitania. It exposes the sickening hypocrisy of the pleas of justification of that act. It confesses that the policy of "frightfulness" is not to be abated, but followed in the first degree. The crime is just as unpardonable and inexpiable in this case as in the other; even more unpardonable and inexpiable when the assertions of the note are considered.

This was no "unfortunate accident." Not one of the excuses hitherto put forward for acts of piracy will serve in this case. Even if Germany were willing to disavow this commander's act, the disavowal would be futile. There is but one conclusion to be drawn. Germany will not discontinue her submarine warfare; she will not make it more humane. All the notes from Washington might as well not have been written. The issue between Germany and the United States remains precisely what it has been from the beginning. And that issue is one that concerns the honor, welfare, and safety of these dominions.

Typical of Submarine Abuses.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The most deeply significant fact with regard to the attempted torpedoing of the Orduna, a British cargo and passenger ship carrying American citizens, is that she was attacked on her westward journey. It was impossible that she should have carried munitions or any other contraband of war, since she was travelling away from the zone of conflict. The case, therefore, presents in the most typical form just those aspects of the submarine blockade against which the United States has most vigorously and most specifically protested.

"Sharp Shock to Optimism."

From The Cleveland Leader.

In the narrow escape of the Cunard steamship Orduna from the fate of the Lusitania there is a sharp shock to the rising optimism of the American people and their chosen official representatives in regard to German submarine warfare. It had been felt by many that the methods of German submarines would afford better ground than the latest German Government note furnished for expecting friendly relations with Germany to continue through the war. That hope is faint in the light of the story told by passengers and officers of the Orduna. German deeds are as harsh as German notes are unyielding. The responsibility for the final issue rests upon the German Government.

Makes the Situation Graver.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The shelling of the passenger steamship Orduna, after the failure to torpedo it, will not tend to lessen the difficulties in the way of an amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Germany. In the light of all that has transpired there will be no lack of Americans who will view the attack as an answer to the American demand more forceful and direct than reams of written correspondence. It will be a rude shock to those Americans whose friendship for Germany and sympathy with her cause led them to persist in the faith that she would vindicate her humanity, justify confidence, and live up to the traditions she professes, and to hope that her attitude toward the demand America made in the name of civilization and humanity would be their final justification. An added gravity is given the situation beyond all denial.

Question of Warning Vital.

From The New York Press.

This case, very vital to us as to the Germans, must be decided on the fact of whether the Orduna ran before or after the launching of the torpedo and the firing of the shells. That is the whole question—not whether the submarine attacked the Orduna, but whether the Orduna was rightfully attacked.

Before we can take final judgment on that question we must carry our examination beyond the reports of the Orduna. It is admitted that there were very few persons awake in the ship when the excitement first began. They were mainly, if not entirely, members of the Orduna's crew, with the officers determined to cut and run for it, warned or not warned. Others who came hurrying on deck got their information as to the primary attack—the ship was then being shelled in the secondary attack—from the Orduna's officers, obviously not impartial witnesses, naturally willing to make the whole affair appear a wanton and wicked violation of the rules of warfare and the laws of civilization.

Let us not spare our condemnation of the act of the submarine which pursued the Orduna and our horror of the lawless policy in which the German Admiralty persists, if the facts bear out the reports given us by those in the Orduna. But let us make sure of the facts. We must make absolutely sure of them, for they can too desperately affect the destiny of our nation no less than of the German nation to permit us to weigh them lightly or to judge from them mistakenly.

Ends Theory of Safety.

From The Boston Herald.

That the Orduna escaped the fate of the Lusitania, by however narrow a margin, greatly separates the affair from that tragedy in its effect on public opinion. While we must await the results of investigation, present evidence tends strongly to discredit the view, (from which we have been deriving unmistakable comfort,) that Germany, whatever her words, had decided to respect American rights on the seas.

SAYS NOTE WAS SUPPRESSED.

German Editor Accuses Wilson of Stifling Austria's Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Amerika, a German Democratic daily, says editorially, apropos of the Austrian note:

"Mr. Wilson and his counselors do not appear to be quite so sure of themselves any more. For more than two weeks they concealed from this country a note directed to Washington from Vienna.

"Only an uneasy conscience, a Lady Macbeth disposition, the sight of hands which cannot be washed clean, can have influenced the responsible parties in Washington to suppress the Austrian note. What has occurred cannot be considered in any other light, and it is only a new evidence of the fact that Mr. Wilson and his counselors have only their own political interests in view in everything they do."

In an Associated Press interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Saturday a high official of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office said that the text of the Vienna note had been given to the press after it had been learned that the Washington Government had no objection to its publication.

SAYS KAISER FORESAW RAIDS BY SUBMARINES

Germans Planned Offensive Undersea Warfare Back in 1905, Asserts Simon Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 18.—Simon Lake, the submarine inventor, said today that in 1905, when he was in Germany after making submarines for the Austrian Government, Admiral von Tirpitz, head of the German Admiralty, told him that the Kaiser wanted offensive weapons of warfare. Captain Lake submitted to Admiral von Tirpitz specifications for two models, one of a small craft intended for defensive use and a second larger boat for offensive warfare.

"I am not interested in your small boat," he said Admiral von Tirpitz told him. "I am more interested in your larger boat, for that is for offensive purposes."

Captain Lake quoted the German Admiral as showing that Germany's wonderful efficiency in submarine warfare was due to nothing else than preparation. He said he did not wish to discuss Admiral von Tirpitz's statement in its relation to Germany's avowal that the Kaiser was fighting a defensive fight forced on him by the Allies.

"In Germany's latest submarines she has nothing that was not perfected outside of Germany," said the inventor. "She was just ready, that's all."

"Do you think, in view of the recent accidents in manoeuvres, American submarines are at present a success?" he was asked.

"There have been failures," was the reply, "because too many demands for surface speed have been made. Now, surface speed is a good thing to have, but the ironclad specifications of the Navy Department disregard the circumstance that we have not developed a submarine engine for the great speed demanded.

"The result has been the necessary weight of engines has been sacrificed and failures resulted. The submarine itself is a perfect machine, and has been for years. The engine we have makes it easy to get eleven knots, but when the demand comes for fourteen and sixteen knots the engine development is lacking. It is the big question of making submarines that has not been solved. Our engine now is all right for the slow boat for defensive purposes."

Asked how he would get the engine for the freight carrying submarine he suggested for England's use in evading the German undersea patrol, Captain Lake said: "Oh, those boats would be slow and the present engine would drive a 2,500-ton boat. That's different from the 25-knot proposition."

"Have you been asked to serve on the Naval Invention Board?" Captain Lake was asked.

"No."

"Would you serve if asked?"

"Any true American would be glad to do what he could to serve his country," replied the inventor.

PREDICTS WARSAW'S FALL.

Germans Will Take Polish Capital in 30 Days, Says Ridder.

"Warsaw will fall within thirty days, and with Warsaw will fall Russia," asserts Herman Ridder in his war comment in the Staats-Zeitung this morning.

In giving his reasons for this prophecy, Mr. Ridder says:

"The strategy of the German General Staff is one of those inconceivable things which have worried military experts throughout the war.

"A report from Petrograd says that the drive toward Riga is nothing more than a 'demonstration.' I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of this Russian estimate. To close the port of Riga would be to close the second most important port of Russia, and it is apparently the intention of the Germans to close it. They are within its immediate neighborhood already.

"While Riga is being isolated, the German armies that took Prasnysz, to the north of Warsaw, are gradually working their way around to meet the armies coming up from the south. Another few days and Warsaw will be cut off from the east and then surrender will be inevitable.

"With Warsaw in its hands the German Government can well talk peace with Russia."

6,000,000 TROOPS WAITING.

Russia Has Them Drilled, but They Lack Equipment, Dr. Shellito Says.

Dr. John A. Shellito of 36 West Fifty-ninth Street, who is a representative of the International Steel Corporation, returned last night on the American liner New York from Russia, where he had spent four months on business for his firm. He said that not more than 25 per cent. of the Russian forces had been out in the field, owing to lack of uniforms and equipment, and that the full complement would not be ready until Spring.

"There are 6,000,000 troops in Siberia," Dr. Shilleto went on to say, "who have been perfectly drilled and are only waiting for arms and uniforms to take the field. After that, Russia will be Germany's superior in strength.

"The Russian Government is not worrying about whether the Germans will capture Warsaw or not, because in the original plans made by the Grand Duke Nicholas, his main line of defense was laid 125 miles north of the Polish capital."

GERMANS PIERCE RUSSIAN LINES

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on one side and the Bug on the other, even with their extended centre, which is resulting in a general battle along the whole front, the outcome of which has not yet been decided.

GREAT BATTLES TOLD IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

Russians Say They Repulsed Huge Masses, But Admit Falling Back in North.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—This official communication from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

The battle between the Vistula and Bug Rivers attained a character of extreme intensity yesterday. Our troops are repulsing the enemy's onset with valor and tenacity.

In the direction of Lublin the enemy delivered attacks on the whole front, chiefly concentrating his efforts on the Wilkolaz District, where we repulsed during the course of the day more than ten attacks.

Great masses of German troops during the day attacked our forces on the left bank of the Wieprz. The enemy succeeded in making progress northward in the Iedevno district, near Krasnostav. Notwithstanding the losses they suffered our troops heroically repulsed the furious attacks which were continued until late in the evening.

On the right bank of the Wieprz the enemy on July 16 suffered very great losses in the course of an attack on our positions on the River Volitza, where they left heaps of bodies in front of our trenches. There was a very violent cannonade in this region yesterday.

On the front of the villages of Grabovetz and Berestie the enemy delivered desperate attacks on the 16th and 17th, and after repeated bayonet charges succeeded only in capturing trenches held by two of our companies.

Between the Gutchva and the Bug we repulsed numerous attacks and dislodged the enemy from Motchlin Forest. On the Bug, near Ilkovitze, Tzelontze, and Konotopy, the enemy yesterday attempted to cross to the right bank, but was repulsed by successful counter attacks.

Cavalry Battle in North.

In the Riga-Shavli region the enemy's offensive against Takkum and Autz continues. In those directions yesterday there were actions in which large bodies of cavalry, as well as infantry, were engaged on both sides. East of Popeliany a successful attack resulted in our capture of 500 Germans, including nine officers. Seven machine guns also were taken. An enemy attack north of Shavli was repulsed.

The enemy's offensive in the direction of Przasnysz, which is being conducted on a wide front, has forced us to concentrate on positions nearer the Narew, and this necessitates the regrouping of our forces to the left of the Vistula—a movement which we are carrying out without molestation.

On the Dniester Friday we gained a rather important success against enemy troops, who had crossed the river, taking course of the day about 2,000 Austrian prisoners and seven machine guns.

An earlier statement issued last night says:

On the Goldingen-Mouravievo front the enemy retained his positions on the right banks of the rivers Windau and Venta, and continued his advance in the direction of Tekum, thirty-eight miles west of Riga, and Autz.

The enemy's infantry were repulsed in the Popeliany district.

Fierce fighting continued July 15 on the extension of the front on the right bank of the Orzyc. Three enemy regiments attacked the village of Podosie, and captured it. They crossed the river, capturing five of our guns. The enemy was attacked, however, by our troops with bayonets and suffered severely. The guns were recaptured, and the enemy was driven out of the village. Siberian detachments from Turkestan, fighting against enemy forces double their number, showed high courage.

Northwest of Radom a brigade of Cossacks attacked the Austrian vanguard near the village of Morksetz, capturing three officers, 2,580 men and three machine guns.

We retired south of Isekunoff in the direction of Miawa on account of large enemy reinforcements having come up.

The enemy assumed a general offensive between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers on the night of the 16th. Enemy attacks at Podlifie, Wilkolaz, and Bikhova (east of Krasnik) were repulsed.

On the left bank of the Wieprz the enemy advanced after desperate fighting. Our troops held their ground on the evening of the 16th on the Iedevno-Krasnostav front, (south of Lublin.) Enemy attacks on Volitza, on the right bank of the Wieprz, were repulsed.

East of Grabovetz Friday night and the following day the enemy penetrated our wire entanglements several times, but was repulsed on each occasion by our fire and bayonet attacks. South of Grabovetz, between Gosheva and the Bug, the enemy is obstinately attacking the front Medelin-Maclomenoni. We made successful counter-attacks in this district.

Attacks on the Bug near Krilov, Sokol, and Kolossov were repulsed and hundreds of prisoners taken by us.

Between the Dniester and the Bug, in the vicinity of the Dniester, the fighting continues without substantial change.

Our submarine, the Nerpa, sank a coal steamer in the Black Sea.

Berlin Rejoices at Victories.

BERLIN, July 18 (Via London).—The news of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's newest surprise for the Russians, which the War Office announces has resulted in important victories, was made known late yesterday, causing general rejoicing and the appearance of flags all over the city.

Military critics attach great significance to the breaking of the Russian lines and the consequent Russian retreat toward the Narew River, particularly as the German advance between the Pissa and Vistula rivers threatens to crumple the right flank positions of the Russians.

With Field Marshal von Mackensen proceeding against the other flank, the maintenance of communications offers a serious problem for the Russians. The breaking of the Russian line near Krasnostav, thirty-four miles south of Lublin, brings the Germans dangerously near Cholm and Lublin, both of which points are of the highest importance for the Russians in maintaining their position in the Vistula region.

The following official bulletin concerning the operations was issued tonight by the War Office:

Portions of the army of General von Buelow have defeated the Russian forces near Autz, where 3,620 men and six guns and three machine guns were captured. They are pursuing the enemy in an easterly direction.

Other portions of this army are fighting to the northeast of Kurshany. East of that town an enemy advance position has been stormed.

On the southeastern front the offensive was taken by the army under General von Woyrich, which made successful progress under the heavy fire of the enemy.

Our troops on Saturday morning took a narrow point in the wire entanglements of a strongly fortified enemy main position, and through the opening formed an enemy trench on a front of 2,000 meters, (about a mile and a third.) In the course of the day the wedge was widened and pushed forward, with tenacious hand-to-hand fighting, far into the enemy's position.

In the evening the enemy's Moscow Grenadier Corps was defeated by our landwehr and reserve troops. The enemy retreated during the night behind the Ilzanka River to the district south of Zwolen, suffering heavy losses in their retirement.

Between the Pissa and Vistula Rivers the Russian troops are retreating and the troops of General von Schaltz and von Gallwitz are close behind them.

The enemy is attacked and driven back where he offers resistance in prepared positions.

Reserve troops and a levy of troops of General von Schaltz have stormed the towns of Poremiey and Wyklodi, and regiments of General von Gallwitz have broken through the extended positions of Mlodzi, Nome, and Kaniewo. The number of prisoners was considerably increased and four guns were captured.

From the north of the Vistula to the Pilica the Russians also have begun to retreat. Our troops in a short engagement during the pursuit made 620 prisoners.

Between the Upper Vistula and the Bug fighting continues under the command of Field Marshal von Mackensen. The Russians have been driven by the German troops from the hills of Bielaczkowice, south of Piaski, as far as Krosnoskow, and both these places have been taken by storm. The fire of the Siberian army corps could not ward off defeat. We made more than 1,000 prisoners.

An earlier bulletin, dated July 17, was issued as follows:

The offensive movement begun a few days ago in the eastern theatre of war, under command of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, has led to great results. The army of General von Bülow, which on July 14 crossed the Windau River near and north of Kurshany, continued its victorious advance. Eleven officers and 2,450 men were taken prisoners, and three cannon and five machine guns were captured.

The army of General von Gallwitz proceeded against the Russian positions in the district south and southeast of Olawa. After a brilliant attack three Russian lines, situated behind each other northwest and northeast of Przasnysz, were pierced. Lubelin was captured and Lipa was reached and attacked by pressure exerted from both these directions. The Russians retreated, after the evacuation of Przasnysz on the 14th, to their line of defense from Ciechanow to Krasnosielo, lying behind them. On the 15th German troops also took these enemy positions by storm, and pierced the position south of Zielona, over a front of seven kilometers, forcing their opponents to retreat. They were supported by troops under General von Scholtz, which are occupied with a pursuit from the direction of Koino. Since yesterday the Russians have been retreating on the centre front, between the Pissa and Vistula Rivers, in the direction of Narew.

Southeastern Theatre of War.—After the Teutonic allies had taken during the last few days a series of Russian positions on the River Bug and between the Bug and the Vistula, important battles developed yesterday on this entire front under the leadership of Field Marshal von Mackensen. West of the Vierpz, in the district southwest of Krasnostav, German troops broke through the enemy's line. So far 28 officers and 6,380 men have fallen into our hands, and 9 machine guns have been captured.

West of the Upper Vistula the offensive has again been begun by the army of General von Woyrich.

Vienna Reports Successes.

VIENNA, July 18, (via London.)—An official statement issued by general headquarters today says:

On the Bug River, in the region of Sokol, our troops drove the enemy from a series of stubbornly defended places. To the northeast of Sienvno we broke through the Russian front.

The enemy is evacuating his positions between the Vistula and the Kielce-Radom Railway.

An earlier bulletin, dated July 17, read as follows:

Between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers important battles have developed favorably for the allied troops. Some Austro-Hungarians, operating closely with the Germans west of Grabovetz, took an important enemy point of support after storming it several times, and pressed forward into the enemy's main position.

Southwest of Krasnostav the Germans broke through the enemy's lines.

On the Upper Bystrcz and north of Krasnik our troops took advanced positions of the enemy. The offensive also was resumed successfully west of the Vistula.

LUBLIN-CHOLM LINE MAIN POINT OF ATTACK

British Observer Says Success or Failure of Teutonic Campaign Is Involved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—The London Times correspondent, Stanley Washburn, in a dispatch dated Warsaw, July 14, tells of a three weeks' trip made by him covering practically the entire Russian line from the Bukowina army on the Dniester to the army protecting Warsaw, as a result of which he feels "a greater sense of security as to the ultimate outcome than at any time since the Galician movement started."

In all he visited six armies, covering nearly 1,400 miles, and talked with probably 200 officers of all ranks. "The impression I formed," he says, "is that with the exception of the army which received the first stroke of the German attacks in Galicia and a small portion of its left neighbor, these armies cannot be considered demoralized or defeated armies."

He deals with the armies seriatim and says:

"The focus of the entire situation falls on the army which extends from a point southwest of Cholm to slightly southeast of Lublin. This bears the number of the army which was the shattered Russian centre in the Galician attack, but it has been practically rebuilt and reorganized and is commanded by a different General. Its former units, fragments of which were undeniably shattered and demoralized, have been largely transferred to other less important points, where they are now recuperating and refitting after their experience, which for destructiveness, has probably been unequaled in war.

"From the time I left the Bukowina front I received reports at practically every front I visited that the hostile forces were disappearing piecemeal and were believed to be headed against this army, which is protecting Cholm, and the neighboring army to the west of Lublin. It has now become pretty obvious that the enemy is reaching the real point of his aim in this whole campaign, on which must rest the success or failure of the entire operation. This is apparently the seizure of the Lublin railway in the centre, paralyzing the whole Russian front and breaking in between the two groups in order to endeavor to force the evacuation of Warsaw.

"On reaching this army I realized immediately that the troops disappearing from other points were coming here, and there is no doubt that the most decisive action of the war on the Russian front is pending in this very sector. This army impresses me as the best that Russia has ever placed in the field in this war. The new General, whose name I cannot now mention, is one of the most remarkable individuals I have met in this or in any other war. His name is practically unknown outside Russia today, but within a month he will be famous, whatever the outcome. I have never seen a man who impresses one more as being able to deliver the goods than he. He knows already every detail of his army, and his men worship him.

"Many factors which resulted in the destruction of the army on the Dunajec had been foreseen here, and whether Russians win or lose, there will be no repetition of that disaster. I estimate that the Russians here can put up three times as good a fight as they did in the early stages of the Galician retreat. With increased efficiency in every respect, it will be possible for them to defend at least three positions here in case of early failures.

"The Germans, I believe, are facing the most serious and hazardous task of their entire campaign under conditions which render success absolutely essential to attack. Even during their success the Austrians were with difficulty kept from surrendering, and I believe that one really decisive blow against the Germans, whose main strength is grouped with the Prussian Guards in the centre south of Cholm, would completely demoralize the whole of the Austrians from the Vistula to the Dniester, and would leave isolated groups of detached Germans but feebly supported against all the attacks of the Eastern Russian armies, which in such conditions would be undoubtedly able to advance everywhere.

"In view of the incredible strength of the enemy, his bravery and determination, a terrific battle is to be expected, the outcome of which it is impossible to foretell. One can only express the opinion that the Russians have never been in better shape to meet this attack, compared with the condition of the enemy, than now, and that even in the event of the Russians being driven from these lines to others further in the rear the cost to the Germans would be incommensurate with their gains."

NO CHOLERA IN PETROGRAD.

Officials Deny That Physicians Are Being Recalled from Front.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—Statements having appeared in the German press that physicians are being recalled from the front to check epidemics in Petrograd, official denial was made here today of these reports.

It was said there was no case of cholera in the city, and that statistics showed the amount of typhoid and dysentery throughout Russia was less than in preceding years.

60,989 CAPTIVES IN KIEV.

Austro-German Prisoners Taken by Russians During June.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—During the month of June, 1,141 German and Austrian officers and 60,848 men arrived at Kiev as prisoners of war, according to a dispatch from that city to the Novoe Vremya.

Of the men, more than 10,000 were Germans.

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YANKEE NURSES AT MALTA.

Ten Who Served in Serbia Had Started Home with Lipton.

Dr. Samuel H. Hodge of Knoxville, Tenn., who went to Serbia last November with Dr. James Donnelly to serve with the American Red Cross, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Cymric from Liverpool for a rest. He left Saloniki with ten American nurses for Marseilles on board Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin and called at Malta on the way.

"While the Erin was anchored in the harbor," Dr. Hodge said, "the chief of the army medical corps came off and appealed to Sir Thomas for aid to nurse the wounded British soldiers and sailors from the Dardanelles. Although the ten American nurses had just served through a six months epidemic of typhus and two-thirds of them had been attacked by the disease, they immediately volunteered their services to the British authorities. Sir Thomas thanked them for their kindness to his wounded countrymen and offered to send the Erin for them when they were ready to continue their journey to England. Among those who stayed at Malta were: Miss Fry and Miss Tetrault of Kansas City, Miss Watson of Chicago, and Miss Gardner, who comes from California."

Dr. Hodge said that typhus was now well under control in Serbia and when he left there were only 1,000 cases. There were 45,000 cases in March. Dr. Hodge contracted typhus on Feb. 28 and was laid up for twenty-six days. After he recovered he went to Belgrade and had 800 cases of typhus under his care at the Red Cross Hospital.

BRITISH BUYER MENACED.

Earl of Orkney, in Chicago After Horses, Gets Death Threats.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Federal officials have begun an investigation which it is thought will show who sent threatening letters to the Earl of Orkney while he was recently in Chicago buying horses for the British Government. With the Earl of Orkney was Foxhall Keene of New York.

The first letter was received the day of the Earl's arrival. It was postmarked "Canal Station," Chicago. Another letter was received the following day, and the Earl of Orkney was informed that his days were numbered. Three letters and one postal card were turned over to the Federal authorities.

Chief of Detectives O'Brien was notified and Detective Sergeants Egan and O'Connor were assigned to the Earl as a bodyguard, with orders to keep close to him day and night. Closed taxicabs were used when either the Earl or Mr. Keene left their hotel. The Earl canceled his social engagements and would not accept any invitations.

The letters were turned over to Hinton, G. Clabaugh, local Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. The Earl, with Mr. Keene, then left secretly for Canada. A letter was received the last day of their stay here, informing the Earl that his plans were known and that he would be assassinated in Canada.

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ATTACKS ARE FUTILE ON WESTERN FRONT

French Forces Checked Near Souchez and Germans on the Meuse Heights.

LIQUID FIRE AGAIN USED

Severe Fighting Continues in the Argonne, but the Gains on Either Side Are Slight.

LONDON, July 18.—Repulses of enemy attacks at various points are recorded in the official reports from Paris and Berlin, but actual gains are reported from only two localities, the Germans asserting that they have achieved some minor successes in the Argonne and the French telling of the recapture of a trench on the Meuse heights. An artillery duel of some violence was the feature of the day's fighting near Souchez.

The night report of the French War Office follows:

In Artois there was a somewhat violent artillery duel around Souchez. About ten shells of large calibre were fired into Arras.

On the heights of the Meuse sharp infantry actions have occurred. By a counter-attack this morning we recaptured a trench section which the enemy had occupied yesterday on the ridge south of the Sonvaux Ravine. In the course of the day a new German attack, in which burning liquid was employed, was repulsed. We inflicted on the enemy in these attacks very heavy losses and captured two officers and 200 men belonging to three different regiments.

There is nothing of importance on the rest of the front to report.

This is the French afternoon report:

The night was relatively calm, and there is nothing to report except some artillery actions in Belgium, near St. Georges, and in Artois, in the vicinity of Souchez.

The attack made on the 16th against the positions which we carried at Fontenelle was led by two battalions which, as was shown by an examination of the ground, sustained heavy losses.

Following is the text of a British communication, given out this evening:

Since the last communiqué of the 9th, there has been no change on our front. Although there has been no engagement calling for a special report, there has been considerable activity in front of our line, several mines having been sprung both by the enemy and ourselves, and various positions on our front having been subjected at times to heavy bombardment.

On the 10th the enemy developed a small attack north of Ypres and gained a footing in our front line. Our local supports, however, immediately recaptured what we had lost. On the 11th the enemy rushed an advance post on the Ypres-Menin road, but were immediately driven back again. Further north, on the same night, our line was heavily shelled, and we lost a trench held by one company. Again the Germans were driven out at once by our bombing parties, and the trench wes reoccupied. A feature of this incident was the employment by the enemy of a large quantity of gas shells.

The official communication issued by the War Office in Berlin reads:

A French attack against the churchyard and hill at Souchez was repulsed.

In the Argonne the captured lines have been reformed by some minor successes.

Fighting continued on the heights near Les Eparges.

In Lorraine enemy attacks near Embermenil, east of Louéville, and in the region of Ban-de-Sapt were repulsed.

ADVANCING IN KAMERUN.

French Statement Says Germans in West Africa Are Being Encircled.

PARIS, July 18.—Additional details regarding the capture by Franco-British troops of Garua and Ngaundere, in the Kamerun, a German colony in West Africa, are contained in a statement issued last night by the Ministry of Colonies. The assertion is made that the movement to encircle the German forces also is progressing favorably nearer the coast of the Gulf of Guinea. The communication follows:

"The allied troops recently captured the post of Garua, in the Kamerun, forcing the garrison to surrender unconditionally, and continued their victorious march to Ngaundere, (125 miles south,) which was captured June 29.

"Ngaundere, owing to its situation, climate, and the number of roads diverging from it, appears to have been the centre of the Germans' resistance, and its loss is a serious blow to them.

"After a vain attempt to retake Ngaundere, the Germans retreated in the direction of Tibadi, (110 miles southwest.)

"Near the coast Franco-British troops captured Dehane and Tjahe on July 14, thus extending the movement to encircle the German forces."

The British Governor General of Nigeria in telegrams to the Colonial Office had already announced the capture of Garua and Ngaundere. The former was taken June 11 and the latter June 29.

PROXY MARRIAGES LIMITED.

French Prisoners Not Eligible for Long-Distance Weddings.

PARIS, July 18.—The Minister of Justice has decided that the proxy marriage law of April does not apply to Frenchmen who are held prisoners of war in other countries.

Gaston Pine, a cavalry quartermaster now at the front, was married by proxy today to Eugenie Viellard. The ceremony was performed at Corbel by the Mayor. Paul Grisel acted as proxy for the absent bridegroom.

AUSTRALIA PREPARING TO SUPPLY MUNITIONS

Hopes to Deliver High Explosive Shells in England Before Christmas.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 19.—That the British Government would welcome help in the way of munitions from Australia; that the Federal Government is bestirring itself in this direction, and that the resources of the Commonwealth are under process of investigation and organization for supplying the enormous wants of the War Office are facts which are receiving considerable publicity at the present time. The question is, Can Australia, with its comparatively limited manufacturing facilities, adequately help to meet the demand for shells, ammunition, and other things needed by the Allies? Very likely it can—at least, mining and other concerns say so—and, meantime, the Minister for Defense, Senator Pearce, has appointed a committee to deal with the matter, and he has been making statements in and out of Parliament relative to the making of shells for Great Britain's cause. It is likely, too, that the State Governments will co-operate with the Federal Government, but as yet it remains to be seen just what Australia can and cannot do.

The Special Munitions Committee, just appointed by Mr. Pearce, consists of Captain G. Smith of the Naval Board, Captain Thring, Director of Naval Ordnance; Colonel Dangar, Chief of Ordnance; M. Bell, chemical adviser to the Defense Department; S. McKay, a partner in the Sunshine Harvester Works of this city, and a member of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Limited. The two last named members of the committee will act only in a consultative way.

The committee will be almost a departmental body, but it will co-operate with the committees which are to be appointed by commercial bodies throughout the Commonwealth.

"We have asked the Chamber of Manufactures," the Minister explained in announcing the personnel of the committee, "to appoint a committee of experts to go into the question of organizing the various trades and collecting information regarding the plant and capacity of each factory. As regards the departmental committee, its members will go into the following questions: The supply of material to this Government by Australian manufacturers, the Government manufacture of war material, and contracts between the War Office and Australian manufacturers."

Speaking in Parliament recently the Minister said that delay in the manufacture of shells had not been due to lack of machinery, but to uncertainty as to the quality of steel required. About the same time some pretty severe criticisms were leveled at him by a section of the press on the ground that he had for several months been dawdling over the question of Australia's providing munitions, and had turned a cold shoulder to suggestions by steel manufacturers; but he refuted these charges by producing documentary evidence that the Commonwealth Government had broached the matter of eighteen-pounder ammunition to the imperial authorities as far back as last September, and that there had been considerable correspondence about it since then.

Inquiry seems to show that, if no hitch occurs, Australian-made munitions should be in process of delivery in England in considerable quantities before Christmas. What the Defense Department hopes to do is to supply high explosive and shrapnel shells such as are in use by the British field artillery. But, of course, this and kindred questions will best be answered when the special committee has got well down to its work. Meantime, offers of plants, men, and material are being made by many firms.

WAR PROPHET PUT IN JAIL.

French Punish a Belgian for Saying the Germans Would Win.

PARIS, July 18.—Under the press law of 1881 against the propagation of false news, a Belgian refugee, Emile Housiaux, was sentenced yesterday to a month's imprisonment. His offense consisted of saying: "The official war reports are a pack of lies. When they wish, the Germans will beat you."

NORWEGIAN SHIP SAVED.

The Bellglade, Torpedoed a Month Ago, Is Towed to Port.

LONDON, July 18.—The Norwegian bark Bellgrade, which was torpedoed by the German submarine U-35 on June 13, was towed into Milford Haven by a salvage steamer today.

The Bellgrade was timber laden.

Americans on Casualty List.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 18.—An official casualty list, made public tonight, reports Alfred E. Diver of New York as wounded and missing and Thomas Maxwell of Philadelphia as wounded and a prisoner in Dortmund.

ITALIANS BEGIN ADVANCE IN CADORE

Attack Ring of Powerful Fortifications at Great Height in Mountains.

CAPTURE OUTER POSITIONS

Shell Goritz from Land and Air—Austrians Prepare Offensive on the Isonzo.

ROME, July 18.—The Austrians now have sufficient troops at their disposal to construct three lines of defenses from Trent, Bozen, Brixen, Bruneck, and Toblach. This line runs fifty miles northeast, and then fifty miles more eastward.

An Italian offensive movement has begun in Cadore from encampments on Mounts Averau, Busella, and Pore, at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The fighting is slow and difficult, as the passes in this section are protected by a modern ring of fortifications. At Paneveggio, San Pelegrino, Monet, Livinallongo, and Tressassi these fortifications are constructed of cement and have steel cupolas. The batteries communicate with one another by proctected corridors, which are wide enough to allow the Austrians to move troops rapidly to any threatened position.

The mountain fighting, however, is resulting in substantial, if necessarily slow, progress by the Italian Army, as announced in the latest official statement issued last night at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff, which reads:

Our troops, continuing the offensive begun auspiciously some days ago against the groups of forts near Falzarego and Val Livinallongo, (Cadore,) now are engaged in capturing the high and difficult region situated between them. Surmounting yesterday grave difficulties of terrain and the desperate resistance of the enemy, we reached the line which stretches from Bois Pass and Falzarego summit as far as the slopes of Lana Pass.

Especially brilliant was the action of our infantry in fighting for the possession of the slopes which descend from the Lana Pass to Salesi and Agai in the Andras Valley. Under a murderous fire they stormed with the bayonet the enemy's advanced entrenchments and now are strengthening the ground.

In the Isonzo zone the enemy shows increasing activity around Plezzo. They made numerous weak assaults on the evening of July 15 against our positions on the heights forming the bridgehead of Plava, but without result.

On the night of July 16 two of our airships bombarded enemy works around Goritz and camps on the northern slopes of Monte San Michele in Carso with satisfactory results. The airships, which were constantly lighted up by flares and severely cannonaded, returned safely at dawn.

Another official communication issued tonight says:

Small encounters favorable to the Italians are reported in the Tyrol, Trentino, and Carnia districts. The fire of our artillery has caused explosions and a serious conflagration in the enemy works in Predil Pass.

No change has occurred on the Isonzo front.

GENEVA, July 18.—A dispatch from Laibach to the Tribune says that Archduke Eugene, Commander in Chief of the Austrian forces operating against the Italians, arrived at Goritz yesterday, accompanied by General Dankl, and distributed decorations.

The Austrians are reported to be preparing to take the offensive on the Isonzo front. The Italians, according to this dispatch, have made an advance of a mile in the direction of the plateau of Tirnova, from which point they are bombarding the railway communications with Goritz. A number of supply trains have been destroyed.

Fighting on the heights of Venerocola, the altitude of which is 10,000 feet, has been severe, particularly around the Garibaldi Hut. Some of the wounded were frozen before the red cross workers could get to them.

Goritz has been bombarded by the Italians from the north, and is said also to have suffered considerably from an attack by two Italian airships that dropped bombs on the fortifications.

ZURICH, (via Paris,) July 18.—La Correspondenza publishes an estimate of the Austrian losses since Italy's entrance in the war. It fixes the number of officers at 1,200. These include three Generals.

VIENNA, July 18, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

In the Italian theatre several Italian attacks against the Doberdo plateau were repulsed on the night of the 16th-17th. Artillery fighting occurred on all fronts.

POPE APPEALED IN VAIN.

Asker Austria Not to Shell Undefended Adriatic Coast Towns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is pointed out that in bombarding Bari from aeroplanes and killing six persons in that town the Austrians have acted in direct opposition to the Pope's wishes, for on July 12 Cardinal Gasparri wrote at the Pope's request to the Bishop of Remini a letter protesting against the bombardment of Adriatic coast towns.

In this document, which is published today and had been elicited by appeals from Bishops of Adriatic dioceses for protection against these attacks, Cardinal Gasparri says that when Italy went to war the Pope was specially anxious to save that part of his beloved country which was most closely bound to successors of St. Peter, and which possessed such famous religious monuments, from the horrors of war. This alluded to the historical fact that a large strip of the Adriatic coast formed part of the Papal States till 1860.

Consequently the Pope made representations to the Austrian Emperor and Government expressing a keen desire that they should conduct the war according to the dictates of international law and humanity respecting open, undefended cities, artistic and religious monuments, and especially the sanctuary of Loreto.

Cardinal Gasparri admits that the Pope's object has not yet been fully accomplished.

D'ANNUNZIO TO DEPICT WAR.

Poet Is Made Official Chronicler by the Italian Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, June 18, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Gabriele d'Annunzio has been appointed official chronicler of the war.

He is spending a few days in Venice before proceeding to the front.

NAVY INVENTION BOARD NAMED FOR ENGLAND

Crookes, Lodge and Parsons Among the Eminent Men Who Will Advise Fisher.

LONDON, July 18.—A number of eminent scientists and inventors have been appointed to assist Admiral Lord Fisher, who was recently selected as Chairman of the Invention Board, the duties of which will be to co-ordinate and encourage scientific work in relation to the requirements of the navy.

The board will consist of a central committee and a number of consultants who will advise the main committee on questions referred to them. The central committee will be composed of Admiral Fisher, Sir Joseph John Thomson, Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge University; Sir Charles A. Parsons, an expert on turbines, and George T. Beilby, Chairman of the Royal Technical College at Glasgow.

The consulting panel will comprise the following and will be added to from time to time, as such action becomes necessary:

Professor Herbert B. Baker, Professor of Chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London; William H. Bragg, Cavendish Professor of Physics, University of Leeds; H. C. H. Carpenter, Professor of Metallurgy in the Royal School of Mines; Percy F. Frankland, Professor of Chemistry, and Dean of the Faculty of Science, University of Birmingham; Bertram Hopkinson, Professor of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, Cambridge University; William Jackson Pope, Professor of Chemistry, Cambridge University; the Hon. Robert J. Strutt, Professor of Physics, Imperial College of Science; Sir William Crookes, eminent in chemistry and physics; William Duddell, electrical engineer; Sir Oliver J. Lodge, Principal of the University of Birmingham; Sir Ernest Rutherford, Professor of Physics, University of Manchester, and George Gerald Stoney, well known as a consulting engineer.

Sir William Crookes, who is 83 years old, is one of the most distinguished of English scientists. He is a past President of the Chemical Society, of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, of the Society of Chemical Industry, and many other scientific bodies. He is famous as the discovered of the solenocyanides, of the element thallium, and for various advances in the application of electricity. In an interview cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES on July 3 he said:

"A great thing for men to convince themselves of is that the war will be won, not by fury of attack and not by gallantry, but simply by hanging on. He who hangs on the longest will win."

Sir Oliver Joseph Lodge, President of the British Association and other scientific bodies, is known most widely in this country for his occult researches. He contributed to developing wireless telegraphy. He was, with J. W. Clark, the discoverer of the power of electricity to coagulate or condense suspended particles of matter in the atmosphere.

Sir Charles Algernon Parsons, proprietor of the electrical and engineering works of C. A. Parsons & Co., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of numerous other large machine and shipbuilding companies, is the man who developed the steam turbine, and made it suitable for the generation of electricity.

George Thomas Beilby is scientific director of chemical works in Great Britain and other countries. One of his special studies has been fuel economy and smoke prevention in connection with coal consumption in England. He is a member of the Royal Commission on Fuel and Engines for the Navy and Chairman of the Royal Technical College at Glasgow.

Sir Joseph John Thomson, 58 years old, is Professor of Physics at the Royal Institution of London. He received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1906. His greatest works have been researches in electricity and magnetism. In 1913 he announced to the Royal Institution the discovery of a new gas resembling hydrogen, which was absorbed by metals, but could be extracted from them only with great difficulty.

U.S. OFFICIAL TO ARCHANGEL

Commercial Attache Prepares for Renewal of Russia's Exports.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Transportation facilities through the Russian port of Archangel, on the White Sea, are being investigated by Henry D. Baker, United States commercial attaché at Petrograd, in connection with the prospective resumption of Russia's export trade to America. Mr. Baker advised the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce today of his departure on a trip to the northern port.

Negotiations now are almost concluded for the modification of the Russian embargo on exports to this country, under an arrangement by which the Department of Commerce virtually will guarantee that the goods will not reach Russia's enemies.

FOOD PRICES ABROAD ARE STILL MOUNTING

Increases Due to War, from a Level Already High, a Tremendous Hardship.

WHEAT AND BREAD SOARING

But Meat in Many Places Has Advanced Only Slightly, While Potatoes Are Actually Cheaper.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—How the cost of living has been increased in Europe by the war is shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from information gathered through the Consular Service, covering more than one hundred cities, towns, and districts in eighteen European countries. A summary issued by the bureau says:

"The first effect of the war was a sharp rise in prices, due mainly to panic and uncertainty. In some countries legislative measures were at once taken to check this rise. Within a fortnight the first panic was over, and except in the actual war zone prices began to fall. In most places, however, prices did not drop to the July level, and after an interval again took an upward turn, which probably has not yet reached its climax.

"Potatoes were among the few articles which showed a fall in price in most of the more important countries. Meat also was another important article which in many places increased but little in price.

"Flour showed decided changes. Russia is the greatest wheat exporting country of Europe, and the war practically shut off its foreign markets. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the price of wheat flour had actually fallen in Moscow. In Germany and Austria the rise was marked, prices, compared with the July level in Germany, showing an increase of 25 per cent. by December and 34 per cent. by January. In Vienna the increase by December was 73 per cent., and by January 82 per cent. In Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Great Britain flour prices in December were 13 or 14 per cent. above the July level; later figures show a continued increase in February, reaching 24 per cent. in the Netherlands and 33 per cent. in Great Britain. Bread prices in most cases followed those of wheat flour. In Germany and Austria, however, the increases in the prices of bread were somewhat less than those in the price of wheat flour.

"Sugar prices also showed marked differences in different localities. In France the best sugar beet fields lie in the northern parts, which were early invaded, and as a result the price of sugar rose sharply. Germany, Russia are sugar exporting countries, and in Berlin and Moscow sugar showed little change in price. England imports its entire supply, and in London the price rose 70 per cent. Turkey usually imports her sugar from Russia and Austria. The Russian supply was cut off altogether when Turkey entered the war, and the Austrian supply was reduced to what could be brought by rail, a very uncertain dependence.

"Denmark, Egypt, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Spain, and Turkey prohibited the export of practically all food stuffs. France, Norway, and Sweden listed certain articles which must not be exported, and Holland placed an embargo on butter and cheese.

"Fixing maximum prices, especially for foodstuffs, by some Government agency, was a very common measure. To some extent it was used by every country included in the bureau's report, although in Great Britain and Sweden so little of the sort was done that these countries might almost be excepted.

"The increased cost of living for several years has been a question of serious concern in practically all of the European countries. An inquiry of the British Board of Trade in 1912 showed increases in food prices in various countries over prices in 1900 ranging from 15 per cent. in Great Britain and France, to 16 per cent. in Australia, to 30 per cent. in Germany, to 32 per cent. in Belgium, and 35 per cent. in Austria. In Canada and in the United States the increase shown was even greater than the highest of these figures. Thus it will be seen that the increased prices directly due to the war, coming as the culmination of a long period of increases, are much more serious to the masses than the mere figures indicate. It is obvious, too, that the increases of the first four to six months represented only the beginning of the war's effect on the cost of living."

BRITISH BAR TREATING.

Credit for Liquor Also Forbidden in Munition-Making Areas.

LONDON, July 18.—Besides limiting the hours during which liquor may be sold in towns where the Government has taken over control of the sale of liquors, the Board of Control appointed to deal with the munitions areas has ordered that there shall be no treating and has prohibited the giving of credit for liquor.

The sale of liquor in licensed houses is permitted only between the hours of noon and 2:30 P. M. and between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening. No orders may be given or accepted for spirits to be consumed off the premises on Saturdays and Sundays and only between noon and 2:30 P. M. on other days.

The penalty for contravention of the regulations is fixed at six months' imprisonment and a fine of $500.

1

A Trust Company —*what is it?*

FOR years mystery surrounded Banks and Banking. The advantages of having a Trust Company connection were equally unknown.

The typical Trust Company of today performs two distinct functions—both under direct supervision of the State:

(1) BANKING

The Columbia Trust Company gives you the same banking and check-book facilities as a State or National Bank. It receives money for deposit and furthermore, pays you interest.

(2) TRUSTS

The Columbia Trust Company's Trust Department separates into two distinct groups of services:

Individual Trusts—services to persons
Corporate Trusts—services to corporations

The following are Individual Trust Functions:

1—Executor under Will
2—Administrator
3—Trustee under Will or Agreement
4—Guardian
5—Committee—for care of Incompetent
6—Depositary for Escrows
7—Custodian of Will
8—Custodian of Securities
9—Custodian of other Property

Corporate Trust Functions Comprise:

Trustee for Bondholders
Trustee under Agreement
Agent for Re-organizations
Trustee under Voting Agreement
Transfer Agent
Registrar of Securities
Fiscal Agent

Later in this series of explanations we will treat more fully both Banking functions and Trust functions.

In the meantime, if you are interested in services under any of the above heads please ask for the Secretary at our 60 Broadway Office, or the Manager at any one of our up-town offices.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

Today and Tomorrow

Semi-Annual Sale of

Saks Suits for Men

Reduced from

$40, $38, $35, $30, $28

now $23

¶ The advertising man of a prominent store said the other day: *"If there is a clothing establishment in this city whose clothing sales really mean something, it is Saks! They are the only sales of clothes that I pay any attention to."* We thank the gentleman for that expression of opinion. He is right. A clothing sale at Saks' really means something. It is not a common everyday occurrence, but a semi-annual event, and for that reason we are able to make the reductions substantial in the extreme.

¶ Every solitary garment in this important sale today sold formerly at one of the former figures named. And more were at the higher figures than at the lower! In addition to which, the models and fabrics are a revelation of variety, obviously thinned out a little by now, but still good, still representative, still diversified enough to insure your finding the suit you want. *A small charge for alterations.*

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

SPARKLING
Londonderry
WATER

For a sparkling appetizer—for a health-giving stimulus to digestion — serve Londonderry.

Found at the better hotels, clubs and cafes —wherever gentlemen meet.

While Away from the City.

While in the country during the Summer season, you will want to keep in touch with the news of the day. Have THE NEW YORK TIMES sent to your country address. Daily and Sunday, 75c per month; daily only, 50c per month. Leave order with your newsdealer. Send to Publication Office or 'phone Circulation Department, 1000 Bryant—Advt.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.

Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)

Beginning Today

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Men's Shoes and Oxfords

$6.50 to $8.50 High and Low Shoes

are reduced to $4.85

$5.00 and $6.00 High and Low Shoes

are reduced to $3.95

Included are the season's best models in mahogany Russia, gun metal calf, black or brown vici kid, patent colt and patent calf. Tops of same, or of buckskin, calf or box cloth in both the high and the low Shoes. **Fifth Floor.**

Men's Mohair Dusters at $3.75

A SPECIAL PRICE. Dark gray imported mohair; double breasted; cut full and roomy. **6th Floor.**

Safety for your Funds

THE safety of funds on deposit depends upon the financial strength of the institution with which they are placed, and upon the experience and conservatism of those who manage it.

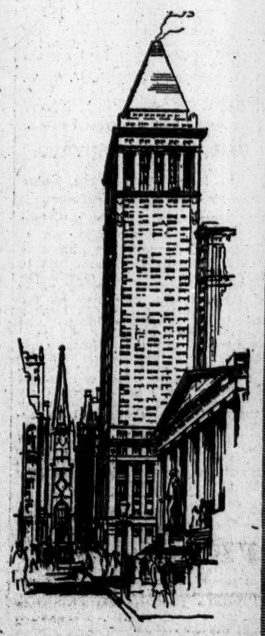
On June 23 the capital, surplus and profits of the Bankers Trust Company amounted to $23,173,007.02; resources were $218,540,416.58.

The management of the Company is in the hands of men who are experienced and conservative, and have an important part in the direction of the country's financial affairs.

The Company affords safety and efficient service to all its depositors, including individuals, corporations, firms, estates, institutions, banks and trust companies. Interest is paid on deposits of $1000 or more.

Telephone 8900 Rector or call at 16 Wall Street; an officer will be glad to confer with you in regard to your banking or trust business.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK



Think of the Newsdealer

THE NEW YORK TIMES accepts no unsold copies from newsdealers.

Newsdealers, to have no copies left, order just the number they know will be bought.

When THE NEW YORK TIMES announces a circulation of more than 300,000 it states the net paid daily sale.

There is a larger demand for THE NEW YORK TIMES than is supplied. The newsdealer, making but little profit upon his newspaper sales, cannot afford to have unsold copies on his hands.

In delivering his newspapers every day—in storm and sunshine—he is giving *you* a service. His profit will be increased if you order your copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES in advance.

VILLISTAS NOW SEEK WASHINGTON FAVOR

Conference Presents "Program of Reforms"—Against "Former Privileged Classes."

TO RESPECT LAND TITLES

Amnesty for Hostile Faction—Carranza Reports Arrival of Food in the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18. — General Felipe Angeles, who has been the principal military supporter of General Villa in the Mexican revolution, and the latter's Secretary of State, Manuel Diaz Lombardo, are tonight on their way from Washington to Chihuahua after having completed their special mission to Washington. In Washington Angeles and Lombardo have been in conference for nearly two weeks with Enrique C. Llorente, Villa's Washington representative, and Manuel Bonilla, former member of the Madero Cabinet, who came to Washington nearly a month ago with General Villa's reply to President Wilson's warning note of June 2 to the Mexican factions to get together.

The result of these conferences has been the preparation of a "Program of Reforms," which, it is announced tonight, the Villa Government will observe. The text of this program was delivered to the United States Government yesterday, and was made public by Señor Llorente tonight after the departure of Lombardo and Angeles. Nothing was disclosed concerning the plans of General Angeles, except that he was en route to Chihuahua to join General Villa, and report on the results of his personal observations while in the United States.

The Villa "Program of Reforms" follows:

The Confidential Agency deems it opportune to declare in refutation of certain charges that have been made to the effect that the Provisional Government is disposed to embrace various reactionary principles in its program of political, social and economic reform, that this program is adjusted to the common good and in harmony with the aspirations of the Mexican people and the necessities of the times. It provides for:

Recognition of the civil power as supreme, and the consequent subordination of the military authority to it.

Adherence to the constitutional precept, prohibiting the re-election of the Chief Executive, the Vice President and the Governors of the States and the ineligibility of the Chief Executive for such offices.

Development of a true democracy in order to guarantee the enjoyment of life and property, as well as the political rights of the people, regardless of social status.

Reform of the agrarian laws in order that every citizen may be afforded opportunity to own his own home.

Establishment of an independent judiciary system.

Just and equitable resolution of the Indian problem.

Rapid extension of education among the masses.

Development of all natural resources, free from monopoly.

Safeguard against political domination by the former privileged classes.

The Provisional Government is pledged also to accomplish within the shortest possible time, the following:

1. Elections for Senators and members of the House of Deputies.
2. To name temporary Justices of the Supreme Court, such to be done for the reason that the constitutional term of the majority of those Justices holding office at the time of the coup d'etat has lapsed by limitation, while others have since died.
3. To convoke elections, as required by the Constitution, to fill the vacancies among the Justices of the Supreme Court and to succeed the temporary appointees mentioned in the above paragraph.
4. To fill vacancies in the courts of inferior jurisdiction.
5. To call elections for President and Vice President of the Republic, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Chief Executive, at the time the elections are called, to be ineligible as a candidate, thus insuring a freer ballot.
6. The Minister of War, appointed by the President, to have supreme control of the army, and to immediately begin its reorganization.
7. The legislative body to resolve, without delay, the agrarian, social, and economic problems affecting the Indians on the following basis:

(A.) The Government shall acquire lands by purchase in the Yaqui territory, to be returned to the tribe.

(B.) The Government shall procure by purchase lands in the State of Morelos, to be divided equitably among the Indians of that State.

(C.) Laws similar to those proposed by the State of Chihuahua for the partition of lands and water rights shall be enacted by other States.

(D.) Present owners of lands, possessing legitimate titles thereto, shall receive full guarantee for their property, the same to be extended likewise to property the owners of which are protected by the law of limitations, unless the previous owners, through denial or miscarriage of justice, have been unable to recover their lands.

8. A general decree granting amnesty to all political offenders, excepting those responsible for the overthrow of the constituted Government and the assassination of the President and Vice President and other public officials.
9. The National Railways to be placed under the direction of the most capable officials obtainable, and to be provided with all necessary funds for the restoration of the tracks and the acquisition of the necessary rolling stock, so that traffic may be resumed as soon as possible throughout the Republic.
10. To resolve the financial problem in this manner:

(A.) The national debt, prior to Feb. 18, 1913, to be recognized and guaranteed.

(B.) The coupons payable subsequent to that date to be paid in cash or by means of an arrangement acceptable to the bondholders.

(C.) Obligations incurred by the Government of Huerta in the payment of the lawful expenses of the nation, or of the National Railways, to be recognized.

(D.) The paper currency issued by the various Constitutionalist factions to be retired from circulation, the rate of exchange being fixed in proportion to the value of the different issues.

(E.) The national debt to be amply guaranteed by a reasonable share of the Government receipts as soon as an agreement can be reached with the creditors.

The Villa agency gave out this telegram from General Villa, at Torreon, under today's date:

> It is not true that the Carranzistas have recovered Leon, Silao, Irapuato, Celaya, Queretaro, and San Luis Potosi. All these cities have been abandoned by the enemy, and Obregon is cut off from his base of operations as he has no communication either with Guadalajara or Mexico City, where our column commanded by Generals Canuto Reyes and Rodolfo Fierro, will soon arrive.

Eliseo Arredondo of the Carranza Agency announced tonight that the Carranza authorities had established agencies for the distribution of money in Mexico City.

Trains are now being operated on a regular schedule between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, both for passenger and freight traffic, according to a telegram received by Señor Arredondo, which, continues in part, as follows:

"In the capital large quantities of food are being distributed among the needy by the Constitutionalist authorities acting in co-operation with the International Relief Committee. Already the initial consignment of foodstuffs amounting to 7,000 tons, which were conveyed to the city just behind the triumphant army of General Gonzales, have been placed through the several agencies of distribution at the disposal of the poor, and 6,000 tons of additional food supplies arrived there yesterday. From depots of easy access distribution is being made to all sections of the city. Additional supplies, from all directions, are being hurried to Mexico City to relieve distress."

ZAPATA CARRIES OFF WOMEN.

Prepares to Harass Carranza Government in Mexico City.

PUEBLA, Mexico, July 15, (via Havana, July 18.)—The Zapata troops, which dynamited a train loaded with Government officials and killed thirty-five persons, most of them members of prosperous families, carried to the mountains a number of women and the Post Office employes aboard the train.

After evacuating Mexico City General Zapata announced that he would continue his campaign against General Carranza. He has established a powder and cartridge factory near Cuernavaca and it is expected that he will surround the capital and harass the Constitutionalist Government by blowing up other trains and also bridges between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

"Our evacuation of Mexico City," General Zapata is reported to have said, "leaves us free to take the offensive. We regard Carranza as an ambitious dictator. The republic will never be peaceful until he is eliminated."

General Carranza's reoccupation of Mexico City has aroused little enthusiasm among the troops, the feeling prevailing that it enables Zapata to become more active. Already bands of followers of Zapata have appeared between Puebla and Vera Cruz, destroying trains and railway stations.

General Carranza is expected to remain in Vera Cruz indefinitely, it being considered unsafe for him to go into the interior.

The merchants in Constitutionalist territory are much exercised over the recent decree annulling 100,000,000 pesos of Constitutionalist money. General Carranza is reported to have said that the money had not been authorized. It had been in circulation for months.

VILLA DEFEAT IN SONORA.

His Force Reported Routed West of Agua Prieta.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 18.—After a six-hour battle in Anavacachi Pass, west of Agua Prieta, General Calles, Carranza commander in Sonora, it was reported late today, has decisively defeated Villa troops under General José Maria Acosta. The Calles force was said to number 3,000, while Acosta's was reported as half that number.

In a message received here by the Consul for Carranza from General Calles at Lamorita, twenty miles west of Agua Prieta, the Villa troops were reported fleeing in all directions.

During the fighting 300 of Acosta's men deserted to Calles, according to the report, which estimated the Villa dead, wounded, and captured at 500. Calles did not report his own casualties, though they were said to be relatively small by officials in Agua Prieta. According to the Consul, General Calles intended to press forward to Cananea as soon as he received ammunition which left Agua Prieta today.

Villa representatives here refused to admit defeat, saying that the battle still continued near Lamorita, and that a large contingent of Yaqui Indians were making a flank attack.

NACO, Ariz., July 18.—Reports received here today stated that General Calles administered a severe defeat to Villa forces under Acosta and Trujillo. Calles was said to be pursuing the Villa soldiers toward Del Rio, Sonora, a small town on the Nogales branch of the Southern Pacific.

In Naco, Sonora, it was feared that Calles might attack that town. Communication with Cananea was severed today.

DEL RIO, Texas, July 18.—Three hundred Villa soldiers today recaptured Las Vacas, Mexico, across the Rio Grande from this place. There was no fighting, the small Carranza garrison left there ten days ago, scattering upon the approach of the larger force.

FRANK SURVIVES ASSASSIN'S KNIFE

Continued from Page 1.

tence. Before that trial he was examined by a lunacy commission, which pronounced him sane.

The man is 45 years old. He was born in Memphis, Tenn., but has lived in Georgia for twenty-five years. He was sentenced from Columbus, Ga., and has a wife there.

Creen asserted that there was no conspiracy. He said that he had an inspiration to kill Frank, and plotted alone to kill him. He told of aiding in the butchering of hogs Saturday morning, of hiding in his clothing a butcher knife made out of a file, and of carrying it to bed with him. It was with this weapon that he attacked Frank.

The assailant admitted that he had talked with other convicts about the Frank case, but said that they had not influenced him in any way. He took all the blame for the crime on his own shoulders and said that while he thought at the time that he was doing right he now regretted his act.

Read Only the Bible.

Supt. Smith said that Creen had not been permitted to read newspapers or anti-Frank literature. He read only the Bible, said the Superintendent.

"The Bible was furnished to him at the library," said Mr. Smith. "He studied it whenever he had an odd moment. He seemed to be getting religion. I knew that Creen was a bad man, but I never dreamed that he would attack a fellow-convict. I had instructed the guards not to pick a quarrel with him, as it might result seriously."

"Did Creen have any quarrel with Frank?" he was asked.

"No; absolutely not," said the Superintendent. "They appeared to be friends. That is why the attack is all the more shocking."

Superintendent Smith deeply regrets the attack. He has been on a great strain since Frank was placed under his care. He says the attack emphasizes the need of a place for dangerous convicts at the prison farm. He has several such prisoners now, and these he has to keep chained to prevent them from commiting acts of violence.

An investigation of the attack probably will be conducted by the Georgia Prison Commission, the same body that refused to recommend that Frank's death sentence be commuted to life imprisonment.

Appeal for Pardon for Creen.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 18.—Governor Nat E. Harris will urge a thorough investigation of the attempt to murder Leo M. Frank in order to determine whether Creen acted on his own initiative or was the tool of confederates. Many rumors of threatened violence to Frank have come to the Executive's attention.

"I tried today to get into touch with members of the Prison Commission, but failed to reach any of them," he said.

Governor Harris received this afternoon an appeal to pardon Creen from a body of citizens of a small city near Columbus. The appeal was made by wire, the message reading:

"We, the undersigned, respectfully appeal to you to pardon William Creen, now serving a life sentence in the State Penitentiary."

The telegram was signed with a dozen names.

Two Atlanta pastors in sermons today deplored the attack on Frank.

"The incident is greatly to be deplored," said the Rev. Dr. H. M. Dubose in the First Methodist Church, "but I do not construe the occurrence as in any way reflecting upon Georgia or her people."

Similar sentiments were expressed by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Daniel of the First Baptist Church.

Mrs. Frank Encouraged.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., July 18.—Mrs. Leo M. Frank was reached by long distance telephone at the home of Captain Burke, Superintendent of the State Prison Farm, at 11 o'clock tonight. She said:

"The condition of Mr. Frank is favorable at this hour. We are encouraged."

Mrs. Frank had just left the bedside of her husband, where she had been constantly watching.

Doctors at the State Prison Hospital said that probably it would be three days before the crisis would be passed. By the third day, they figure, Frank will have passed the danger of infection of his wound. Frank had a temperature of 99 at 11 o'clock and his pulse was good.

10,000 CITIZENS SEE MILITIA IN CAMP

5,000 New York Guardsmen March in Review Before Enthusiastic Visitors.

HEAT OVERCOMES A SCORE

Soldiers Make Fine Showing in Parade at Fishkill Plains—General O'Ryan Bars Ice Cream.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 18.—It was estimated tonight that the number of visitors to the camp of the First Brigade of the National Guard this afternoon was 10,000, and that the automobiles, jammed in a confused, chugging mass in the narrow roadways that lead to the camp, numbered more than 1,500. Never before had this particular section of the State witnessed such a scene, and one thing that every officer—regular as well as militia—commented upon, was the apparent fact that the people were much more interested, than in former years, in the military organizations that would form the backbone of the land defense in the event of a national crisis.

The crowd represented cities and towns from Albany to New York, and it came early and stayed late. The Hudson Valley never had a fog any thicker than was the great blanket of dust that hovered over Fishkill Plains this afternoon. The stream of motor-driven and horse-drawn vehicles was continuous from noon until nearly 6 o'clock, and at times it was almost impossible to even make headway on foot, so closely packed were the vehicles that figured in the pilgrimage to Camp Whitman.

The weather was broiling hot and the average temperature in the shade was away up in the nineties, a fact that accounted for the prostrations of perhaps a score of soldiers and half as many civilians.

Special Review Decided Upon.

Because of the presence of so many enthusiastic citizens, it was decided to have a review of the 5,000 National Guardsmen in the camp. The site of the review was two miles from the headquarters of Major General O'Ryan, on a splendid plateau at the foot of Chestnut Hill.

The reviewing officers were General O'Ryan, Colonel Joseph J. Dyckman, U. S. A.; Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, Colonel Buffington, U. S. A., and Major H. H. Bandholtz, U. S. A. Others in the reviewing party were Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Captain Joseph H. Herron, U. S. A., and Lieut. Col. Edward Olmstead, the division Adjutant General.

A few minutes after 4 o'clock the Seventh Regiment, which was to lead the column, left its camp opposite headquarters. Colonel Appleton rode at its head, and just behind came the Seventh's famous band.

The other regiments of infantry—the Twelfth, Seventy-first, and Sixty-ninth, in the order named—trailed the Seventh, and after them came the troopers of Squadron A, with the First Field Artillery bringing up the rear. The line of march was nearly two miles long.

Right behind the troops came a long line of automobiles, while along the banks of the road old folks and children hurried along. By 4:30 o'clock the Seventh had reached the reviewing grounds, and immediately afterward the review started. The faces of the soldiers were black with dust and dirt, but they paraded to the cheers of the spectators with all the vigor and dash of a Decoration Day march along Riverside Drive.

Real Work Begins This Morning.

Bright and early tomorrow morning the real field work, in which intrenching, reconnoitring, scouting, bridge building, advance and rear guard work, retreating, advancing in the face of artillery fire, and other features of warfare will be featured, will begin in earnest. First off there will be company, battalion, and regimental drills, which will be made just strenuous enough to keep everybody busy, and the purpose of which will be a "tuning up," so to speak, preliminary to the big war problems that begin on Tuesday and will continue up to the moment of departure next Saturday, when the First Brigade will be replaced by the Second from Brooklyn.

On Tuesday the problem will involve the actual crossing of a stream by practically the entire brigade of infantrymen on a bridge built under fire. In the working out of that problem the guardsmen will be opposed by the regular cavalrymen under Colonel Dyckman, who for that day will represent an enemy that has previously occupied New York City and is working his way northward to Albany. The job of the guardsmen who will be commanded by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer will be to frustrate that advance.

The working out of this problem will mark an entirely new innovation in manoeuvre exercises in this country. For the first tiem the enlisted men, as well as the officers, will be acquainted in advance with the nature and seriousness of the problem to be tackled. Under the old system only the officers were familiar with the situations involved. A copy of the problem will be posted on every regimental and company bulletin board in the camp tomorrow afternoon.

The problem of Tuesday will be followed by one still more complicated on Wednesday, and on Thursday will come one that will call into action every guardsman and regular in the camp. The action Thursday will be witnessed by Governor Whitman, who is coming Thursday morning to remain until Friday, and who will live under canvas during his stay.

An ice cream peddler applied to General O'Ryan for a permit to sell ice cream blocks on the grounds this afternoon. The application was denied. "I don't believe in 'ice cream' soldiers," said General O'Ryan. Furthermore, General O'Ryan let it be known that this was a "dry" camp, and that it was going to remain so.

It was 3 o'clock this morning before the supply wagons of Squadron A and of the artillery arrived. Squadron A had gone nearly twenty hours without food when the regulars of the Second Cavalry came to their rescue with food for the half-famished New Yorkers.

Lieut. Col. Morton F. Smith, U. S. A., Commandant of the cadets at West Point, was a visitor this afternoon. He said he had never seen a finer looking body of men or a better-equipped camp.

AVIATOR FOR MANOEUVRES.

George A. Gray Will Help Solve Problems at Camp Whitman.

Aviator George A. Gray, with a Wright biplane, will go to Camp Whitman at Fishkill Plains to enable the militia to have the services of an aviator and to manoeuvre under conditions closely approximating modern warfare, according to an announcement yesterday by the Airo Club of America. W. S. Luckey had offered the services of himself and a Curtiss machine, but after the offer had been accepted by the Adjutant General, he found his engagements in the South would prevent his filling the engagement. Mr. Gray then volunteered to take Mr. Luckey's place. Mr. Gray is one of the veteran Wright pilots with 1,500 flights to his credit, and no accidents.

After the Fishkill Plains encampment Mr. Gray is scheduled to fly for the Vermont National Guard from Aug. 2 to 11, upon the request of Captain Le Roy A. Hall of the Vermont militia.

Cole May Succeed McCormack.

Mayor Mitchel has called on Aldermen Cole, Fink, and O'Rourke of Richmond Borough to meet at the City Hall at noon today, and choose a Borough President to succeed Charles J. McCormack. Alderman Charles P. Cole has been selected for the place by State Banking Supt. Eugene L. Richards, Democratic leader of Staten Island.

SAYS GERMAN AUTOS HAD WAR FIXTURES

American Mechanic Tells of Secret Installation in All Recent Mercedes Models.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—The Daily Mail publishes the following:

"That German preparations for war went even to the length of secretly building private motor cars so that they could speedily be converted into vehicles mounting guns and searchlights is vouched for by Charles B. Pray, an American motor mechanic. Pray, who has just arrived in England after eight months in a German internment camp, is a resident of Dover, N. H., and was under contract as an engineer at the motor car works in Zossen, outside of Berlin. On Oct. 7, under suspicion of being a British subject, he was interned. From Zossen he was transferred to a camp in Württemberg, from which he contrived to escape May 18. He has spent the interval in France, and hopes to sail for America on Wednesday.

"'My work up to the time of my arrest,' said Pray to a Mail representative, 'brought me into daily contact with the German Mercedes car. The chassis of every car of the 1912, 1913 or 1914 models was perforated at the sides with two sets of four holes each, at equal distances from the front and rear, for the purpose of riveting over the chassis frame a plate heavy enough to bear a weight of 1,000 kilograms.

"'In May and June, 1914, cars were called in for inspection and returned with the plates mentioned duly affixed without the owners' knowledge of what had been done. When the cars were requisitioned for war only the tops had to be ripped off and guns and searchlights mounted in their places.'

"Pray says another American motor workman named Wyman of Reading, Mass., is still in German captivity."

MORE TALK OF PEACE

And Embargo on War Supplies—Of German-American Origin.

The "Friends of Peace," whose letterhead announces that they represent the German-American Alliance of Greater New York, the American Truth Society, American Independence Union, and American Humanity League, three other organizations of German-American origin; the "American Women of German Descent," the German-American Peace Society, the German-Catholic Federation of New York, the United Irish-American Societies, and the United Austrian and Hungarian-American Societies, announced yesterday that a call had been issued for a National Peace Convention to be held in Chicago for two days, ending on Labor Day.

The announcement declares the belief of the organization "in the existence of a preconceived plot to involve the United States in the European war," and goes on to say that "on account of the Japanese menace in California" that State is expected to be an important participant in the convention.

"The immediate object of the convention," it is stated, "will be to protest against America's entry into the war, to appoint committees to visit the belligerent nations in the hope of bringing the war to an early termination, and to urge a special session of Congress to consider the advisability of placing an embargo on all war supplies."

John Brisben Walker and John Ford, editor of The Irish World, sign the call for the convention. Among those invited to make addresses are William Jennings Bryan, Senator Hoke Smith, Senator Works of California, Senators Hitchcock and Clapp, and Miss Jane Addams.

GUARDS FOR SPRING-RICE.

U. S. Secret Service Men Picket Embassy Grounds at Beverly.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18.—Acting on the theory that cranks might make attempts to injure Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to this country, the Government has placed Secret Service men on guard at the Summer Embassy residence at Beverly. It has also detailed men to guard the Italian Ambassador at Beverly Farms.

The British Embassy is reached by winding avenues, and all approaches were protected today. No one is allowed on the grounds except those who can prove that their errands are legitimate.

TURKS' COLLAPSE BELIEVED NEAR

Continued from Page 1.

taken in consequence of continued Turkish interference with traffic and may probably be regarded as marking the collapse of the negotiations for the cession to Bulgaria of the Dedeaghatch Railway."

BERLIN, July 18, (via London.)—The negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria have not yet been concluded. Turkey is willing to make certain territorial concessions in the Adrianople district to give Bulgaria the desired railroad route to the sea, but a point escaping general attention is the fact that Turkey demands in return not merely passive neutrality, as heretofore, but participation in the war, or at least some form of pressure against Turkey's enemies.

German officials decline to discuss the Austro-Hungarian proposals to Rumania, which have as their object assurance of Rumania's friendly neutrality, and perhaps even participation in the war against the entente powers.

No denial is uttered that such proposals have been made, but Germany's knowledge of the nature of the territorial and other concessions offered by her ally is regarded as confidential, and inquirers are referred to Austro-Hungarian sources for details.

It is an open secret that one phase of the negotiations has to do with shipments of munitions to Turkey passing through Rumania. These negotiations have not reached a decisive point, and it is considered certain that a negative answer from Rumania has not been received.

SAYS GERMANS RULE TURKS.

Constantinople Under Sway of General von der Goltz, Says American.

Hugh Nettle, a Baltimore business man, who arrived last night from Rotterdam on the Holland America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, said that when he left Constantinople three weeks ago the city was completely under the sway of General von der Goltz, and the Turks had nothing else to do but wear their fezzes over their eyes, smoke cigarettes, and look gloomy.

"There was not much excitement in the Turkish capital," he said, "except on May 27, when a British submarine suddenly popped up in the Bosporus, close to the bridge leading from Pera to Stamboul, and fired a torpedo at three Turkish transports filled with troops which were anchored there. The torpedo missed the transports, which immediately opened fire on the submarine."

Mr. Nettle said that he visited the two former German warships, Breslau and Goeben, and found them under command of German commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who gave orders in French to the Turkish seamen and marines. If it had not been for the presence of these two ships he believed the Russians would have been in Constantinople two months ago. The Turkish War Office looked like a German Government bureau, and was filled with German, Austrian, and Hungarian officers all day long.

On his way to Rotterdam Mr. Nettle passed through Bulgaria, Rumania, Austria, and Germany, spending a few hours in Sofia, Budapest, Vienna, and Berlin. In all these countries the privations and misery patiently endured by the people was appalling, he said.

C. A. Tencock and A. F. Hoog, two Dutch officers who came on the Nieuw Amsterdam on a mission for their Government, were asked if there was any truth in the report that Holland was going to enter the conflict. Mr. Hoog said, "No, no, not at all. Holland is far too prudent."

Colonel John Biddle of the United States Engineer Corps and Captain B. Enochs of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, who were sent to Europe to observe the war last August, returned on the Nieuw Amsterdam.

Captain J. Baron, the commander of the Nieuw Amsterdam, said that he had been detained in the Downs off Deal from noon July 8 to noon July 9 by the British authorities. One second cabin passenger, an Austrian salesman named Abraham Kofler, on his way to South America, was taken ashore.

OLD CHURCH FRIENDS BREAK WITH BRYAN

The Rev. Dr. Broughton Tells of a Quarrel with the ex-Secretary.

HIGH WORDS IN A HOTEL

Weak-Kneed Peace Far Less Desirable Than Settlement of Four Great Questions, Preacher Says.

Old friendships with William Jennings Bryan have been broken since his abrupt resignation from President Wilson's Cabinet. Presbyterian, Baptist and other denominational friends have quarreled with him. The Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton of Knoxville, formerly of Atlanta and still later of London, told yesterday after his sermon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church about a meeting with the former Secretary of State in Asheville.

Secretary Bryan had only recently resigned and, seeing Dr. Broughton in a hotel dining room in Asheville, he crossed to his table and at once brought on the subject of what this nation ought to do to secure and preserve world peace. He had seen reports of a sermon on the war preached by Dr. Broughton in Chattanooga the Sunday previous. He took exception to it.

Although in a public dining room, Dr. Broughton admitted that the altercation that followed was none too dignified. It was a war of words. Dr. Broughton professed friendship for the former Secretary, although he told him he had neved voted for him, but he added that that friendship must cease if Mr. Bryan persisted.

Other Ministers Leave Bryan.

It was learned from other sources yesterday that Mr. Bryan had received similar treatment from many other ministers.

Dr. Broughton said yesterday that the sermon to which Mr. Bryan took such strong exception would be repeated in the Fifth Avenue Church here next Sunday afternoon. He hinted that Germans might take the same view of it that Mr. Bryan did.

"I was in the very heart of the English strife and shock for six months, and I know some inside matters," said Dr. Broughton. He was pastor of Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, London. "Some of the leaders in the British Government are members of my church. From them I knew something of the strain of those months, in some respects worse than the strain today, when the worst is beginning to be realized. I knew to a certainty that Italy would enter the war, and when it would do so. She came in within a fortnight of the time predicted by English officials six months before. I know that England has had something to do with money affairs in Rumania, and you can put it down that at a given time Rumania will come in.

"This militarism has got to be ended or it will end us, America and all. You ask if England, France, and Italy are democratic? I answer that they are. You may say that Russia is not. Perhaps so, but Russia will not be the country after the war is over that it used to be. It is a democracy fast enough for our purposes.

What the War Will Settle.

"I look to see four great questions settled by this war. They are an end to Prussian imperialism, and to all unchristian culture such as the Germans put forth. This spirit must end, and Americans do great wrong when they follow Bryan, if any do, in counseling a week-kneed peace. They are to end the wrongs of one nation, speaking one language, keeping in control another nation speaking another language, and having other national ambitions. They are to end the Balkan question once and for all. It was this question that served as an excuse to Germany. The foundations for a permanent peace for Europe and the world are to be laid. The rest of the world will not have peace till Europe has it, and Europe will not have it until the people and not kings rule. Lastly, they are to end the Jewish question. Christian peoples so-called, cannot be Christians and ill treat and persecute Jews or anybody else.

"I know something about the inside workings of this war. I intend to set them forth next Sunday afternoon. It is time the American people knew these things. The German position is well illustrated by its persistence in firing on the Orduna without warning. It was no fault of the Kaiser that more Americans are not dead. That is the German spirit. It must be crushed. I am a Christian man of peace. I have always been. But now there is war, and it is war to the end, that peace may come to stay."

VENIZELOS AGAIN LEADER.

Ex-Premier of Greece Heads Liberals Once More to Fight Government.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—An Athens dispatch to the Central News says:

"At a meeting held today 186 members of the Chamber of Deputies requested Eleutherios Venizelos to resume the leadership of the Liberal Party. The ex-Premier, in accepting, said it was his duty to obey the call of the people, as 'the wavering policy of the present Government constitutes a grave national danger.'

"M. Venizelos attacked the Government for remaining in power against the wishes of the people, and expressed the opinion that, with the recovery of King Constantine, affairs would resume their normal state.

"The reopening of the Greek Parliament has been postponed until Aug. 16."

BRITISH WARNING IN EGYPT.

Martial Law for All Persons Who Fail to Report Conspiracies.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—That the Government is determined to deal promptly and effectually with any attempts to assist the Germans, Austrians or Turks, is made evident by a proclamation which has been issued at Cairo, as follows:

"Every person having knowledge of the existence of any plot against established order or the identity of persons guilty of any offense against the Government, must communicate, without delay, to the nearest authority. Failure to comply will render a person liable to martial law."

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company learns that the Turkish Government has issued a communication to neutral governments explaining that the Turkish General Staff is removing Armenians from all places where they are considered to be endangering Turkish safety.

ALLIES IN STRONG ATTACKS.

Fierce Assaults Are Being Made Along the Whole Front.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Athens, dated Sunday, says:

"Heavy fighting continues on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Allies are attacking vehemently along the whole front. Each attack is preceded by a bombardment from heavy French artillery and the guns of the warships. All the attacks are reported to have been successful, but there is no definite news concerning them."

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN OFFICERS 12,642

Losses in Fortnight Ending July 5 Were 254 Killed, 489 Wounded.

LONDON, July 6, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Officers' casualty lists for the fortnight ended July 5 show that the British Army lost 254 officers killed, 489 wounded, and 33 missing, a total of 776.

Since the beginning of the war 3,685 officers have been killed, 7,662 wounded, and 1,115 are reported as missing, a total of 12,642.

In the fortnight in question the Lancashire Regiment had 10 officers killed and 36 wounded, the Manchesters lost 15 killed and 12 wounded, the Scots Fusiliers 12 killed and 22 wounded, the Yorkshires 10 killed and 15 wounded, and the Cameron Highlanders 11 killed and 16 wounded. In the overseas contingent the Indians lost 22 killed and 28 wounded, the Australians 8 killed and 18 wounded, and the Canadians 15 killed and 30 wounded.

PREDICTS A NEW GERMANY.

Hohenzollern Defeat Will Mean Birth of Democracy, Says Belmont.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In an article prepared for The Seven Seas, the magazine of the Navy League of the United States, Perry Belmont predicts the downfall of the German Imperial Government, which he describes as "modernized feudalism, heir in form and spirit to the despotism of the iniquitous Holy Alliance." The title of the article is "The Monroe Doctrine." This notable policy, Mr. Belmont declares, has become the universal expression of the aspirations of all free Governments.

Mr. Belmont characterizes the German Empire as "a federated union of States, in form only self-governing, of which the economic system is in form only democratic." He continues:

"The whole industrial, intellectual, and commercial life of the German people is subordinate to the reactionary influence of the Hohenzollern dynasty and the military autocracy, whose feudalism is modernized only in so far as is necessary to maintain its authority and enable it to mold all Germany into an efficient war machine. A successful war might prolong the existence of such a system. Unsuccessful war will mean its downfall. It will also mean a triumphant liberation of the spirit and genius of the German people from the yoke of Prussian absolutism.

"When millions of men returning from battles and disastrous campaigns realize the futility of the efforts into which they have been led against liberty-loving nations, free institutions and the republicanism of Europe, they will be found in revolt against a Government based upon the theory of the Divine right."

The Monroe Doctrine, says Mr. Belmont, was democracy's answer to the challenge of absolutism of the Holy Alliance. The doctrine, he says, is one of the most vital issues before the American people. He adds that, as the world is constantly growing smaller in a political sense, the enforcement of our traditional policy is more essential today than when first proclaimed.

WANTS PEACE PARLEYS NOW

Jane Addams Tells Bar Harbor Europe Is Ripe for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 18.—That now, after the European war has dragged on almost a year without making any satisfactory progress toward decisive victory for any nation, is the time for peace negotiations to end it, was the central theme of an address given here today by Miss Jane Addams in the presence of nearly a thousand people. Most of the countries now at war, she said, would welcome peace negotiations if they could come through a neutral country and without effort on the part of the warring nations, for a country at war has not choice but to fight or to be considered as suing for peace.

She said that in every one of the seven countries she had visited she had been told that now was the time for peace negotiations, and that they were being put off only by the hope of a big victory for one side or the other.

Miss Addams left Bar Harbor this afternoon for New York, where she will attend a conference, and will go from that to her home in Chicago.

TIGHTEN VISITING RULES.

State, War, and Navy Departments Limit Public's Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A regulation similar to that in operation during the Spanish-American war governing admissions to the building occupied by the State, War and Navy Departments went into effect today, under which no person not connected officially with these departments will be admitted without a pass on Sundays and holidays, or after 2 P. M. or before 9 A. M. on week days.

The main reason given for the order is that official papers have been missed from desks of officials in the State and Navy Departments and are believed to have been stolen. The regulation, it was said, was an echo of the agitation caused more than two years ago, when it was discovered that blue print plans for the electrical wiring of the dreadnought Pennsylvania had been stolen from the drafting room of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department.

WAR AIDS WOMEN DOCTORS.

British Statesmen Direct Attention to Their Increased Oportunities.

LONDON, July 18.—A statement signed by Premier Asquith, Earl Curzon, and Arthur J. Balfour directs the attention of the public to the work in London of the School of Medicine for Women, which is now doubling its plant in an effort to cope with the wartime increase in opportunities for women doctors. The school is a pet idea of the Duchess of Marlborough, who heads the committee for assisting the school.

The statement begins: "The war constitutes the turning point in the position of medical women, for whom there are new openings and new opportunities in many directions."

INDIA LOAN AT 4 PER CENT.

Rate Lower Than That of the British Home Government.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—That the Indian Government expects to secure money at a lower rate of interest than the home Government is indicated by a dispatch to The Morning Post from Calcutta, which says that India has decided to issue an internal loan of $15,000,000, bearing 4 per cent. interest. The issue will be at par and redeemable in from five to eight years.

Fire Destroys $100,000 Steel Mill.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, July 18.—The Cambridge plant of the Interstate Iron and Steel Company of Chicago was destroyed by fire of unknown origin here today. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.

Suggesting a good meal—where service and food are of the best.

SPECIAL GRILLED DINNER (TO ORDER) WITH WINE, $1.25.

5th Avenue Restaurant

ENTRANCE 24th ST.

BEAT MAN THEY ROBBED.

School Teacher Aroused from Slumber by Blows on the Head.

Charles A. Ricker, a teacher in Public School 39, was awakened just at dawn yesterday morning in his flat at 20 West 129th Street, by a terrific blow on the head. He found two men belaboring him, one with the pendulum of a clock and the other with a blackjack, and though he fought them off as well as he could, they had administered a severe beating before his outcries began to have any effect.

Many other tenants in the house were wakeful on account of the heat and, hearing Ricker's shouts, they called for the police and blew police whistles with such vigor that the intruders stopped beating Ricker, took a pocketbook containing $300 from a dresser, and escaped into the corridor. They ran down to the street, pursued by a dozen half dressed neighbors and, rounding the corner into Lenox Avenue, got away. Those who chased them downstairs said they were young men in gray suits, and other tenants remembered seeing a negro, apparently a lookout, across the street.

Ricker went to Harlem Hospital where he was treated for a cut on the left eye, three others on his head, and three on his chest.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A COLORADO VACATION DOESN'T COST MUCH —GO THIS SUMMER

With the very low fares in effect daily June 1 to September 30—only $30 for round trip from Chicago; $25 from St. Louis—and the possibility of good board as low as $8 per week, Colorado has proven to be the place of places for a real out-of-doors vacation.

The turquoise sky, constant sunshine, invigorating air, cool nights, wonderful snow-capped mountains, canyons, lakes, streams, the unusual opportunities for outdoor sports, make one wonder how any one has ever failed to visit Colorado.

If you don't care to go all the way to the Pacific Coast this year, by all means visit Colorado — the nation's playground. The "Rocky Mountain Limited," "Colorado Flyer," "Colorado-California Express" and other fast trains via Rock Island Lines provide the best in railway travel. Automatic block signals—Finest modern all-steel equipment—Superb dining car service.

Only direct line between the east and both Denver and Colorado Springs.

Write, phone or drop in at the Rock Island Travel Bureau for interesting literature on Colorado. 1238a Broadway, cor. 31st St., New York, N. Y.; K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A. 'Phones: Madison Sq. 2350, 2351.

Mexican Bandits Kill American.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, July 18.—Mexican bandits killed Bryan Doyle, 18 years old, of Tampa, Fla., in a raid on the Gano Ranch near Raymondville last night. First reports said a Texas ranger was killed. A posse is pursuing the outlaws.

DELAY ARMS STRIKE; MAY AVERT TROUBLE

Continued from Page 1.

stand on that platform, and, strike or no strike, I shall pay my men what I think they are worth."

Bridgeport is overrun with detectives, some working for the labor faction, some for the employers. Gumshoe men are numerous in the saloons and hotel lobbies. There was a fracas in the lobby of the Stratfield Hotel today when one detective who had seen another taking notes on the backs of match boxes picked his rival's pocket to get the information. Detectives have been put to work in the Remington plants. There are women detectives among the girl workers.

The union officials have had printed copies of a published interview with Fred Atwater, Treasurer of the Columbia Bolt and Nut Company, in which he declared that long hours and little money were the best condition for the workingmen. Agitators plan to use this as strike propaganda.

"The more work and the less money they have, the better off they are," Mr. Atwater is quoted as saying in the interview. "To reduce their working hours from ten to eight would simply give them more time to loaf around corner saloons."

Talk of Immense War Orders.

Those among the labor leaders who emphasize the assertion that now is the psychological time for a successful strike, point out that, according to a generally accepted estimate, Connecticut concerns have more than $500,000,000 in war orders, which have been pouring in for the last six months. Every factory is said to have enough orders on hand to keep it going at capacity for two or three years. Bridgeport alone, these labor leaders say, has more people making munitions of war than the great Krupp works of Germany. There are no houses for rent here, boarding houses are crowded with floating workmen, and there is serious talk of erecting a tent city for 300 families which have sought in vain for quarters, the families of men expecting to work among the 16,000 persons to be employed in the new Remington Arms plant.

Bridgeport is the centre of this great new industry, but it has no monopoly. Colts' great plant in Hartford, it is understood, will add several thousand men to its payroll in a few days, while the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury is said to want 5,000 more men, and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company at New Haven is hiring many additional machinists.

According to the talk heard among the labor leaders, the Winchester Company has orders for $15,000,000 worth of arms, the Colt works are turning out hundreds of thousands of revolvers of a new magazine type and are making machine guns of a new style for England and Russia, and the Scovill Company has more than a year's work ahead to fill shrapnel orders for the Allies. A new field gun, perfected by the French War Department, is being made by the British-American Manufacturing Company of this city. All of the war orders here are said to be guaranteed, that is, they can't be canceled at the coming of peace.

The population of Bridgeport has jumped 25,000 since the war began, while property values have jumped from 30 to 50 per cent. Three-fourths of Bridgeport's 400 industrial plants are working overtime on war orders. Savings bank deposits are 45 per cent. above normal. Deposits in national banks have increased 33 1-3 per cent. since January. Construction work on new arms plants under way calls for $20,000,000. Freight traffic in the city was 54,000 tons in January; in June 99,000 tons.

Bridgeport is producing two-thirds of the small arms and small arms ammunition being shipped to the Allies from the United States. The output of rifle ammunition is 7,000,000 rounds a week. There is not a factory idle in Bridgeport. A year ago there were scores.

Some of the more recent orders received here, according to report, are: Bridgeport Brass Company, 50,000,000 rounds of cartridge shells, sub-contracted from the Remington concerns; Locomobile Company, 500 five-ton armored motor cars; American-British Company, $2,500,000 worth of shrapnel shells for Russia. The value of the small arms ordered booked for the new Remington Arms plant is placed by report at $168,000,000.

Marcellus Hartley Dodge, President of the Remington Companies, is a son-in-law of William Rockefeller. The millions of the Rockefellers are said to be behind Bridgeport's industrial war boom. Bridgeport manufacturers say Bridgeport's population will be doubled within three years.

SAYS IT IS LABOR'S FIGHT.

Any German Backing of Arms Strike Incidental, Morrison Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, while not denying tonight that German influence might be behind the strike in the Remington ammunition factory at Bridgeport, Conn., said that the real trouble was a demand on the part of labor for better hours and more pay.

"I do not say that German agents would not be willing to cause trouble at Bridgeport and are trying to do so," said Mr. Morrison. "But so far as we have learned the trouble is a fight for better conditions. There are 9,000 women working ten hours a day at ten cents an hour and they and the men are striking to better their conditions.

"What is happening at Bridgeport may be expected in other quarters. As employes see their employers making more profits than before from war orders they naturally struggle to better their own conditions. The fight for better labor conditions is being made not only here but in England and Germany."

Tobey-Made Furniture

Among the new creations lately received from our shops is a bedroom suite specially devised to meet the varied requirements of the modern residence or apartment.

The design has a lightness and grace reminiscent of Heppelwhite's best work. It is executed in beautifully figured St. Jago mahogany of a clear brown color, rubbed to an eggshell gloss. The drawer pulls, handles, etc., are imported reproductions of an exquisite Heppelwhite design in antique brass.

In this suite there is a wide choice of pieces suitable to individual needs and preferences.

Beds

Three types, including a Heppelwhite post-bed; full size, $135; single sizes, $125 each.

Dressers

With either stationary or hanging mirrors; 50-inch size, $165; 54-inch size, $185. Large swell-front dresser, $235.

Chiffoniers

Wood back type, $140. Gentleman's English type, $315.

Toilet Table, $145.
Vanity Dressing Case, $265.
Writing Desk, $120.
Day Bed, $100.
Room Table, $53.
Night Stand, $40.
Arm Rocker, $53.
Small Chair, for writing desk or toilet table, $39.

The Tobey Furniture Co.
Fifth Ave. at 53rd Street.

SING SING PREPARES FOR BECKER'S DEATH

Official Notes to 19 Persons Who Will Witness Execution Will Be Mailed Tomorrow.

OSBORNE NOT TO BE THERE

Two Others Condemned to Die the Same Day Will Precede Former Policeman to the Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 18.—While former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's lawyers are devoting themselves to the consideration of eleventh hour plans to keep him from the electric chair, the Sing Sing authorities are making final arrangements for the execution. The official notes authorizing certain persons to be present on the date set for the carrying out of the death sentence ten days from today will be sent out Tuesday. There will be nineteen of these, most of them going to physicians and county officials. In this list are included representatives of The Associated Press and four other news services.

Mrs. Becker paid her regular Sunday visit to her husband in the death house today and found him bearing up well under the prolonged strain. She was dressed in a white suit with black trimmings, and she spent about three hours in the death house with her husband.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, who is opposed to capital punishment, will not be present when Becker is put to death. He has notified Deputy Warden Johnson that he will be out of town and that Mr. Johnson will be in charge of the prison. Mr. Osborne, after a talk with Becker, expressed himself as confident that the condemned man would not attempt to commit suicide. Becker was not of the temperament which drove men to take their own lives, he said, and so he considered it useless to take special precautions to prevent such an attempt. In some cases new shoes have been refused to condemned men for fear they might use the steel support from the arch in an attempt to cut their throats, but Warden Osborne does not intend to take any such precaution with Becker, on the ground that, if the prisoner wanted to commit suicide, he could attempt to do so with strips of a torn shirt or other garment as well as with the steel support from his shoe.

It is believed that, unless Becker's lawyers are successful in their final efforts to save their client, he will be led to the electric chair by Father James B. Curry, pastor of St. James's Catholic Church, Manhattan, whom Becker came to know well while he was imprisoned in the Tombs. Two other prisoners are condemned to die in the chair on the same day set for Becker's death, and, on account of what has been termed his "iron nerve," it is thought probable that the harrowing lot of waiting until the other men have been led away, and of being the last to go to the chair, will fall to Becker. The other two men are Samuel Haines, who was convicted of killing a woman in Putnam County, and Carl Dranewicz of Manhattan, who was convicted on May 27 of the murder of Ivan Martyewitz, whose body was found in a trunk in Pitt Street on Dec. 27, 1913.

None of Becker's lawyers visited him in Sing Sing today, and Becker said that he did not know what plans his lawyers had.

FIVE HURT IN TROLLEY PANIC

Broken Feed Wire Sputters Flame and Scares Passengers.

Five persons were injured in a panic on an open car of the New York & Queens Railway in Borden Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, when the overhead feed wire broke and one end fell on the dashboard of the car, sputtering and flashing, while blue flames darted about the iron work and the passengers felt the thrill of the escaping electricity. At the sight of the flames the passengers pushed and jammed their way off, many of them tumbling into the avenue. In a few seconds the car was cleared, when the motorman got control of the live wire.

Miss Agnes Dugan, 24 years old, a cashier, of 211 East Fifty-seventh Street, who received an injury to her left knee, and David Brodsky, 22 years old, a grocer, of 218 West 112th Street, whose leg was cut, went home after having their injuries dressed. John Nicopolus, 32 years old, of 253 East Thirty-fifth Street, a tailor; Madeline Villore, 35 years old, of 221 East Twenty-ninth Street, and Thomas Barlise, 24 years old, of 174 Sixth Avenue, a furrier, were sent to St. John's Hospital. They all had scalp wounds received by falling or being pushed off the car.

CHURCH TO TRY GARY PLAN.

Episcopalians Arrange to Start Training School for Teachers.

Episcopalians are getting ready to co-operate this Fall with the Gary plan. The Rev. J. W. Suter, Jr., of Lowell, Mass., has just been elected by them a secretary for religious education, with the States of New York and New Jersey as his field. A demonstration school connected with St. Mary's Church in Lawrence Street has been established, where teachers and Sunday school leaders will be shown how to conduct schools.

Bronx Episcopal churches preparing to co-operate with the new plans of the Board of Education of the city include St. James's, Holy Nativity, the Advocate, St. Alban's and St. Paul's. Clergymen who are leading in the movement include the Rev. Dr. H. P. Nichols, the Rev. W. B. Stevens, the Rev. F. A. Brown, and the Rev. Pascal Harrower.

FOUND DEAD IN CANAL.

Man Who Brooded Over Killing Intruder May Have Met Foul Play.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., July 18.—The body of Robert Nellis, 30 years old, was taken from the Erie Canal this morning. He was seen alive for the last time last night about 11 o'clock. The body was somewhat bruised, the clothing torn, and the trousers pockets were turned inside out. Foul play was suspected, but later his money and valuables were found at home.

Nellis had brooded over a fatality of several years back, when he killed an unknown man by shooting. At that time Nellis lived in an isolated place a few miles from here, and about midnight discovered a man trying to get into the house. Nellis shot and killed him instantly. He was completely exonerated, but immediately left his farm and never seemed to forget the affair.

MAY TRY CITY COMMISSION.

Montclair Saloon Keepers Join Agitation for New Departure.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 18.—A movement has been started in Montclair having for its object commission government for the town. While this has been discussed for a long time it did not come forward seriously until the question of licenses for liquor selling was denied for a period of thirteen days and renewed for five months preceeding a vote of the citizens in November.

Previous to that agitation saloon men were luke warm toward commission government, but it is now said that they favor the change, believing they will stand a better show than under a vote of a Town Council, which has this year shifted the responsibility from its shoulders to the voters.

Under commission government the liquor men believe the question will be decided as a square business proposition.

6,000 A DAY NOW USE TUNNEL

Queens Residents Already Moving for Better Facilities.

From 1,100 a day, passenger traffic in les sthan a month has increased to more than 6,000 a day through the new Queens Borough subway between Jackson Avenue and Fourth Street, Long Island City, and Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, Manhattan, and in answer to an appeal from local civic bodies along the north shore of Queens, the Long Island City Business Men's Association is now negotiating with President William O. Wood of the New York & Queens County Electric Railway for direct trolley service to the subway entrance in Jackson Avenue.

At present the direct trolley lines from Steinway, Astoria, College Point, Flushing, Corona, Winfield, Woodside, Elmhurst, and Jamaica run across the Queensboro Bridge into Second Avenue, Manhattan, while a shuttle service is maintained between the bridge plaza in Long Island City and the subway entrance.

Thousands of residents of Queens want direct service to the subwar station. Hhey do not want the inconvenience of getting off the direct car at the plaza and wait for the uncertain shuttle car service. Furthermore, the shuttle cars are always crowded and they are avoided, if possible, by women with children or tired business men and workmen.

Every day increases the traffic through the Queensboro subway so that at the homecoming rush hours in the evening the present shuttle service is inadequate to accommodate the passengers, many of whom are compelled to stand in the street and wait until they can find room on a car. Pressure is to be brought to bear both on the trolley company and the Public Service Commission to obtain a through service from the subway at least during the morning and evening rush hours.

VISIT WANAQUE WATERSHED.

Jersey Officials Approve Plans Made by the State.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 18.—A hearing will be held next Monday by the State Water Supply Commission on the application to develop the Wanaque watersheds, in which Montclair, Glen Ridge, Paterson, Passaic, Orange, East Orange, Nutley, Harrison, Jersey City, Kearny, Elizabeth, and Newark are interested, as each of these places will purchase their potable supply of water from the State if the plan is developed. An inspection of the watershed was made yesterday by representatives of the cities under the guidance of the State Commission.

The territory, which is to be flooded by a lake six miles long and in places a mile wide, was gone over thoroughly. It is proposed to build a dam 1,400 feet long and 48 feet high at Midvale. The cost of the reservoir is estimated at $6,000,000. Approximately 11,000,000,000 gallons of water will be impounded, and a daily supply of 50,000,000 gallons for the municipalities entering the project will be guaranteed by the State.

TIED UP GIRL BY WRISTS.

Father Convicted of Cruelty to His 13-Year-Old Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 18.—Pasquale Bornassisi of Ridgewood was fined $10 today by Recorder Watson for cruelty to Cochetta, his thirteen-year-old daughter. It was said at the hearing that he had tied the girl's hands behind her with a rope and then fastened the rope to the bedpost, so that the child had to stand all night. When she fell asleep and her body swayed forward the ropes on her wrists would tighten and cause great pain. She was also whipped while tied because she cried.

This morning, after her father had gone to work, her mother, who appeared to be in great fear of her husband, released the girl, who ran away from the house to the residence of Mrs. Huttemeyer, near by, where she was found sleeping on the porch. Bornassisi admitted punishing the girl, but said she deserved it.

"If I hear that you repeat this treatment to your daughter you may expect a term in State prison," announced the Recorder.

BALTIMORE VEXES LOVERS.

Makes Them Wait All Day for a License and a Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The Saturday half holiday interfered very seriously yesterday with the plans of George W. Cross of East Orange, N. J., and Grace Wagley of Washington, who had come here to be married. When they found that the License Bureau was closed they went to Police Headquarters. They informed Marshal Carter that his town was "horrid and disgusting." He advised them to go to a moving picture show, promising to arrange meanwhile for Clerk Claypoole to come to the Court House and give them the license.

Finally at 7 o'clock they got their precious paper and then began a chase for a minister. Here there was more trouble, and it was not until nearly midnight that they found one in South Baltimore, who married them.

TOWEL SEWED UP IN WOUND.

Seven Months Later Patient's Wife Finds It and Pulls It Out.

Special to The New York Times.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., July 18.—An unusual condition has been discovered as the cause of an unaccountable illness of Dr. J. Edgar Todd. On December 7 he was operated on for kidney trouble at the hospital of the Long Island Medical College, his alma mater. Yesterday Mrs. Todd was dressing the wound that had never healed, and she saw something white projecting. She took hold of it with a pair of forceps and after working on it for an hour and a half, she succeeded in extracting a surgeon's towel, about ten inches square. It had been left in the wound at the time of the operation.

Dr. Todd had several setbacks since the operation, but since the towel has been removed he shows signs of improvement.

TWO DIE IN COLLISION.

Railway Motor Car and Switch Engine Crash in Indiana.

VALPARAISO, Ind., July 18.—Two men were killed and five others seriously injured in a collision between a railway motor car and a switch engine near Boone Grove, this county, early today. The dead are Walter Morse of Stoughton, Mass., and Ross Brady of Boone Grove.

The injured are John Horn and Henry Wiseman of Huntington, Ind., and James Boring, Lawrence Boring, and Dan Brennan of Kouts, Ind.

'UNWRITTEN LAW' WON THAW JUROR

Continued from Page 1.

as the habeas corpus proceedings in 1912?"

"We never considered him insane at any time of his life," was the reply.

"But did you have to take this part of the charge of the Justice into consideration in reaching a verdict?"

"We may have been supposed to. I for one did not. You can bore a hole in a man's head, but you can't force an idea into it. Why, I knew all about the Thaw case before. I read about it in the newspapers."

"Then you went into that jury with your mind made up that Thaw was sane?"

"I was willing to hear the testimony and see what they had to offer."

"Were you not largely influenced by Mr. Stanchfield's reference in his summing up to previous cases of the unwritten law?"

"Oh, I knew all about that. I could have made the same speech myself," the ex-foreman returned.

"In other words, Mr. Stanchfield was expressing the same thought you had in your mind in the jury box?"

"Yes."

"When was it that the jury was first convinced that Thaw was sane?"

"After we had heard the testimony of the New Hampshire witnesses and Dr. Bancroft, the Thaw alienist."

Mr. Robinson was asked if the contemplated action against newspapers for libelous editorials involved libel suits.

"Oh, no," he said. "I can't tell what we will do until I can see the rest of the boys, but I should think we would pass resolutions condemning the editorials."

Objects to Editorials.

The interview was given in the presence of five newspaper correspondents at the Dennis Hotel. Mr. Robinson came here last night and stopped at the Dennis where Thaw has quarters. One of the first things he did was to hunt up Daniel W. Dean, one of Thaw's detectives, and get into communication with Thaw.

His trip to Atlantic City, he said, was made partly to discuss with Thaw editorials which he considered as reflecting on the probity of the jury and libelous to Thaw. He brought his pen with which all of the jurymen signed the Thaw verdict and displayed it proudly saying that he intended to keep it always.

Thaw left Atlantic City at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon. He was up at 4 o'clock in the morning and went out for a long stroll along the Boardwalk and through the streets. As usual, he was prompt to keep his breakfast engagement. He was joined in Atlantic City in the morning by his secretary, S. J. Rice, who had hurried on from New York at Thaw's request. They held a conference, and then Mr. Rice took a train for Philadelphia to wait there for Thaw's arrival.

Early in the day the Chief of Police of Atlantic City received a message from Chief Matthews of Pittsburgh, asking about the hour at which Thaw would arrive home. After breakfast Thaw had the talk with Mr. Robinson. As he was standing in the lobby he was greeted by James Mullins, 90 years old, a former Pennsylvania Railroad man and manufacturer, who asked him to go to church.

Thaw said he knew Mr. Mullins well and that he was earning $500,000 every three months manufacturing supplies for the Allies. They selected the First Presbyterian Church, which was filled when they arrived. Two seats were found in the front row and Thaw had to march the full length of the centre aisle. He listened to a very good sermon, he said, on patience and charity, but he couldn't remember the text.

After a late midday dinner Thaw insisted on taking a last dip in the ocean. He packed up and started for the beach forty-five minutes before train time. The crowds flocked about him and for a time it was feared he would miss his train, but he appeared in the hotel in good time to get an automobile and go to the station. There was no demonstration.

Jurors Here Reticent.

Of the jurors who found Harry Thaw sane only three, Ignatz Spitzer, William Newman, and Adolph Frisch, could be reached yesterday. They had little comment to make on Mr. Robinson's interview at Atlantic City.

"I didn't even know that Mr. Robinson was in Atlantic City," said Mr. Spitzer. "Whatever he said was merely his personal opinion, for he was talking entirely on his own authority. I am through with the Thaw case, and I hope I don't hear of it again."

Mr. Frisch said that he had formed no opinions whatsoever of Thaw's sanity before he was called to the jury.

"That's why I was chosen," declared Mr. Frisch. "I had never followed the case in the papers and was only prepared to judge Thaw as he appeared before me."

Mr. Frisch also said that he didn't know anything of the application of the "natural law" to Thaw's crime.

Mr. Newman refused to comment on the Robinson statements.

THAW REACHES PHILADELPHIA

Runs from Crowd in Station—Issues Another Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Harry K. Thaw reached Philadelphia at 6 o'clock this evening and went to the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, where quarters had been engaged for him by his secretary, H. J. Rice. He expects to start for Pittsburgh tomorrow morning at 8:40 o'clock.

Thaw was greatly worried by the fear that his arrival at the Broad Street Station today would attract a crowd and for that reason he refused to pose for his picture, although a dozen photographers pleaded with him to pose. When he jumped off the train he started down the long station platform at a rapid stride. A crowd of 200 curious persons followed him and, with a show of great annoyance, he broke into a run.

In this way Thaw avoided the camera men, who were soon puffing far behind, but he attracted considerable attention. He dashed through the station, head bent forward and eyes straight ahead, and was in a taxicab before any of the curious could stop him. The cab whirled away, followed only by the correspondents in another automobile.

The arrangements to have him stop at the Bellevue had been made so quietly that no one knew where Thaw was to stop. He entered the hotel unnoticed and was taken immediately to his room, where he remained until he went to the restaurant on the roof at 7:15 o'clock for dinner.

Thaw's rooms here consist of bed room and elaborately decorated parlor in which there is a piano. The parlor is done in pink, and when he was first led into it by his secretary, he backed out again. Then he looked around the corner of the doorway and exclaimed with a smile:

"I haven't seen anything like that in a long time. It is altogether too saucy for me. The trouble is with Rice," he continued with a laugh, "he drinks too much coffee. This is the effect it has on him."

Statement on His Haste.

Thaw said that he ran through the station simply because he desired to avoid any demonstration and he was afraid the presence of the camera men would attract a crowd. He considered issuing a statement to the people of Philadelphia explaining that he had not wished to appear undignified on entering the city.

The issuance of this statement was withheld for some time, but late at night the Bellevue's guest issued this formal pronouncement, his second of the day:

I wish to explain my haste in the Broad Street Station. By the enforced hurry I lost much of the pleasure I should have felt on returning to Philadelphia.

Had I not rushed, the camera men would have attracted undue notice, and a crowd would have gathered.

My desire was to reach a hotel without attracting attention.

There were no demonstrations here tonight, and except for the small crowd at the station Thaw succeeded in avoiding anything of this kind. Some curiosity was shown while he was dining, but his presence did not attract many guests.

With keen interest Thaw read an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES today concerning opinions expressed by members of the jury at his 1908 trial for the killing of Stanford White. Late in the evening he gave out this signed statement, which he prepared with great care:

According to an article in today's NEW YORK TIMES, the jury of 1908 was "surprised" when Judge Dowling misinterpreted the meaning of their verdict, and did not then render the liberty which he had charged the jury was in their hands. It quoted William Burch, one of the jurors, as saying that evidence was brought from the four corners of the earth to prove that Thaw was liable to fits of nervousness. While the jury was not sure what would happen, it felt that Thaw would be freed by the verdict.

W. H. McHugh, another juror, said he thought Thaw irresponsible when the tragedy occurred, but when tried was rational, therefore he was found to be innocent. He held that if it took Judges and lawyers seven years to decide Thaw sane it was no wonder that the former jury was puzzled. He said one of the jurors held out on the ground that he did not know if he voted with the other eleven Thaw would be sent to Matteawan.

The juror alluded to above as being the only one to stand out for a conviction in 1908 was John H. Holbert. Mr. McHugh was mistaken. Mr. Holbert was "surprised," and he considered the practical annulling of the jury's verdict incorrect. Only two weeks ago he testified before Judge Hendrick of his unqualified opinion that I was sane.

Francis Duval not only was "surprised" by Judge Dowling's action, but greatly shocked. He had heard Judge Dowling charge the jury "the defendant's life or liberty" was in their hands, and when they rendered the verdict of acquittal in the only words permitted by the same Judge in his charge, he believed I would be freed.

Mr. Duval expected this, not only because of Judge Dowling's own charge, but for the reason that the commission appointed by Judge Fitzgerald had declared me sane.

Juror "Very Conscientious."

James A. Hooper's case awakens more sympathy. He is very conscientious, and when he found that owing to the Judge's mistake his vote had got a sane man into Matteawan—something far worse than death—Mr. Hooper's health suffered for some years. He also testified to Thaw's sanity before Judge Hendrick.

Of the twelve jurors every man believed me sane in 1908, as Jerome himself had told them and Judge Dowling.

It may interest many to again hear the words of the big Southern member of the jury, Major George Cary, after the verdict which he could not believe could be twisted into more than a temporary detention in Matteawan—his idea being the same as the late Mr. Justice Gaynor's. Cary, referring to the civil war, stated: "In my days I caused the death of many Northern men, but I am glad that before my own death I have saved this Northerner."

On the train coming here Thaw remained much of the time in the smoking compartment talking about his case. He posed for his picture, then saying that he wished thus to avoid any crowds in Philadelphia. He told with much enjoyment an incident of his ride on the boardwalk on Saturday night when he had asked a companion with him to pose as Thaw.

"Many people pointed into the seagoing baby carriage and exclaimed, 'See that handsome man? Well, he is Thaw,'" he said with great good humor. "Finally one young woman looked in and exclaimed, 'Is that the funny nut?' Then I pointed to my companion and said, 'Yes, that's him.' He wasn't so well pleased then."

WOODBURY TO INVESTIGATE.

Attorney General May Use Robinson Statement in Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—The statement made at Atlantic City by the foreman of the Thaw jury, David Robinson, was presented to Attorney General Egburt G. Woodbury this evening, and he was asked if it would give the State good grounds for appeal. The Attorney General answered that the State already had taken an appeal from the decision of Justice Hendrick and any matter which might be irregular could be presented under that appeal. As to the statement made by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Woodbury said:

"I shall thoroughly investigate the stories which I have heard and that you have just communicated to me, and if I find them to be true then I shall decide upon the course I shall pursue. You know that under the appeal which the State has taken all such matters may be used in our contention that the decision of Justice Hendrick should be set aside."

BATTLE NEAR IN HAITI.

Government Troops Reported Advancing Upon the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Rear Admiral Caperton cabled the Navy Department from Cape Haitien today that The Haitian Government troops were advancing upon the revolutionists near Le Trou, and that a battle was in prospect. The message said:

"Government troops are advancing toward Le Trou, where revolutionists may make a stand. General Blot states he has granted amnesty to all revolutionists."

Admiral Caperton is at Cape Haitien with his flagship, the armored cruiser Washington, to protect foreign interests.

CITY BREVITIES.

Gilbert Friedman, 11 years old, of 70 West 118th Street, was killed yesterday when he fell from a fourth story window at his home.

Edward Keevan, 27 years old, a chauffeur of 43 West Fifty-first Street, was sentenced to the Workhouse for thirty days in the West Side Court yesterday on the complaint of Margaret Roberts, 16 years old, of 704 Ninth Avenue, who said he attacked her in the hallway.

George Drakos, 22, a fruit dealer of 55 Avenue A, was held in $2,000 bail in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for examination tomorrow. He is suspected of having acted in concert with J. P. Ferrick, a fireman now out on bail, to commit burglary during a fire at 140 Mercer Street, after which silks valued at $5,000 were missing.

John V. Cooney of 1,348 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, who said he was a member of fire engine company 33, and Samuel Strauss of 49 Third Avenue, were held in $2,000 bail in Yorkville Court yesterday for examination today on a charge of robbing Richard Prinkle, a carpenter of Kenvil, N. J.

While shooting at a fugitive yesterday Policeman Meyer of the East Eighty-eighth Street police station, accidentally shot Ignatz Sellinger, 58 years old, of 224 East Eighty-fifth Street, in the left leg.

The Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party of New York has passed resolutions commending Health Commissioner Goldwater for having inaugurated a campaign against the use of alcoholic liquors.

$1,000,000 STUDENT CLUB.

University of Michigan Alumni Plan Campaign for Funds.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 18.—Formal announcement was made at the University of Michigan today of a campaign to be started in October among the 35,000 alumni of the institution to raise $1,000,000 to erect, equip and endow a building for the Michigan Union—an organization composed of practically all of the students attending the university. The announcement stated that the purpose of the student union is "to democratize the undergraduates, to give them chances for self-education by mingling with one another and to develop the community spirit among the students." The proposed new building is to be a common meeting ground for all Michigan students and alumni.

Committees are being formed in 183 cities in America to carry on the work of collecting the funds for the union building, and at least 2,000 former students of the university are to be engaged in making a canvass of their fellow-alumni during October. It is planned to obtain the necessary funds before Nov. 1. The cornerstone of the proposed building is to be laid by President Emeritus James B. Angell.

HELD FOR LEATHER THEFTS.

Two Men Arrested After Shoe Factories Lose Much Costly Material.

LYNN, Mass., July 18.—An investigation by the police of a long series of leather thefts at shoe factories here resulted in the arrest today of Mathew Connell, President of the Mathew Connell Company, dealers in leather remnants, and Edward Dillon. The latter is alleged to have had in his possession a bag of leather taken from one of the factories. He was locked up on a charge of breaking, entering, and larceny. Connell was charged with larceny, and was released under bonds.

The police say that within the last few months leather valued at thousands of dollars has disappeared from the factories.

Meal Refused, He Wrecks Cafe.

Patrick Gallagher, who said he was a pressman living at 504 Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg, went into a restaurant at 19 Greenpoint Avenue early yesterday and demanded a meala. When he was refused he became boisterous and hurled catsup and vinegar bottles around the room, breaaking windows and doing damage to the extent of $150. He was arrested on a charge of malicious mischief and held for a further examination.

Don't assume, because your Title has been insured by another Company, that we cannot do as well for you. Call and get our rates.

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In all the years we have been doing business we have never defaulted on a contract promise.

We do not submit this as a virtue, for it is our duty to keep whatever promises we make.

But any owner who knows the complex character of building construction will concede that the claim made in that first paragraph is a highly creditable achievement.

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The Department for Imported and Special Costumes (Third Floor)

Women's Silk Sweater Suits
of superior quality
at $58.00

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FINALS for MEN

Every HIGH-GRADE SUIT *in Stock*
Formerly Priced $22.00 to $35.00
$17.50

AND when we say "high-grade suits" we mean such suits as men wear who are accustomed to pay more for them than our original selling prices were for these suits.

All are finely tailored and finished. The materials include Woolens, Serges, Homespuns and Tweeds.

Every man will want two or three of these snappy suits, so we say Come Early and make your selections. *Fourth Floor*

400 Pairs of MEN'S LOW SHOES
Were $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00
$3.25

SELECTED from the regular stock to make room for the Autumn styles. The sizes are incomplete.
Ground Floor

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Imported Bath Robes, of plain Terry cloth; broken lot. Regular price, $7.50. Special at **$4.95.**

Go-Away Bath Robes, of mercerized material, madras and silk mixtures; broken lot. Regular price, $3.50 to 6.00. Special at **$2.95.**

Sleeping Suits, of plain colored mercerized materials. Regular price, $1.50. Special at **$1.10.**

Cool Underwear—Athletic Shirts and Drawers, of cotton crepe or nainsook. Regular price, 50c a garment. **35c** a garment; three for **$1.00.**

Half Hose, in a wide variety of clock, stripes, fancy and plain colors. **35c** a pair; three pairs for **$1.00.**

Summer Gloves, of silk and washable fabrics, in grays and white. Usually $1.00 a pair. Special at **50c.**

Men's Oxford Bags, light weight; tan cowhide leather lined and finely made. Formerly $19.00 to 23.00. Now **$15.00.**

Men's Auto Dusters—$2.25.
Linen and gray mercerized; double breasted.

Tan Mohair and Gabardine Dusters, finely tailored; sizes 34 to 36. Regular price, $13.50. To clear, **$9.00.**

105 Golf and Sport Caps for Men, light weight, knit materials and fancy weaves. To clear, **$1.00.**

100 Pairs of Goggles. Regular price, $1.00. To clear, **50c.**

Men's Straw Hats; sizes 6 5-8 to 7. The $2.00 and 3.00 kind, **75c.**

Ground Floor *Fourth Floor*

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CLEARANCE SALE OF SUMMER RUGS

These Rugs are from our regular stock, comprising the most attractive patterns and colorings produced this year, and are offered at the following substantial reductions in prices to provide space for new Fall goods. *Sale for this week only.*

"Willow" and "Dixie" Grass Rugs
PLAIN

Size	Regularly	Reduced to
3 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 0 in.	$1.25	$1.00
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	2.15	1.75
6 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	3.85	3.10
8 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 0 in.	5.85	4.70
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	7.75	6.20

FANCY BORDERS

Size	Regularly	Reduced to
3 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 0 in.	$1.35	$1.10
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	2.50	2.15
6 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	4.50	3.60
8 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 0 in.	6.75	5.40
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	9.00	7.20

Imported Fibre Rugs
The well-known "Algerian" and "Mourzouk" Rugs.

Size	Regularly	Reduced to
6 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	$13.50	$10.75
7 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 0 in.	15.50	12.50
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	27.00	21.75

Cotton Rag Rugs
Our entire stock, which includes many exclusive novelties.

Size	Regularly	Reduced to
2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. 0 in.	$1.75 to $5.50	$1.40 to $4.40
3 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 0 in.	2.75 " 7.50	2.20 " 6.00
4 ft. 0 in. x 7 ft. 0 in.	3.25 " 12.25	2.60 " 9.80
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	12.50 " 37.50	10.00 " 30.00

Colonial Hand-braided Wool Rugs
The best made. Unusual colorings in various sizes of these attractive oval Rugs. Cannot be bought at these reduced prices after this Sale.

Sizes	Regularly	Reduced to
from 4 ft. 3 in. x 2 ft. 7 in. to 9 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 0 in.	$11.00 to 60.00	$8.75 to 48.00

Japanese "Gemal" Jute Rugs
A variety of artistic Oriental designs.

Size	Regularly	Reduced to
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$11.00	$8.75
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	15.00	12.00

Seamless Axminster Rugs
A special offering of new Fall styles in the 9 x 12 ft. size of these quality Rugs. Regularly $33.00, for this Sale only.....at $23.50

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Summer Sale of Shoes
for men and women, in both high and low cut models at the new prices of $4.75 and $5.75; also about 600 pairs of women's low shoes and slippers, the balance of a number of last season's lines.
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Naturally you don't expect defalcation by one of your employees. Nevertheless defalcations by employees who are apparently as trustworthy as yours are by no means infrequent. This is exactly the kind of loss against which you should have the fullest possible protection—not merely a Surety Bond, but the Bond of a Company whose ability and willingness to pay just claims are unquestionable—

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THESE *cool* and *dainty* undergarments of glove-silk in pink, white or blue should be quite irresistible to Milady, in these warm days of midsummer.

¶ "Kayser" glove-silk undergarments are here—vests, knickers, corset covers, and combinations at
From $1.49 to $3.75

¶ P. S.—Please note above the accent on—*cool* and *dainty!*

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

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"No. 6"

is the story of two faces—the face of the *Saviour* and the face of *Judas*—and of a great painting that never was finished. Told in a Play by STEPHEN PHILLIPS, in the

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BABY SMITH IS BORN ON CONEY'S SANDS

Thousands of Bathers Saw Mother Led from Surf by Anxious Husband.

PHYSICIAN JUST IN TIME

Record-Breaking Crowd of 350,000 Included 150 Lost Children—Fifty Had Feet Cut on Beach.

A baby was born on the beach at Coney Island yesterday. This was the most remarkable event of the season so far and by all odds the most sensational happening of a record-breaking Sunday when 350,000 persons crowded the resort and 15,000 took advantage of the Municipal Baths.

Thousands were in the water when near the foot of West Twenty-fifth Street they saw a young man assisting a young woman out of the surf. She could not walk unaided and when the beach was reached the man tenderly laid her on the sand and ran to the nearest telephone booth. He was James Smith of 310 West Sixteenth Street, Manhattan, and the woman was his wife Helen who was about to have her first baby.

Dr. Wensch came rushing down to the beach in an ambulance from the Coney Island Hospital. The crowd of bathers was kept at a respectful distance and soon the ambulance drove back to the hospital, carrying mother and child. Then the crowd of bathers gave one long cheer.

Before the day ended, 150 lost children had been picked up and given into the care of police matrons, later to be restored to anxious parents. One of them, eight-year-old Arthur Leavy, of 1,553 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, was found by Mounted Policeman John Cramer with his left foot caught in a switch lock on Railroad Avenue. Traffic was held up for half an hour while B. R. T. laborers took the switch off.

John Doyle of 521 West Fifty-sixth Street, Manhattan, a B. R. T. machinist, was repairing one of the new steel Fourth Avenue Subway cars at Kings Highway and West Eighth Street, this morning when the jacks which supported the car slipped and the weight came down on two fingers, crushing them. It took firemen of Engine Company 253 twenty minutes to get the car off his hand.

George Robinson, owner of the New Brighton Theatre on Ocean Parkway, who lives at 210 Maple Avenue, Flatbush, was arrested by Mounted Policeman Frederick Hahn. Hahn served a summons on James Mapleton, Robinson's chauffeur, for leaving a car standing at the curb in front of the theatre. Robinson interfered, Hahn said. He was bailed out by Louis Fischer of the Hotel Shelburne.

Last week the police and the Park Department issued a notice that hereafter they would arrest anybody throwing refuse on the beach. Yesterday a good many people were warned but nobody was arrested. The Coney Island Hospital treated about fifty bathers whose feet were cut by broken glass.

SIX DEAD IN PHILADELPHIA.

One of the Heat Victims Kills Himself While Insane.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Five deaths were reported here today as due to the heat and a sixth man committed suicide while temporarily insane from the oppressive weather conditions.

The maximum temperature for the day was 90 at 3 o'clock. This was three degrees less than the maximum of yesterday, when the majority of those who died today were overcome.

PLEA FOR VOTES JAMS PARK.

Suffragists Draw Crowd with Band and Opera Singer.

The suffragists who planned the open-air meeting in Seward Park, at Hester and Essex Streets, last night knew how to attract a crowd. There was a concert by a large orchestra, which started the meeting, and before the opening tune had been finished standing room in the park was at a premium. Then Mme. Alise Kutchera, a concert and opera singer, who came to America after the outbreak of the war, appeared as the Goddess of Liberty and sang selections from "Tannhäuser" and other operas, and the crowd increased.

The Socialist Congressman, Meyer London, addressed the throng and made a point which seemed to impress his auditors when he told them that the last persons to oppose granting suffrage to American-born women should be the foreign-born men who had fled the political oppression of their own countries and had received full American citizenship and suffrage after being in this country only a few years.

FELL DEAD BESIDE HIS BRIDE

Jersey City Man Died of Heart Failure After a Swim.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 18.—Watched by his bride, to whom he had been married a week, and many other persons, Horace Comstock of 51 Sunset Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., enjoyed the afternoon bathing in the waters of Cauterskill Creek, near Catskill. After tiring of bathing Comstock climbed back into the boat in which his wife was sitting and collapsed, dying in a few minutes.

Mr. Comstock and his bride, who was Miss Emily Gleger of Jersey City, had spent several seasons in the Catskills, and after their marriage a week ago came here for their honeymoon.

GUARD VANDERBILT HEIRS.

Mrs. Alfred G. Fears Her Two Sons May Be Kidnapped.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 18.—Guards have been placed at the entrances to Shadowbrook, the estate leased by Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, three miles west of here. A report in Lenox is that Mrs. Vanderbilt fears that some one may kidnap her sons, George and Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Tradesmen are required to enter the park north of the villa and away from the lawns, where the children with a corps of nurses and attendants pass most of the warm days.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Allen's Foot Ease for the Troops.

Over 100,000 packages of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to Shake into your Shoes or dissolve in the foot-bath, are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front. It rests the feet, prevents friction of the shoe and gives instant relief to swollen, tired, hot feet. Don't go to the California Expositions without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

Several Overcome in Streets—Showers Expected Today.

Several heat prostrations were reported yesterday, although the temperature was several degrees lower than on Saturday and the humidity much less. It was hottest at 2 P. M., when the thermometer registered eighty-four degrees, as compared with eighty-nine at 2 P. M. on Saturday. The greatest humidity yesterday was sixty-five at 8 A. M., as against eighty-one at 8 A. M. on Saturday.

The forecast yesterday was for a lower temperature today and probable showers. Tomorrow, according to the Weather Bureau, it will be fair with variable winds of light to moderate intensity.

Charles Baker, 30 years old, of 333 West Sixtieth Street, was taken from the sidewalk at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue to Bellevue Hospital suffering from heat prostration.

Nathan Gudinsky, 48 years old, of 200 Madison Avenue, was overcome by heat at Delancey and Essex Streets and went home after being attended.

John Amato, 5 years old, tried to cool off in the afternoon by climbing out upon the fire escape at the rear of his apartment on the third floor at 233 East Seventy-third Street. He was overcome by the heat and fell to the courtyard. He was taken to Reception Hospital suffering from a fractured skull.

Genevieve Huntington, 24 years old, of 123 East 120th Street, was overcome when riding on the rear of a motor cycle in Pelham Parkway with Frank Ross of 818 Crescent Avenue, Brooklyn. She fell off and was taken to Fordham Hospital suffering from a possible fracture of the skull.

Marceline Rodriquez, 33 years old, of 166 Washington Street, who was helping to unload the United Fruit Company's liner Sarnia, suddenly became enraged and rushed at those near him with a butcher's cleaver. As Rodriquez had been one of the best men in the employ of the company and had not been drinking, his action was laid to the heat. Nevertheless, he was locked up at the Old Slip Station on a charge of felonious assault.

Patrick Messer, 55 years old, a laborer of 315 Fourth Street, Jersey City, was stricken in front of 105 Horatio Street early in the evening and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Louis Mantaro, 45 years old, of 69 Prospect Street, Jamaica, L. I., died in St. Mary's Hospital last night a victim of the heat. He was overcome in his fruit store at 270 Fulton Street, Jamaica, in the afternoon.

Jean Berry, 26 years old, of 51 Central Avenue, Corona, Queens Borough, was overcome in the park at Broadway and Main Street, Flushing. She was taken to the Flushing Hospital.

An unidentified woman was prostrated at Tenth Avenue and Twentieth Street and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

NO TRACE OF YOUNG HOOD.

Hound and Searchers Fail to Find Boy Lost in Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 18.—George C. Kincaid of Fair Haven returned this morning from Poko Moonshine Camp in the Adirondacks, in the vicinity of Willsboro, N. Y., where with Red Panther, the noted bloodhound, owned by J. L. Winchell, he has been assisting in the search for John Mitchlin Hood, the nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchlin Hood, of Baltimore, who disappeared from the camp on Thursday of last week. It is believed that he was either drowned accidentally or was kidnapped.

The bloodhound first took the searchers to the sands on the shore of Long Pond. A diver was summoned from Burlington, and he worked in the pond today, while two detectives and a score of men employed by Mr. and Mrs. Hood hurried to Willsboro by special train from New York City, aided in the search.

The dog led the way to the pond three times. He was then carried to the opposite shore, and here again he struck a trail which led to a log cabin occupied by a fisherman and guide with his wife and two children. The man said he heard a child crying on Thursday night but he did not know then of the disappearance of young Hood. Here the trail was lost.

WANT LARGER LAND TAX.

Society to Lower Rents Sends Its Views to Labor Congress.

Frederic C. Leubuscher and Benjamin C. Marsh, President and Executive Secretary, respectively, of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxation on Homes, have written to the Congress of Commissioners of Labor, now in session at San Francisco, to urge consideration of a system for taxing land values to replace the State tax systems. The letter stated:

"May we urge that the Congress of Commissioners of Labor avoid the folly of private charity and the stupidity of superficial public action in considering the growing menace of unemployment? We regret deeply the failure of the Congress of Labor Commissioners to include in its program the consideration of the extermination of land monopoly, by taxing land into use, as the obvious fundamental method to relieve and prevent unemployment.

"For the Federal Government to purchase land for agricultural laborers at the present low rate of taxation on land values will benefit land speculators chiefly. It is intended to help the unemployed; it will actually increase profits of the land monopolist, and upon these profits he will exact a heavy tribute from the worker."

CHINESE ADMIRAL ARRIVES.

Brings Young Countrymen Who Will Study Shipbuilding Here.

Rear Admiral Tsah Ling Se of the Chinese Navy arrived last night on the American liner New York with sixteen Chinese who have been studying naval shipbuilding at the Armstrong Whitworth yards at Newcastle, England. He said that on account of the war the students had been forced to abandon their studies, and he had brought them to this country, where they will spend three or four years at one of the big shipbuilding yards.

Also on the New York were the six sons of the Maharajah of Kolhapur, who have been at school in England and will visit the San Francisco Exposition on their way back to India. Their ages range from 14 to 19 years. The eldest son is the Rajkumar Jayaingrao Bhosle, and the second son is Rajkumar Shivaji Bhosle, and the names of the younger sons are much longer in Hindustani. The bedroom steward of the New York solved the problem by calling the young Indian Princes Rajah No. 1, 2, 3, and so on until the sixth. They all speak English and French fluently.

CITY EMPLOYES LEAD BORROWERS

With Government Workers, They Head Morris Plan Company's List of Patrons.

MORE THAN 2,400 LOANS

Made in Six Months, Ranging from $25 to $2,000—Plan's System of Operation.

Employes of the city, in point of numbers at least, were the largest borrowers from the Morris Plan Company of New York in the six months ended June 30. Next to them came employes of the Government. Employes of mercantile establishments came third, and after them workers in the manufacturing trades. The figures are contained in the report of the company covering the first half-year of operation of its loan department.

Men prominent in New York are connected with the Morris plan branch here, Henry R. Towne of Yale & Towne being President. Herbert L. Satterlee and Clark Williams, head of the Industrial Finance Corporation and ex-State Controller, are the Vice Presidents, and Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, is Treasurer. Twenty-six men make up the Board of Directors.

The objects of the company are to lend money to persons in moderate circumstances at reasonable rates of interest and to provide sound investments for small funds. Loans are made on the basis of the character of the applicant and his indorsers, with proper consideration for the earning power of each. In its first six months of operation the company loaned $296,315 in sums ranging from $25 to $2,000. In January and February the loans totaled $61,780; in March and April they increased to $111,300, and they mounted to $123,235 in May and June. There were 2,444 borrowers, of whom 553 were city employes and 353 were Government workers, and the average loan made for the six months' period was $121.24.

The report further shows that of the total of 2,444 borrowers only 122 were women. The average weekly income of the borrowers was $25.83. Only 620 of the borrowers were unmarried, with nine unaccounted for. The number of children affected by the loans was 3,932. Borrowers owning real estate numbered 359. The largest number of loans of any one amount was 1,037 of $100 each, followed by 631 loans of $50 each. There was one loan of $2,000, five of $1,000, twenty-five of $500, seventy of $300, 242 of $200, and 245 of $150.

Under the head of reasons for borrowing, the report shows that 172 loans were requested in order to repay loan sharks, while 72 were needed to repay loans on pawns and chattels. There were 670 borrowers who wanted money to clean up small miscellaneous debts. Illness and births accounted for 409 loans, deaths for 59, and business expansion for 372. To offset increased household expenses there were 121 loans sought. Fifty-five persons borrowed money to pay tuition, and 35 to begin business. Twenty-one borrowed to purchase homes, and 74 to pay taxes; 28 needed money to pay their rent. There were sixteen borrowers who wanted to get married, and 15 married persons who wanted to begin housekeeping. Insurance premiums accounted for 43, while 61 borrowed to help relatives.

The figures of the report indicate, under the head of positions or occupations of borrowers, that proprietors and partners lead with 344. Following them come clerks, 247; Post Office employes, 245; miscellaneous, 222; Fire Department, 108; city department and court employes, 177; Police Department, 114; salesmen, 113; pressmen, compositors, &c., 108, and Government employes other than Post Office workers, 95. Seventeen other occupations or jobs contributed the other borrowers.

This is the way the loans are made: The prospective borrower calls at the application department of the company, which is located temporarily at 37-39 Liberty Street, and files an application for a loan. If the applicant holds one or more "B" certificates of investment issued by the company, which are sold in multiples of $50, or other acceptable collateral, no other security is required. Otherwise the person desiring to borrow has to offer the names of two other persons, in making application for the loan, who will sign his note with him as co-makers. The standing and responsibility of the applicant and co-makers are then investigated, and if the committee passes favorably on the application, the applicant is told that the loan will be made.

If the loan is made, but under no other circumstances, a charge toward the cost of investigation is made at the rate of $1 on each $50 loaned. In no case, however, does this charge exceed $5. After the application has been considered and accepted the applicant, together with his co-makers, signs a collateral note provided by the company. This note is payable a year after date in a sum equal to the amount of the loan required. Six per cent. interest on this amount is deducted in advance by the company for the period for which the loan is made, which is usually for one year. For every $50 or part thereof that is loaned the borrower subscribes to one Class C installment certificate of investment. When the note is executed this certificate is assigned to the company, and thus becomes security for the note and a protection for the co-makers.

The borrower pays $1 a week for fifty weeks on each Class C certificate that is subscribed for in this way. At the end of fifty weeks his payments on Class C certificates will equal the amount of his loan. Two weeks later, when the loan is due, the borrower can cash his C certificate and repay his loan, or he may accept options offered by the company that will provide otherwise for the payment of the loan and afford him the opportunity of becoming an investor in the interesting-bearing certificates of Class B that are issued by the company.

The company is under the supervision of the State Banking Department and is authorized by it. It loans money on notes as described, and permits the making of weekly payments. In this way it avoids the lump payment of loans that proved a stumbling block for many victims of loan sharks. No assignment of wages or giving of chattel mortgages is required of the borrower, and one of the strongest features of the system is said to be that it permits the concentration of debt. In other words, it is possible to borrow a sum sufficient to clear up any minor debts there may be and then square off by making a small weekly payment at one place.

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MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
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KENTUCKY GIRLS DISARM.

Visitors Hear of Sullivan Law and Drop Their Revolvers Into Hudson.

A faint splash in the North River, about 118th Street last night, drew the attention of a policeman on duty in Riverside Park, who pushed his way through the bushes and saw three girls sneaking away from the water's edge, where wide circling ripples showed that they had just dropped something.

"How about it?" he demanded. The girls, badly frightened, stopped and it was evident that they were visitors from out of town. The patrolman's benevolent countenance quieted their fears, and then they told him the story.

They were three school teachers from Kentucky who had come on for the Summer session of the Teachers College of Columbia University. All of them had brought big, large automatic pistols with them, for they had had occasion to use weapons of this sort sometimes when teaching school in the mountains of Kentucky, and they had heard so much about the wild, wicked city of New York that they were confident that they would be unable to go unarmed on the streets.

Before they had had a chance to use their revolvers or even to display them a maid in Whittier Hall, the Teachers College dormitory, happened to see one of the revolvers lying on a chiffonier and reported it to the Superintendent. The matter was referred to the House Committee, which, not knowing if it might not have a belligerent lady to deal with, approached with some trepidation and asked the fair Kentuckian why she was equipped with heavy artillery. When she had explained they told her gently but firmly that guns were not only unnecessary but positively burdensome in New York and she ran a risk of prosecution for having it in her possession without a license.

This alarmed the girl from the Blue Grass. A caucus of the Kentuckians in the dormitories was hastily called, and all those who had arms were requested to make the matter known. Two other girls admitted that they carried them, and then the three, fearing the Sullivan law and deciding that it would be safe to walk around Morningside Heights unarmed, took their guns down to the North River at dead of night and dropped them in for fear that some timorous resident of Whittier Hall would turn informant.

ECKERT WILL SUIT DROPPED.

Sons Reported to Have Agreed in Contest Over Big Estate.

The fight over the will of General Thomas T. Eckert has been compromised out of court, according to a report circulated yesterday, and the General's two sons, Thomas T. Eckert, Jr., and James Clendenin Eckert, are to share about equally in the estate, which is said to be worth more than $2,500,000.

General Eckert died in 1910 and by his will his younger son, Thomas T. Eckert, Jr., would have received approximately $1,470,000. Although the will provided that any beneficiary who contested should be automatically cut off, the elder son started litigation and charged that the testament had been made under undue influence on the part of his younger brother, and this contention was twice upheld. The younger son entered an appeal, but is reported to have withdrawn it now and to have agreed to the equal distribution.

Henry M. Earle, who represented James Clendenin Eckert in his contest, was reported yesterday to have confirmed the fact that the sons had come to an agreement to divide equally, but did not comment on the bearing this would have on other bequests. James Clendenin Eckert's home is in Chicago. The Eckert estate includes a large amount of Western Union stock and considerable valuable coal land in Pennsylvania.

Robbed Those Needing Work.

Thomas Murphy of 418 Broad Street, who the police say is the "meanest crook" they have encountered, was arrested in Newark yesterday. According to the police the prisoner would watch advertisements in the newspapers of persons looking for work. He would tell them he knew where a job could be had, and would borrow a small amount with which to telephone to the prospective employer. Then he would disappear. He was captured through a decoy advertisement.

LAW BARS SOLDIER'S BABY.

Daughter of Wounded Canadian Awaits Immigration Decision.

Charmian de Crespigny, the six-months-old daughter of Captain Vierville de Crespigny of the Canadian forces, and granddaughter of Sir Claud de Crespigny, was held up last night by the immigration authorities on the American liner New York.

The baby came in charge of her grandmother, Mrs. J. A. McSloy of St. Catherine's, Ont., and a nurse, but Mrs. McSloy had no papers to show that she was the legal guardian of the baby, so the law prohibiting any alien child under sixteen to land prevented Charmian from going ashore.

The grandfather on the maternal side was at the pier to meet his wife and grandchild, but could do nothing. The ship's surgeon said it would not be well to keep the baby on the New York all night in the heat without proper milk and other comforts, and finally the Immigration Inspector telephoned to Deputy Commissioner Byron H. Uhl at Rutherford, who gave permission for Charmian to accompany her grandmother to the Waldorf for the night. He said he would settle the case at Ellis Island today.

Captain de Crespigny was seriously wounded at Neuve Chapelle and was taken to the military hospital at Harwich, England, where his wife is staying to nurse him, Mrs. McSloy said. The de Crespignys are one of the oldest families in England who came over with William of Normandy and have always been known as great Sportsmen and famous fighters from the days of the Crusaders. Mr. and Mrs. McSloy will leave for their home in Ontario in a few days, they said.

TO WED FUGITIVE PATRIOT.

Fiancee Arrives Here to Marry Lawrence de Lacy.

The arrival of Miss Moira J. Hayes of Dublin on the American liner New York last night marked the end of a romance that started over a year ago. She was met at the pier by Lawrence de Lacy, journalist and Irish patriot, whom she was to have married last April.

De Lacy was an assistant editor of The Wexford Echo at the beginning of the volunteer movement in Ireland over a year ago, and later became the publisher of a paper called The Irish Volunteer. This paper was suppressed by the Government for sedition and de Lacy received a warning. Not long after this a post office official named Haggerty was arrested in de Lacy's house and when the posse searched the premises they found dynamite, rifles, ammunition and thousands of pamphlets evidently printed in Germany. A warrant was issued for de Lacy, but he escaped to this country.

The Irish patriot and Miss Hayes will be married next week. In the meantime, she will live with her aunt, Mrs. John Doyle of 231 West Sixteenth Street, while de Lacy furnishes their home, to be at 2,008 Byse Avenue, Bronx.

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TAX 'ARTISTIC COST' OF MUSIC RECORDS

Appraisers Decide Money Paid to Singers Shall Determine Amount of Duty on Discs.

MAY APPLY TO MOVIE FILMS

Phonograph Makers Contend Government Should Have Considered Only Manufactured Value.

Under a ruling made on Saturday by the Board of United States General Appraisers, importers of phonograph records will hereafter be obliged to pay duty on the so-called "artistic costs" involved in obtaining the records in foreign countries. While no case of the kind has yet arisen at the Custom House, officials are inclined to the belief that it will be only a question of a short time before the Board's ruling in the phonograph case will be applied to moving picture films.

The test case before the Board was that of the Victor Talking Machine Company, which exported to Colombia, South America, blank wax discs. An agent of the talking machine company visited the cities of the southern republic and engaged prominent South American singers and musical organizations to transfer their art to the records. The records thus obtained were shipped back to this country, being entered at Philadelphia in the care of Austin, Baldwin & Co., custom house brokers.

In this condition the records were entered as having a market value of $3 apiece, but as there is no market for the articles in a customs sense in Colombia, the appraiser reported he was unable to appraise the goods in the usual way provided for in the tariff law. He accordingly proceeded to make a valuation under the provisions of Paragraph L, Section 3 of the Act of 1913. This required the ascertaining of the cost of production of the records as merchandise "which is not actually sold or freely offered for sale in usual wholesale quantities in the open market of the country of exportation to all purchasers." This process of appraisal, a complicated one at best, resulted in the fixing a value on the records many times in excess of the invoiced rate of $3 per record.

The case was appealed and Judge Howell's decision in part was as follows:

"We do not think that the statute justifies the distinction for which counsel contend. We can not conceive of any good reason why the amount paid to the artist for his or her artistic production, whether such production be by means of the voice or otherwise, which causes the recording machine to make certain impressions on the disc, should not be included as a part of the cost of production of the record, just as much as would be the wages paid to an operator for operating any machine in producing some other article. In the one case the human voice or other talent is used, in conjunction with the recording machine, to give to the wax disc a new and peculiar character and use, while in the other case the hands or the feet of the operator may be used to operate the machine which changes the character of the article on which it is employed.

"We are of the opinion that in ascertaining the cost of production of an imported article under the provisions of paragraph L, no distinction may be made between compensation paid to an artist and compensation paid to an artisan in producing the imported article. The statute plainly contemplates that all expenses, of whatsoever nature, incident to the production of the article, should be included in ascertaining the 'cost of production' of such article.

"If it became necessary to find the cost of production of a hand-engraved steel or copper plate, we think it would hardly be seriously contended that the compensation paid to the expert engraver who engraved the plate should not be included as an item in the cost of production of such article. In that case it would be the trained hand of the expert that would give the value to the plate, and the compensation paid for the expert services would undoubtedly be part of the cost of producing the plate.

"In the case at bar, the trained voice or other talent of the artist has given the value to the record, resulting in changing its character so as to adapt it to a particular use, and we think the compensation paid to the artist for the services rendered is as much a part of the cost of production of the record as would be the compensation paid to the engraver in the case of the engraved plate. It is the 'cost of production,' not intrinsic value, which is to be ascertained.

SCHNEIDER HAS CANDIDATE.

County Clerk Talks of Fusion on District Attorney.

Word has been sent out from Tammany Hall, it was said yesterday, that no man need hope to get the Democratic nomination for District Attorney unless he can show that his nomination would win the support of all of the various Democratic factions. Ever since the giving out of this word, some three weeks ago, pilgrims from the homes and offices of candidates for the nomination have been calling upon County Clerk William F. Schneider, the leader of the Cleveland Democracy. On two occasions candidates themselves have called at Mr. Schneider's office and have asked him for his support.

Unqualified support was promised to one of these callers, and the hope was expressed that he would be the candidate. Mr. Schneider was asked to give the name of this successful applicant, but he declined on the ground that it would be doing the man a bad service.

"Every other candidate," said Mr. Schneider, "would begin to put stumbling blocks in his way. I want him to win, and so I told him that he could say to Mr. Murphy, Tammany's leader, that the Cleveland Democracy would support him loyally and would not enter a fusion unless he was the fusion's candidate."

The Cleveland Democracy met on Saturday night at its headquarters in the Hawthorne Building in 125th Street and appointed a Conference Committee to talk over the situation with other independent organizations. Representatives from a number of these organizations were present.

NO CLAIMANTS FOR $36,848.

Trust Funds in Municipal Courts Are Accumulating.

Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, has written a letter to Mayor Mitchel, saying his office has completed an investigation of the "trust fund accounts" of the twenty-four branches of the Municipal Court, and recommended that all such funds received prior to Jan. 1, 1915, by the clerks of these courts be turned over to the City Chamberlain's office.

The report shows that in the thirteen years up to Dec. 31, 1914, the accumulated funds amounted to $36,848, of which $25,533 represented deposits with the clerks in 2,600 actions that have been disposed of and for which litigants have failed to file any claim.

The law fails to prescribe what disposition the clerks of these courts shall make of these funds. The Commissioner suggests that hereafter the court clerks make monthly reports to the Chamberlain's office.

Street Car Rowdies Punished.

Five men were arraigned yesterday for disorderly conduct on Bronx street cars before Magistrate House in the Morrisania Court. Carl Walz, 20, of 949 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx, and Raphael Scalzio, 23, of 416 East 124th Street, were charged with fighting on a Westchester Avenue car and breaking two windows. Magistrate House sentenced them to fifteen days each in the workhouse. Edward Gardner, 28, of 68 West 118th Street; Murray Goldman, 19, of 31 West 118th Street, and Charles Hess, 17, of 28 West 118th Street, were fined $10 each after they had pleaded guilty to disorderly actions on a Clason Point car.

CITY SALARIES AS BEFORE.

Mr. Bullock Wants Standardization Bureau Abolished.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, yesterday made public a statement in which he criticises the Bureau of Standards, which was organized for the avowed purpose of standardizing the salaries of the 80,000 city employes. Mr. Bullock recommends that the Bureau be abolished and its functions turned over to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

The statement says:

After three years' work and the expenditure of approximately $300,000 salary standardization of the 80,000 city employes, which members of the present city administration promised would save the taxpayers $20,000,000 a year, is as far from completion as the day it was started, while the only material result has been the establishment of a permanent bureau adding $100,000 a year to the city's payroll.

All the city of New York has had in return for three years of standardization is a series of indefinite reports stating that sooner or later something will be done, but each report in turn postponing the date of achievement. In 1912 records for standardization were taken from the Civil Service employes in all the city departments. On these records salaries were to be standardized. But delay has made the records valueless, and now new records are being taken. All the costly work is being done a second time, with the result standardization is back where it started, and with the taxpayers put to a loss of $300,000.

The big promises and the small returns from standardization are revealed in the approved minutes of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Standardization had its start on Oct. 31, 1910, in a resolution presented to the board by George McAneny, then President of the Borough of Manhattan. In 1912 the actual work of standardization began, the cost being paid from the board's contingency account. On June 27 of that year a resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Standardization "to report as soon as possible." This resolution also provided that standardization was to cost "a sum not exceeding $25,000." The resolution was offered by John Purroy Mitchel, then President of the Board of Aldermen.

The first report of the Committee on Standardization was made on Oct. 17, 1912. The committee stated it was of the opinion "that urgent need for standardization existed; that standardization was feasible; and that the necessary work could be accomplished in from seven to eight months."

By this report standardization should have been completed in June, 1913, or two years ago. The promise has not been fulfilled, while the $25,000 standardization was to cost has been exceeded twelve times over.

A temporary standardization bureau was organized in 1912, with new furniture and separate quarters. On April 3, 1914, the temporary bureau was made permanent, and attached to the Board of Estimate. On Nov. 24, 1914, a report to the board recommended that the Director of the bureau "be instructed to proceed with the work of standardization." On Jan. 22, 1915, an appendix to this report was submitted to the board. Since then no action on either report or appendix has been taken, Mr. Bullock says.

WIFE SUES R. H. HAMILTON.

Shows "Cellist Hoped for a "Quiet, Sensible Parting."

Mrs. Grace P. Hamilton, who was a school teacher before she was married to Raymond H. Hamilton in June, 1912, has sued for a separation. Mr. Hamilton is a 'cellist. His wife said that he induced her to sign a separation agreement when they were at Ormond Beach last year, and that he was to pay her $6 a week.

The plaintiff believed she could earn a living at her profession, as she was graduated from Bates College in Maine, and had taught in the Trinity School and in the Erasmus Hall High School. Later she found that she could not earn enough to maintain herself. Justice Philbin made her an allowance of $8 a week alimony pending trial of the suit.

Accompanying the affidavit in the case is a letter written by the defendant to a friend on Nov. 16, 1914, which reads in part:

Remembering what Grace has told me, I feel you know that our search for happiness hasn't been very successful. Things are going from bad to worse. In the past few weeks I noticed her health isn't what it should be. Her nerves are giving out under the strain, and it isn't right. She seems to get nothing but agony out of all our time together. It is really heart breaking to see her and live with her. I don't blame her for all this. I am no angel by any means, but I have been true to her and don't think I have fallen short of being a gentleman to her and for her. She is one of the best and truest girls that ever lived.

I wish you would help her to make up her mind to divorce me. It will be the only way our lives will go on without disgrace. I'm afraid for her health and can't stand the strain much longer. I won't stand in her way and hope for a quiet and sensible parting.

In an answering affidavit Mr. Hamilton said his wife abandoned him on Nov. 19 last without any provocation from him and that the reason she left him was because he did not have money enough to satisfy her.

AEROPLANE FUND GROWING.

Emerson McMillin's $1,000 Helps Swell Total to $10,039.

A contribution of $1,000 was received yesterday by the Aero Club of America for the National Aeroplane Fund from Emerson McMillin, a broker of this city, who is interested in national defense and the giving of aviation corps to the National Guard and Naval Militia of the States.

Contributions to the fund now aggregate $10,039. Of this amount $1,570 has been received within the last few days, as follows: Emerson McMillin, $1,000; James Deering and Felix M. Warburg, $100 each; Mrs. Emma F. Slauson, $50; A. L. Judson, Walter D. Denegre, O. J. Gude, Mrs. F. M. Whitehouse, Alfred T. Stanley, George L. Scott, William C. Muschenheim, Mrs. A. Murray Young, Philip H. McMillin, and Thomas R. Proctor, $25 each; Major Frederick C. Thomas, $15; George J. Dyer, Randolph Stalnaker, Miss Margaret H. Garrard, William T. Wetling, and Harold C. Bullard, $10 each, and Herbert F. Schwarz, $5.

Aeroplanes have been obtained for the National Guard and Naval Militia of the States of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Ohio, and Illinois.

MORE MUSIC FOR PARKS.

League of America to Give Three Concerts in Brooklyn.

In keeping with its plan to provide free park concerts to offset the decreased appropriation of the city, the Park Music Committee of the Music League of America, consisting of Olive Fremstad, Margarete Matzenauer, Ernest Schelling, and Josef Stransky, announces three musical events. Opera selections will be the feature, and besides singing, there will be a piano recital.

The parks selected are Sunset, Winthrop and Tompkins Parks in Brooklyn. The concert in Sunset Park will be given tomorrow evening. Alfred Ilma, an Arabian baritone who has appeared in opera in Europe and America, will sing.

At Winthrop Park, Brooklyn, on the evening of July 27 David Sapirstein, the pianist who last Winter gave a number of recitals at Aeolian Hall, will play. Mr. Ilma will also appear.

A concert has been scheduled at Tompkins Park, Brooklyn, for the evening of Aug. 3.

SETTLEMENT WORKERS WIN.

Court Upholds Tax Exemption of Property Used by Them.

The property owned and used by associations for social settlement work is recognized by the courts as exempt from taxation. The judicial view was set forth recently by Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court in the case of the City Mission, which asked a writ to compel the Water Department to cancel certain charges against the property at 34-40 Charlton Street.

The petition set forth that the premises were used for prayer, library, gymnasium and similar purposes. In granting the petition, Justice Greenbaum cited instances of similar organizations and quoted authorities.

CHARGES EVASION OF DEBT BY TRICK

Attorney for Judgment Creditor Asks for Investigation by Grand Jury.

FIRM CHANGED OWNERSHIP

Action of Counsel for Defendant, the New Harlem Casino Taxi Service, Challenged.

Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court has asked Ex-Justice John J. Freedman, referee, to inquire into the reasons why Mrs. Mary Golden has not succeeded in collecting a judgment of $1,250 against the New Harlem Casino Taxi Service. The case was referred because of a suspicion that the ownership of the defendant company had changed hands for the sole purpose of evading payment.

The plaintiff was injured by one of the taxis of the defendant company. Her attorney, Edward A. Scott, brought suit for damages, and won a verdict for $1,250. When efforts to collect the judgment failed, Mr. Scott asked the Court to take action against Hornecker, Roth & Davis, attorneys for the defendants, for contempt.

A petition filed by Mr. Scott said that "equity and justice demand that the matter be sent to the District Attorney for action by the Grand Jury, and the matter of the attorneys be laid before the Appellate Division." Justice Greenbaum said he would send the matter to a referee and withhold further action until the latter had submitted his report. The petition of Mr. Scott stated that the plaintiff got judgment on Dec. 3, 1914, and supplementary proceedings were begun. The managing agent of the defendant company, Morris S. Schwartz, was examined on Feb. 18, 1915.

An adjournment was taken until Feb. 23, when Mr. Scott learned that the taxi company, through Herman Roth, its attorney, had begun proceedings to dissolve the corporation and that a referee had been named to hear the case on April 29. At the same time an injunction was obtained restraining judgment creditors from taking any further steps to collect. Then the action to dissolve the corporation was dropped. Mr. Scott said that there was no doubt the order restraining the creditors was "used for the sole purpose of ending the inquiry, so that the rights of Mary Golden would be seriously impaired and lost to her." He also said that the testimony of Mr. Schwartz "revealed a startling situation." It was to the effect that nine days after the plaintiff got her judgment the men who controlled the defendant company created a new organization known as the Harlem Taxi Company, Inc., and that it submitted applications to the Secretary of State for eight licenses.

To show that the new company was in the same hands as the old, Mr. Scott said that Raymond S. Schwartz, who had been Secretary and Treasurer of the old concern, was the President of the new company, and that he was the son of Morris Schwartz. When Morris Schwartz was examined he made no mention of any transfer of taxis to another company.

The testimony given by Mr. Schwartz was submitted to the Court. It contained the statement that the witness knew nothing about the taxicab company, but that "it didn't seem to be in business," which had been conducted at a loss. He had frequently to lend money to the company to keep it going, according to the testimony.

"They owe me a pile of money," he said.

It came out in the examination that Mr. Roth was the Secretary of the company. He answered the accusations made against the company by saying that the action to dissolve the corporation was dropped because the concern had no funds to pay the expense. He denied that any transfer of the property had been made. The company's taxis were sold on June 23, 1914, under foreclosure of chattel mortgages, and then were rented to the New Harlem Casino Taxi Service.

Mr. Scott filed an affidavit saying that pursuant to an authorization from Justice Greenbaum an investigation had been made, and that the statements of Roth, Schwartz, and others were found to be false, except that Mrs. Pauline Schwartz, wife of Morris, held chattel mortgages on the autos, and that these mortgages were not valid. In his affidavit Mr. Scott said:

"It must be apparent that any lawyer and any individual who would concoct the schemes herein disclosed to defor, muddle up, and hide the property of the judgment debtor would also. In the lapse of time between Feb. 26 and the present date, get rid of the property."

Y. M. C. A. GUARANTEES JOBS.

Opens a Class for Lead Burners, Who Get $4 to $7 a Day.

Positions are guaranteed to graduates of a course in lead burning just opened by the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, according to a statement sent out by the association, which says:

"There is a demand for lead burners, according to chemical companies in New York, and the course has been started to meet that demand. Lead burning is used in making, repairing, patching, and piping vats, retainers, and conductors of every kind where chemicals are used. It is a trade in itself. Skillful lead burners can weld two pieces of lead in such a manner that the seam cannot be located.

Lead burners make from $4 to $7 a day, according to the ability of the worker. After consultation with chemical companies the Y. M. C. A. is able to guarantee positions to graduates. Only men with mechanical tendencies will be taken into the classes. Instruction will be given in the daytime. According to chemical companies, they have positions waiting for graduates.

STATE'S FOREST LANDS RICH

New York Among the Leaders in the Lumber Industry.

As a result of investigations carried on since 1912 by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University both in connection with the wood using industries of the State and with forest conditions in various counties, it finds that New York leads many of the other States in the amount of its forest capital. New York is at the head of the thickly populated States of the East in amount of land better adapted to timber growth than to any other purpose.

The potential forest lands of New York, which amount to approximately 12,000,000 of acres, are capable of yielding forty-eight times as much as the same character of lands in Rhode Island, thirty-three times as much as those in Delaware, fifteen times as much as in Nebraska, twelve times as much as in Kansas, five and one-half times as much as those in Massachusetts and New Jersey combined, five times as much as Illinois, Vermont and Maryland.

Worked out pasture lands and eroded hills in the southern counties of the State and burnt-over woodlots and forest lands in the Adirondacks and Catskills, sandy lands such as those near Schenectady and elsewhere throughout the State, are now practically idle and unproductive. The College of Forestry at Syracuse believes that all of this land is capable of producing good timber.

Besides excellent forest soils, New York has special advantages in land and water transportation facilities and a market within her borders not excelled in any other State in the Union. The timber and wood markets in New York will be able not only to use the whole product from the forest lands of the State but must eventually call upon surrounding States and forest States to the South and West for timber necessary in her manufacturing industries.

When the forest lands of New York outside of the Forest Preserve are again covered with forests, not only will there be large benefits derived from the lumber and other products produced, but the water storage capacity of the State will be increased greatly and there will be much more wild game than now exists in the State, is the contention of the College of Forestry.

GAMBLING RAID AT HEWLETT

Hempstead Officials Break Into Cottage and Arrest Two New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 18.—Three men, who gave their names as Charles Williams of the Hotel Normandie, New York; Charles Burke of the Hotel Longacre, and Joseph White of Hewlett, L. I., were brought before Justice of the Peace Walter R. Jones at daybreak this morning, together with enough gambling paraphernalia to fill a van. They had been surprised in a gambling raid brought about by District Attorney Smith and County Detective Phineas Seaman.

District Attorney Smith went to Hewlett accompanied by four automobiles filled with deputies. They entered the front door of what is known as the King cottage and made the arrests. The officials confiscated four roulette wheels, poker chips, and faro tables. Williams and Burke pleaded not guilty before Justice Jones and were released on $1,000 bail each. White was released on $500 bail.

Reports that many women escaped from the house when the District Attorney and his raiders arrived were circulated here, but these were denied by the officials.

WILSON'S SUFFRAGE VIEWS.

Secretary Tumulty Says President Will Issue Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—President Wilson will probably make public his views on the question of Woman Suffrage within the next few weeks, so his Secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, said when he made a brief stop here while on route from Washington to Avon.

The President will go to New Jersey to cast his ballot on the suffrage and other constitutional amendments at the special election in October, Tumulty said. The Secretary made a hurried trip to the shore to establish his family in their Summer home.

He said that President Wilson will probably issue a statement setting forth his views on the question of suffrage before he returned to New Jersey to vote at the special election. Mr. Tumulty refused to discuss State politics, the Presidential election in 1916, and the reply to Germany.

LYNCHINGS UP 60 PER CENT.

Thirty-four Killed by Mobs in First Half of This Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 18.—According to the records kept by Professor Monroe N. Work, head of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there have been during the first six months of the year thirty-four lynchings in the United States. This is thirteen more than the number for the same period last year.

Of those lynched twenty-four were negroes and ten were whites. This is four more negroes and nine more whites than were put to death by mobs in the first six months of 1914, when the record was twenty negroes and one white. Eight lynchings occurred in Georgia.

Only seven—six negroes and one white—of those put to death were charged with assault on women. Among the causes of lynchings were stealing cotton, stealing hogs, stealing meat, and a charge of stealing a cow.

Male Flirt Gets Six Months.

Joseph Daly, 30, a clerk, of Elizabeth, N. J., is the fortieth man to be convicted of flirting in Central Park. Magistrate Ten Eyck of Yorkville Court sent him to Blackwell's Island yesterday for six months on complaint of Detective McDermott. Daly was arrested Saturday afternoon.

Founded 1859

Further price revision has brought 2,000 of our men's Summer Sack Suits down to

$20

Were $25, $28, $30 & $32.

This season's newest designs—full complement of light, dark and medium colors.

BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

SUFFRAGE CARTOONS FOR STREET CROWDS

Lou Rogers, Woman Caricaturist, Argues with Her Pencil for the Ballot.

ALWAYS GETS ATTENTION

Works at Night Under Street Lamps and Carries Easel and Platform in an Auto.

The Woman Suffrage Party has added a new feature to outdoor meetings that holds a crowd for the greater part of forty minutes. This is Lou Rogers, the caricaturist. At Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, at 137th Street and Willis Avenue, and at Columbus Circle, Miss Rogers has made several appearances and exhibitions.

A large automobile appears, laden with a bulky cargo that resolves itself into a wooden platform, an easel, big rolls of paper, a small, smiling woman; a chauffeur, and a suffrage handmaid or two. After all this is whirled up to the curb there follows the business of unloading, while all thoughts in the brains of the gaping spectators immediately take shapes only adequately represented by these—"?" "?" "?"

When the platform is set up, the easel in place, the artist discards her picture hat for a fez cap with tassel, slips over her Summer gown a long, brown apron, mounts the platform, and is ready for work. As the meetings are at night, she must stand where the street is light.

With her paper in place, Miss Rogers makes her pictures, which are meant to be suffrage sermons in lines. There is the one "Butting Up Against Hard Facts," in which the anti-suffrage goat is ramming his head against an uncompromising wall of suffrage arguments. Another shows the difference between the workingman and the workingwoman in regard to politics. The politician is on his knees asking for the man's vote, but he haughtily ignores the plea of the woman who begs favors. Another one, which might be entitled "All Pay and No Say," shows the courtesy extended to the woman taxpayer when she goes to pay her taxes, and how haughtily she is waved aside when she approaches the ballot box with a vote.

The contrast between conditions in the Western equal suffrage States and New York is shown in a picture of the Western citizen and his wife going happily to the polls together, while the wife in New York is depicted helpless and drawn along by her burly husband.

The effect on those who watch her work is interesting. Mouths as well as eyes are open, and the policeman is so anxious to see that he discards his air of authority and crowds up to get it all. The children form a bareheaded circle of appreciation, and their comments come free and frank. If a homely face appears an urchin is apt to cry out:

"Oh, there's the delicatessen man."

And if a woman whose features are more striking than beautiful grows into shape under the artist's skillful fingers another youngster will shout:

"It's Mrs. Burchy, ain't it, Jimmy? She lives on our block."

They are quick to see fancied resemblances, and add interest to the meetings with their unconscious humor. In every crowd there is the admiring masculine soul who whispers hoarsely to his nearest neighbor: "Oh, ain't she a smart un!" He is flanked by another type of man common at street gatherings who says grandly and magnanimously:

"I'd believe in giving 'em all the vote if they was all like her—but you see they ain't."

On Tuesday of next week Miss Rogers goes on a tour through the State. She will appear at county fairs as well as at street meetings, and draw for the crowds.

PAGEANTS TO BOOM NAVY.

Women to Rouse a Nation-Wide Sentiment for Stronger Defenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The women's section of the Navy League of the United States is planning a nation-wide movement to impress upon Congress the need of improved defenses. All the women's patriotic societies have been asked to co-operate, and many enthusiastic promises of assistance have been received. The section hopes that before Congress reassembles 100,000 women will have been enrolled for the work.

To arouse sentiment for more national defense, the women purpose to give great patriotic pageants in the Fall. The first of these will probably be presented in Washington, and prizes will be offered for suitable scenarios. Submitted scenarios will be passed on by a committee of judges consisting of David Belasco, Miss Julia Marlowe, Colonel George Harvey, Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, President General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Among the founders of the women's section of the Navy League are Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, Miss Christine and Miss Marianne Biddle, Miss Mabel Boardman, and Mrs. Molly Elliott Seawell.

2,000 Miles of Western Scenery on View From the Train

The extent and beauty of the scenery along the "St. Paul" to be viewed directly from the the two all-steel, cross-the-continent trains, *"The Olympian"* and *"The Columbian,"* is beyond compare.

From the time the train leaves Chicago until it arrives at Seattle and Tacoma it is a trip of grandeur, through a natural park of picturesque rivers, beautiful waterfalls, stupendous mountains, mysterious canyons and lands golden with grain and green with orchards.

Side trip to Yellowstone Park can be made from Butte. Side trips are also available in the Spokane and Puget Sound Country and to Mt. Rainier National Park. A 40-mile steamer trip down the "Shadowy" St. Joe River of Idaho is optional—*without extra cost.*

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DIVES TO MAKE AN ARREST.

Detective Finds Wexler in Swimming and Goes in After Him.

Detective Sergeant Patrick Sheridan and Detective Edward Finn of the First Branch yesterday afternoon arrested at North Beach, opposite the foot of East Ninety-sixth Street, Irving Wexler, alias Waxy Gordon, alias Joseph Fein, Harry Burns, and Benjamin Lustig, who, according to the police, was one of the chief lieutenants of Dopey Benny Fein, the East Side gang leader, whose confessions threw so much light on the use of gangsters in labor troubles.

Wexler, who has a long police record, was arrested on an indictment charging him with first degree robbery. It is alleged that on the night of Feb. 20 he and three other men invaded the store of Joseph Slotopolsky, who runs a merchants' exchange and wholesale house at 383 Grand Street, covering Slotopolsky and other men present with their revolvers, and stealing $400 in money and jewelry worth several hundred dollars.

Yesterday Sheridan and Finn were among the men sent out to the various bathing beaches to keep an eye open for pickpockets. At North Beach they came upon a swimming pool, where they found Wexler disporting himself. Sheridan took off his coat and shoes, and plunged into the pool, coming up beside Wexler with a cheerful, "Hello, Waxy." The prisoner was brought down to Police Headquarters and locked up there.

The police say that Wexler was arrested on Jan. 15, 1914, on the charge of complicity in the murder of Frederick Strauss, who was shot and killed in St. Mark's Place during a gang fight, in which some of Dopey Benny's adherents were implicated. He was discharged on that occasion, as upon several others.

Sergeant Sheridan was once amateur lightweight boxing champion of the country, and won his promotion about two years ago by beating up Dopey Benny Fein, who had been complained against for annoying patrons of the Forsythe Street Baths.

JACKETMAKERS TO STRIKE.

Union Will Order Out 10,000 Employed by Independents.

The Committee on Immediate Adjustment will hold another session today, which will probably result in a decision as to whether all the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in this city will strike or will remain on peaceful terms with the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

Officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers held a meeting yesterday at their headquarters, 32 Union Square, and decided upon their minimum demands, which they would place before the Committee on Immediate Adjustment today. The union officials would not disclose what their minimum demands were, but they concern the regulation of the contract by the manufacturing clothiers and an agreement upon the time and manner in which the question of the standardization of piece work would be settled.

President Hillman of the union said yesterday that on some day during the week all of the children's jacketmakers who are working for independent employers would be called out on strike. The jacketmakers employed by members of the manufacturers' association will continue at work. The many independent employers have recently joined the association, the number of workmen who would be called out by this strike would probably be 10,000 or 12,000, instead of 16,000, as was at first announced.

ABANDON STOLEN AUTO.

Police Tow It to Station and Notify the Owner.

A seven-passenger touring car stood for three-quarters of an hour at Second Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street last night while Patrolman Lamb of the East 104th Street Police Station paced back and forth on his post before it, wondering why the owner didn't come for it. The patrolman made inquiries in all the surrounding buildings, but could learn of no one who seemed to own it.

The automobile was towed to the East 104th Street Police Station, and there Lieutenant Ayres found that the license number corresponded with that of the automobile owned by David Rosen, a waist manufacturer, of 762 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn. Police of the Parkville station, Brooklyn, found the door of Rosen's garage open and the automobile missing. They learned the Rosens had been away from home for nearly a month. The automobile was stored last night in a Parkville garage.

GIVES THANKS FOR CURE.

Philadelphian First to Approach Sacrament at St. Jean's Novena.

A man from Philadelphia, who had a burned hand and was cured, was the first yesterday to approach the sacrament at the opening of the novena at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. For the fifth year since his remarkable recovery he has come to New York to render thanks.

The second person, who also had been cured, was Mrs. Joseph Ott of Williamsburg. The novena will continue until the festival of the Saint, next Monday.

This novena at St. Jean's is in memory of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary, and therefore the grandmother of Jesus. St. Jean's has a relic in two parts, and yesterday one part was exposed near the altar of St. Anne, which was decorated with white azaleas and hydrangeas, and the other in a private chapel, to which many came.

New York Law Institute Library in the Equitable Building

The New York Law Institute has leased space in the new Equitable Building for its Library, which has heretofore been located in the Post Office Building.

This library is described to us by a prominent New York lawyer as "probably the best law library in the country."

Obviously, its usefulness should be intensified from now on, for in the Equitable Building its accessibility for reference and study, to lawyers in the Downtown district, is materially improved, and lawyers in the Equitable Building particularly will have literally at their door all the cumulative wisdom which has been contributed to the literature of their great profession.

Obviously, the use of the Library is restricted to members and licensees.

Building now open for tenants

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

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Fuel is cheap and plentiful in Des Moines. Coal is mined within a few miles of the city.

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Build your factory in Des Moines and you will not be taking chances. You can prosper where prosperity increases from year to year.

Write for interesting descriptive booklets.

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War Through the Camera's Eye

The record which will most vividly preserve the scenes of the European War will be that made by the camera. Nothing will better recall the early days of the struggle, the mobilization of the contending armies, the German advance through Belgium and Northern France, the Russian invasion of East Prussia, the fall of Antwerp, the naval actions, than

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1915.

RAILWAYS AND INDUSTRIALS.

The securities of the railways and industrials represent the great bulk of financial operations, and they have undergone a change indicating a financial revolution. Both classes reached their maximum in 1906, the industrials averaging 103 and the railways averaging 138. Now the industrials are worth more than the railways. It might be thought that the abnormal rise in the "war stocks," or munitions stocks, explains the change, and no doubt it is contributory. But the munitions trade is beneficial to the railways as well as to the war stocks, and the change in the relative values of the two classes is not chiefly due to the rise in the industrials. The fall in the railways is more responsible for the change than the rise in the industrials. The railways have fallen 48 points, while the industrials have fallen 12, making comparison with 1905. The railways have in more recent years recovered almost nothing of their great fall, being almost pegged around 90 since 1914. The industrials have risen 12 points within about a year. The two classes have come together through the larger fall of the railways and the inability of the railways to rise with the industrials in recent months.

It is an interesting question how much longer the industrials can continue to thrive without the railways participating. The reason why the railways are irresponsive lies on the surface. The industrials are making bonanza dividends, several individual securities rising in a single day as much as the class rises in months. But there is no buoyancy in the best of the railways, for a reason equally clear and as well worth remarking for the lesson it contains. The latest railway returns are for May. They show that the railways took in a trifle more money than in 1914, indicating that there is no depression in the income. The net revenue is $10,000,000 above last year, showing again no depression. But on closer examination it appears that the "profits" are all in the reduction of expenses, which were $140,000,000 last year and $130,000,000 this year. For the eleven months, including May, the figures are different, but the showing is similar. The profits of the railways are all made by the knife, by cutting expenses. The profits of the industrials are made by expansion and are new money.

The industrials are growing, the railways are shrinking. There is a limit in both directions. With peace the war stocks would recede to more normal prosperity. The limit to the increase of the railways' profits by reduction of expenses is reached when the knife reaches a vital point. One-eighth of the railway mileage is in receivership and their collective troubles are transferred to their shareholders individually. In more than one case they have the alternative of paying assessments of $50 a share or admitting a total loss.

The difficulties of the railways are felt far beyond their shareholders. At the close of the last fiscal year the average number of railway employés was 1,695,483, against 1,815,239 for the previous year. More than 100,000 lost their places before the era of profit through economy shown in the figures above. The railways have skimped their maintenance and bought less equipment than they would like. Only the very strongest railways have been able to make betterments. Of new mileage construction there is substantially none. With the industry in this depressed state the increase of taxes has been burdensome. Since the year when railways were 35 points above the industrials the increase of taxes has been 69 per cent. The increase of investment has been 25 per cent. and the decrease of operating income the same. Thus while the railways were working harder they were unable to get their wages raised. At the same time they were ordered to pay higher wages themselves and the State took two-thirds more taxes.

There is no secret about what is the matter with the railways. It has been a permanently depressing force for eight years and will be for an indefinitely longer period unless the railways are allowed to have their share of prosperity. They are the premier industry, outranking the industrials. They are entitled to their old favorite place much better than the industrials are entitled to their moment of intoxication. The industrials would do better with stability of purchases from the railway industry than with the war purchases, alluring though they are for the moment. The trials of the railways really are the trials of the country, purchasing its education in the dear school of experience. Regulation has cured many evils and has produced others. It is a poor defense that the regulators did not intend to produce the evils which are so much in evidence. Neither were the evils of the previous system intentional. The regulators must be judged by the results they have produced, good and bad together, and not by their intentions. It would seem as though the distress of the railways was too evident to need emphasis, but if it is not yet sufficiently demonstrated it must go as much further as the country requires until the railways are allowed to live. The prosperity of the railways is a bread and butter, everyday matter. The exhilaration of the war stocks is a financial spree, and no reliance for a steady stimulus. The meaning of the comparison of the averages of the two classes of securities is unmistakable.

THE ORDUNA.

The unwarranted attack by a German submarine on the passenger steamship Orduna, bound from Liverpool to New York, obviously carrying no munitions of war or other contraband and having 21 Americans among her 227 passengers, increases the gravity of the situation arising from the destruction of the Lusitania. The news of this savage action, coming at a time when the President is preparing his note in reply to the evasive German message of July 9, must exert a sinister influence. It is impossible to reconcile this attempt to destroy 492 lives with the professions of the German Government in the recent apology for the attack on the American ship Nebraskan, also bound westward and carrying no contraband.

That act has been characterized by Germany as "an unfortunate accident." Clearly, the attempted destruction of the Orduna was no accident. She was absolutely free from suspicion, and that she was carrying American passengers was inevitable. Statements have been permitted to come from Berlin that merchant vessels would not be torpedoed without due warning, or until the passengers and crew had a fair chance to escape. We can see now how misleading was this announcement of a change in the German policy. The Orduna was attacked without warning, and, the torpedo failing, the vessel was pursued and shelled. Only good seamanship and courage saved her from the Lusitania's fate. The attempt to destroy her, with her passengers and crew, was deliberately planned and persisted in until the submarine was left far behind.

It is impossible to account for this newest outrage, in view of the strained relations between Germany and the United States, except on the hypothesis that, no matter what complications may ensue, Germany intends to continue her submarine warfare on the plan announced last February. Though the Orduna escaped uninjured, the attack upon her, from the German point of view which has been so often expressed lately, was actually a worse outrage than the sinking of the Lusitania. The German view of that act is not accepted by Americans. But no attempt can be made to complicate this case by asserting that the Orduna was carrying materials for the destruction of German soldiers.

The international situation created by the latest German note in relation to the massacre of more than 100 Americans in the destruction of the Lusitania was sufficiently grave; it is aggravated by this wanton attempt to sink the Orduna. In spite of the already protracted diplomatic correspondence between the two countries, American citizens are not immune from danger on the high seas from which all neutrals have hitherto been protected by international law.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE MYTHS.

In an address before the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce on "Trade Possibilities in South America," ex-Senator THEODORE E. BURTON of Ohio, who has lately made a tour of the Latin-American republics, attacked two of the prevailing notions which have done much to prevent Americans from embarking in trade with the nations south of us. Long credits, Mr. BURTON insisted, are not essential to successful commercial intercourse with South America, and he declared also that South American merchants do not insist that goods shall "conform to their style," that they must be packed in certain ways, and the prejudices of the customer considered in every sale. On the contrary, he believes that the South American is quick to buy new things when they are properly brought to his attention. That is to say, trade in South America is like trade everywhere else. Good salesmanship is essential and the goods must be worth buying.

English is not commonly spoken in South America. No matter how expert a salesman may be, if he has not a command of both the Spanish and Portuguese languages, he should remain at home. Mr. BURTON'S observations in South America led him to infer that "we have not bothered our-"selves about foreign trade except in "articles that are sold with ease." In other words, we have not as yet bothered about it at all, and it is well worth bothering about. Combination of interests is necessary to the upbuilding of export trade. Small manufacturers cannot often gain success in strange markets. South American trade is a big thing and we must go after it with large ideas and the means to carry them out.

CARRANZA'S FAIR WORDS.

General CARRANZA uses fair words in his obvious bid for the recognition of his Government by the United States. To transform Mexico City into a peaceful, orderly, and businesslike city will be to make it more habitable than it has been for more than four years. To win the confidence of all foreign residents, call an election for Congress, and issue an order for a general election as soon as possible would be to establish law and order at short notice. If General CARRANZA can show his ability to do these things, he may be sure that recognition will not be long withheld. But he must be more explicit touching his treatment of foreign investors. He declares his purpose to "protect foreign capital in all its lawful claims," but it will be necessary for him to convince the Washington Government that the legality of the claims is not to be decided in accordance with any strange new laws he has in mind.

That the claims must be carefully scrutinized is obvious. Many may have no legal standing. But the danger that is apprehended by persons interested in Mexican affairs who have followed CARRANZA'S course and know some of his advisers is his possible intention to confiscate certain large properties in Mexico. In that case there will be trouble with European Governments of which the United States will have to take notice, and the edifice CARRANZA intends to erect on the ruins caused by the protracted revolution may crumble like a house of cards.

THE ARRIVAL OF SUMMER.

July had half finished its course before the weather awoke to the traditional requirements of the month. We have had a few hot days, but no real Summer until now. It may last, or the April weather of June and half the present month may return. But we shall get our Summer in full measure before Autumn sets in. Much as we yearned for Summer, its advent caught us unawares. There was an unusually long list of cases of prostration by the heat Friday and Saturday, and yesterday morning the temperature was hard to bear even at the seaside resorts. The afternoon breezes revived the spirits of the multitude of sufferers and somewhat checked the flow of expletives.

Yet the temperature has not been very high. We have all endured 98 degrees in the shade as cheerfully as we endured the 88 degrees of Saturday and the 84 of yesterday. If the normal average is to be maintained, we must prepare ourselves for hotter days and nights. The climate is not really changing. It is the same old climate of our grandfathers, and the record of temperature for the seasons is about the same from year to year. We may even hear complaints from the farmers of drought before the end of the Summer, though the feelings of the average man in regard to drought at present must be similar to NOAH'S.

WHAT WORRIES WASHINGTON.

"Washington sick with worry" is the newspaper heading over a Washington dispatch describing the daily additions to the debit of the bills which were to create an American merchant marine by making its expenses impossible to endure. It is the politics of the matter which now is said to worry Washington. FURUSETH and LA FOLLETTE are in the mood of a dog which sees itself about to be deprived of a bone. Originally the bone might have been kept away without grievance, but to give and take back is to invite a fight. The politics of the case is that the very bills which were designed to strengthen the Administration with labor now threaten to create a breach between them. "There's the devil to pay," according to the words put into the mouth of one official. And there's worse than politics. It's just one thing after another, day after day.

Just fancy the Chinese buying Pacific Mail, because of Pacific Mail's retirement on account of the law in aid of an American merchant marine! This is unofficial intelligence, but the Department of Commerce is authority for the news that the Chinese are proposing to establish cross Pacific lines without regard to the Pacific Mail. The Department of Commerce is also to the fore with a list of thirty-six treaties affected by the seamen's act, with a specific reference to the article and clause in each case. That is adding insult to injury. If the American merchant marine were established by the bills in question there would be less for it to do if the commercial relations of the United States were by the same laws disarranged. But the case is that the commercial friction is without any offset in benefit to the marine.

Perhaps the worst blow of all is dealt by Mr. JAMES J. HILL. He has had as much experience as any one man, and has been thwarted more than any other. He put the biggest boats ever built in the United States upon the Pacific Ocean, without the aid of any subsidy or of any seamen's bill, and he might put others on if he were allowed to make a profit. He asks no Government help, and wants only to be let alone. He urges the repeal of the Furuseth-La Follette law and of every restriction by law "on "construction, ownership, registry, or "operation of ships under the Amer-"ican flag, beyond a minimum of "regulation prescribed by any other "country with which we shall have to "compete."

Everybody who would like to make a profit out of the Government, or of somebody else with Government assistance, can see how preposterous such a proposal is. Dear ships, compelled to be built in American shipyards; dear wages, compelled to be paid by American law—that is the stuff to build up a marine by other nations. China and Japan are the immediate beneficiaries of such laws, and the American flag is as rare on the seas as the dodo on land. The politics may worry Washington. It is the economics which worries everybody else interested in the subject. That is, all except FURUSETH and LA FOLLETTE. The more Washington worries the more they like it, and they never cared for the economics of the question. Benevolence is their strong point.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Oleomargarine Frauds.

The Treasury scatters the awful news that the people have consumed 200,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine which they thought was butter. The fact is printed as of interest particularly to the Revenue Bureau, which is short some $27,000,000. It is at this point that the sweet simplicity of the case becomes complicated. Nobody is reported as any the worse for eating the oleomargarine, therefore there is nothing heartless in asking whether the eaters of the colored "butter" would not have been $27,000,000 worse off if the tax had been paid and the difference added to the price. The Government has been defrauded of $27,000,000, of course, but have not the farmers been defrauded more? The tax was not designed for revenue, but to maintain the price of butter in the interest of the farmers, who, it appears, have been undersold on 200,000,000 pounds. Besides, there is created the universal horrid doubt that anything is certainly butter.

It appears to be an all-around fraud, on the butter sellers, the butter eaters, and the butter taxers. But not for that reason will the fraud law be repealed. The Treasury is going to collect its tax hereafter, and then we shall see what we shall see. Will there be two prices and two colors, one for butter and one for oleo? Will those who have eaten oleo at the price of butter, and been none the worse, stop eating it when it flies its true colors, and can be had cheaply? If they deny themselves the cheap fat, which was both edible and wholesome when colored, will they not defraud themselves worse than the butter imitators defrauded both them and the Government? The law certainly has not proved its wisdom during the time when it was evaded, but will it prove its wisdom any the better if it frightens people out of eating oleo? The butter makers are farmers, and the oleo makers are the packers. If oleo is made too cheap and unattractive for the fastidious, will not the farmers be benefited at the cost of the packers, and will not the net benefit to the entire country—farmers, packers, butter eaters, oleo eaters—be doubtful, what is gained on one point being sacrificed on another?

The old-fashioned way would have been to send to prison those who sold oleo for butter, and to have allowed the two things to stand each on its own merits. The new way was an attempt to control the trade by a tax, not intended for revenue, and to prohibit to oleo a color which often is imitated in butter. The law has not worked well, and, paradoxically, it may be doubted whether it will work any better when it is worked better.

This War's Devices Are Not All New.

It has become a truism to say that this war is so totally different from all preceding wars that comparison is out of the question. Yet much of what today seems a novelty in the methods of destruction was not new in the time of ELIZABETH, to say nothing of HOMER'S word for it that the Greek gods used asphyxiating gas. Trench fighting, for example, is not a twentieth century or even a nineteenth century device of war. At the siege of Haarlem, in 1572, Don FREDERIC, son of the infamous ALVA, thought to outwit the Netherlanders by mining his way close to the walls of the city. But the Haarlemites forestalled him with countermines, and one historian records how "ere long deadly combats began beneath the surface, Spaniards and Netherlanders meeting within trenches so narrow that only the dagger could be used as a weapon. Mines were frequently laid and exploded, a shower of the mangled remains of human beings being hurled up into the air."

Similarly the National Registry instituted by England has been hailed as a novel measure, instead of which it is of frequent occurrence in English history. Tudor and Elizabethan Commissioners of Array not only impressed men for service on the fighting line; they made careful record of all who could produce munitions of war, classifying them as smiths, laborers and pioneers, wheelwrights and carpenters. And even in 1588 England had troubles with a press which was evidently quite as nervous and quite as panicky as at the present day, for the Commission of Array found it necessary just before the Armada to rule "that a Provost Marshal be appointed for the punyshinge of Roges vacabondes and Spreders of Newes and to be assisted by the Justices of the peace and their officers."

Too Amiable.

Miss CAROLYN WELLS, according to an interview in yesterday's TIMES Sunday Magazine, thinks Americans are not humorous but witty—thinks they are not humorous because they are not serious, and thinks that only a serious people like the English can be humorous. If that is so we are in a sad case, but we need not despair so long as we have WHISTLER to pit against MARK TWAIN as a representative humorist. It was WHISTLER who replied to a wealthy collector asking for a price on his total work, "Five millions, my posthumous prices." It was WHISTLER who said, "You will, OSCAR, you will," when WILDE mourned that he had not made one of WHISTLER'S mots. It was WHISTLER who said to the lady praising one of his landscapes as reminding her of the original scene, "Indeed, then Nature is looking up." Wit, if you like, but serious wit, based on swift perception of true relations. It is in precisely the same class as SYDNEY SMITH'S reply to a politician who complained that some one had treated him as if he were a fool, "Never mind, my dear fellow, he thought you knew it."

Perhaps the truest American humorist is the negro. There is something suave in his humor, and it is the expression of an unconscious habit of mind, the soothing habit of letting you down easily. A perfect example is found in the anecdote of the hotel guest who asked his waiter to bring him some rice pudding. The waiter replied, "Boss, I can't jess recommend de rice pudding today." "What's the matter with it?" "Nuffin', 'cept dar ain't none." In spite of our WHISTLER, the real defect at the root of American humor is horrid indisposition to hurt people's feelings.

"UNTIL I LEARN."

Pregnant Phrases from a Statement on Army Plans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who wonder why our army is unprepared may find a possible explanation in this statement by Chairman Hay of the House Committee. It appears in the current Army and Navy Journal:

> I recognize the need of some military legislation during the next session of Congress, and I intend to co-operate with the War Department if its recommendation meets the situation. Until the department announces its policy I intend to refrain from the discussion of what I think we should do. If the recommendations from the War Department are feasible and appear to be the solution of the problem which is presented, I will take great pleasure in supporting them. Of course, if the department does not formulate a policy which is practicable I intend to introduce a bill of my own. In my opinion we should do something to strengthen the army and pass some sort of a militia pay bill, but I do not intend to make up my mind on these matters until I learn what the department has to offer.

In this brief statement the following words are especially illuminating:

"I recognize."
"I intend."
"I intend."
"What I think."
"I will take."
"I intend."
"A bill of my own."
"My opinion."
"I do not intend."
"My mind."
"Until I learn."

Until Chairman Hay learns must the army remain unprepared?

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.
Mount Kisco, N. Y., July 18, 1915.

'WARE THE TAX REDUCER!

Authority Warns Those Who Are Tempted to Engage His Services.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Board of Taxes and Assessments wishes to direct public attention to the menace of the increasing activities of the professional "tax reducer." It is the practice of some of these persons to procure fees for alleged "services" which are never rendered. One of their methods is to select properties in districts in which values are receding, and where they know the Tax Department will make reductions of its own motion in the ordinary course of its work. The property owner is then approached and is often given to understand, mostly by insinuation, that the "reducer," either because of some special ability or through some acquaintance or influence with the tax authorities, will be able to obtain a reduction in the assessed valuation for a contingent fee.

The board has been doing its utmost to convince realty owners that they are throwing their money away by employing these "reducers," and that the Commissioners are not only willing at all times to receive taxpayers and hear their complaints and criticisms, but that they invite them.

The property owner rarely needs any technical assistance in the presentation of his protest. It is the common experience of the board that the most intelligent and convincing arguments are made by the owners themselves or their managing agents. The owner who appears before the board is given its best attention and receives the help of the Commissioners who hear his case, while, on the other hand, the board has so often had ground for suspecting the good faith of the professional "reducer" that it is naturally skeptical of his statements of fact and arguments.

It has been found difficult to get the taxpayer to realize that the Tax Board is as anxious to avoid overassessment as the taxpayer can be, and that the owner's co-operation and criticism are at all times welcome. It is only through the press that this information can be spread, and the board requests that as much publicity as possible be given to this matter by your newspaper.

BOARD OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
C. Rockland Tyng, Secretary for the Board.
New York, July 14, 1915.

A Canadian's Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a Canadian born and bred and have never been in England or the British Isles, but I want to tell Mr. Mandel and his misinformed friends that we Canadians, forming a part of the British Empire in North America, are in this war "heart and soul" and to the last man and the last dollar no matter how long the conflict lasts. We have sent 70,000 Canadian volunteers (not conscripts) to the war already and have 70,000 more in training in Canada and will send ten times that number before we will lie down to German "kultur." Our 10,000 killed and wounded on the fields of Belgium and northern France should be some witness of whether or not our "hearts and souls" are with the great empire of which we are proud to form a part. If Mr. Mandel will read of what Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other parts of the British dominions have done I believe he will revise his judgment. T. C. WRIGHT.

Hamilton, Ont., July 14, 1915.

What Makes a Hero.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of "Technicalities of Heroism" in THE TIMES, the very fact that a man is killed at the front or anywhere where an army is assembled, if he is a member of that army, shows that he has "done his duty" and he should be given credit for it regardless of petty details as to how, where, and why. Any man who enlists is "doing his duty," whether he is accidentally killed in a concentration camp, dies from injuries received in the field kitchen, or is shot on the firing line. His very presence in uniform should win approval for duty willingly and well done. Shame on quibblers—who are not in the lines. JUSTICE.

New York, July 17, 1915.

Misplaced Credit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg space in your valuable paper to correct the statement that Newark Suffragists have donated $400 for a fence around the playground in Green Village, N. J.

This is erroneous. The fence was donated by Mr. George C. Sleeth of Belleville, N. J., to the women of the Green Village Civic League. Mrs. GERALD W. HOPKINS,
President Green Village Civic League.
Green Village, N. J., July 14, 1915.

OUR DESTINY WAITS.

In This Hour We Determine Our Place in a Post-Bellum World.

New York, July 17, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not since Lincoln and the civil war has a President of the United States been charged with such responsibilities as those now laid by fate upon Mr. Wilson. His decision will not only profoundly affect the course of the present war, but will largely determine the place which our country shall take for generations to come in the community of nations.

It is fortunate that President Wilson is fitted by nature and training for the burden he must bear. His studies in history give him wide and accurate knowledge of those forces which determine the destiny of nations. Unlike Mr. Bryan, his mind is capable of grasping the principles of world politics which form the larger background of all international relations. His sympathy and moral force are equaled only by his sense of justice and profound understanding of the minor realities of life. This is truly a great equipment for a great task. But we must not ask too much even of one so richly endowed. The issues of the hour are so complex and, as yet, so obscure, that it might well lie beyond the capacity of any man to fully meet the situation now confronting not only America, but mankind.

In his various notes to Germany, Mr. Wilson has expressed in simple words the instructive moral attitude of the American people. He makes his appeal to the "principles of humanity." Granted that the submarine is a new invention and creates new conditions in warfare, its use must nevertheless be limited by principles of humanity. In a letter to THE TIMES some time before the sinking of the Lusitania, I ventured to assert that one task which America would have to face in this war would be the determining of laws to govern submarine warfare. The necessity for such determination came sooner and in a different way than we had thought, but it has come and we must face it.

If the submarine cannot be used against an enemy's shipping without the wanton destruction of noncombatant lives, then by the principle of humanity such use of submarines must be prohibited. Moreover, we must keep at any cost such rules and laws as the nations have already agreed upon for their guidance and control in warfare. We are not willing as a people to allow any nation to ignore or destroy these laws under the plea that new inventions cannot be used in accord with "the principles of humanity." Nor are we willing to surrender for an instant, or even to discuss the inalienable right of our citizens to go about their lawful business anywhere in the world. But we would above all fail in our most sacred duty and forfeit the respect of mankind, were we to allow any Government with whom we are at peace to inflict the death penalty upon our citizens for doing what they have a perfect right to do.

This is high and safe ground. But we are confronted with the sinister fact that Germany refuses to occupy its height and enjoy its safety with us. The Imperial German Government does not admit the justice of our position and proposes to continue its submarine warfare under rules of its own making—rules not only in callous violation of recognized international law, but absolutely alien to the principles of humanity.

Under these dangerous and difficult conditions what can our President do? He cannot retreat from his position so wisely and nobly taken in his previous notes to Germany. He must, therefore, endeavor to bring the German Government to our point of view by further argument and appeal. Failing this, he must take such steps, short of actual declaration of war, as are usual in such cases, to express the opposition of our people to the German views and practice. And failing thus to win assent, it would be the duty of America, at any cost, to secure protection for her citizens and reparation for their wrongs.

This is the hour of destiny for our nation, equally with the nations now at war. We have taken our stand for the principles of humanity. We could not have done otherwise without treason to our past. And we know what we mean when we speak of principles of humanity. We mean the obedience of all nations, including ourselves, to such international law as civilization has already achieved; fair obedience of those rules which the nations have agreed upon as distinguishing civilized from uncivilized warfare, and, above all, constant and strict regard for the sacredness of human rights and human life.

For these principles we ought to stand at any cost—even that of war. Indeed, it would be better for us to be defeated in defending them than to live in ignoble peace denying them. When the war is over we shall be living in a new world, demanding new adjustments in all departments of life—individual, social, national, and international. We shall see the creation of a new relationship among the nations, amounting practically to a federation. The supreme sovereignty will pass from the State to the race, and will find its sanction not in brute force, but in the moral sense of mankind. International leadership will pass to the people whose character and intelligence shall command the confidence of the world, rather than to those nations most expert in terrorism. America is now making the place which she must hold in the new adjustment. The world is waiting for us to demonstrate the reality of our moral foundations. If we believe in those principles of humanity whose authority through our President we have invoked, we must be ready to make good our belief by sacrifice. This and this alone will give us a place of leadership in the new age, for the world will believe in America just so far as America believes in herself. CHARLES A. EATON,
Pastor Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

A New Irish Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's TIMES a correspondent asserts that "the national flag of Ireland is a blue field supporting a golden harp." Anticipating the discussion this statement will doubtless arouse, I beg to propose a new flag for Ireland—a flag I have long had in mind, the adoption of which would be appropriate and opportune at this time. Four stripes, orange and green alternating, with a blue field bearing a golden harp. The four stripes to represent the four provinces, Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught, the orange and green to typify the union of Protestants and Catholics in the new nationalism of the country, and the blue field and golden harp the union of past and present. A. N. PRESTON.

New Haven, Conn., July 10, 1915.

Consult Etta.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any law or society for the suppression of neighbors' parrots? The people two doors from us own a parrot, and put it out on the fire escape every day in the Summer time. It repeats a name or a word over and over until one nearly goes mad. Then it squawks and makes all sorts of discordant noises and then returns to the repetition of the word. At present it calls "Etta" incessantly. Is there no relief? G. K.

New York, July 17, 1915.

The Devil's Damn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "A.," confuses God and the Evil One when he says that only God is capable of damning. God is good, and does no damning. His name is not profaned by a liberal use of the word damn. One is likely, however, to have a poor opinion of the culture of a man who cannot refrain from a too liberal use of that or any other expletive. J. E. H.

New York, July 13, 1915.

The Way to Damn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "A.," places entirely too restricted a meaning on the word "damn." Are not the words "damn" and "condemn" synonomous? Surely a man may condemn that which does not meet his approval. Doesn't Shakespeare make one of his characters "damn with faint praise" something which does not suit him? M. J. R.

Trenton, N. J., July 13, 1915.

COMPETITIVE EXPERIMENTS IN EDUCATION.

A Defense of the Ettinger Plan, and a Suggestion that the Gary Plan Be Required to Prove Itself.

By WILLIAM E. GRADY,
Principal Public School 64, Manhattan.

New York, July 17, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Publicists of various degrees of eminence and ability occasionally discover the New York City public school system. Whether or not they find our schools to be characterized by great virtues or by grievous faults depends upon their social ideals, their personal interests, or, mayhap, the condition of their digestive apparatus. Thus scarcely had we begun to appreciate a brief spell of quiet following the Hanus investigators, none of whom, curiously enough, seemed to have discovered Superintendent Wirt and the Gary plan, than certain enthusiastic laymen and professional journalists began to proclaim the plan of organization developed in Gary, Ind., as a panacea for all educational and social ills. At the present time there is being carried on in several daily papers a most interesting publicity campaign intended to make it appear that not only is our school system unduly expensive and hopelessly out of touch with the needs of our city, but that the proper procedure for the school authorities is to adopt as extensively as possible the Gary plan in toto.

Inasmuch as Superintendent Wirt offers for the same or smaller budget a longer school year, a longer school day, vocational training, better teaching, and a co-ordination of social agencies, it is not surprising that the layman, (with nebulous educational standards,) whether he be journalist or business man, characterizes him an educational and financial genius. The panegyrics showered upon Superintendent Wirt by many of his admirers remind those who are familiar with the history of education in this city of De Witt Clinton's eulogy of Lancaster, in which he said: "I confess that I recognize in Lancaster a benefactor of the human race. I consider his system as creating a new era in education, as a blessing sent down from heaven to redeem the poor and distressed of the world from the power and dominion of ignorance."

No one read with a more sympathetic and appreciative interest than I the series of brilliant articles which appeared in The New Republic and which succeeded admirably in throwing into high relief the most characteristic features of the several schools of Gary, organized on the duplicate school plan. But the editorial in your issue of June 26, 1915, leads me to raise several points for discussion, inasmuch as it specifically urges the adoption by the city of the Gary plan as a means of providing vocational training, while at the same time it makes certain characterizations of the Ettinger plan which are neither fair nor accurate.

Superintendent Wirt's plan is working in only two New York schools, Public School 45, Bronx, and Public School 89, Brooklyn. In each of these schools the organization is woefully incomplete, because as yet the additional facilities for a duplicate school have not been supplied.

For the past term and a half, however, the Ettinger plan has been in complete operation in the following schools: Public Schools 64 and 95, Manhattan; Public Schools 5 and 158, Brooklyn, and Public School 85, Queens. No immediate extension of the work is contemplated, inasmuch as it is deemed proper to await a proper evaluation of the results obtained in the schools already organized.

The Ettinger plan and program make definite provision for the prevocational training of adolescent pupils of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth school years and for a duplicate school affording proper alternation of work, study, and play, whether the facilities for the special activities be provided by the social agencies adjacent to the school or by the enrichment of the school plan through the introduction of such features as auditorium, bath, library, gymnasium, or rooms with special equipment for drawing and science. Obviously any duplicate school program helps to solve the part-time problem. At times Superintendent Wirt has confessed that he conceives his function in this city to be that of an efficiency expert on school accommodations who disclaims responsibility for the curriculum, the teaching or the administration of the school organized to conform to the duplicate school program which he provides.

In Superintendent Wirt's plans for the equipment of Public School 45, Bronx, he has provided for the installation of the following shops: Woodworking, machine foundry, forge, printing, pottery, and painting. In the proposed plan for the thirteen Bronx schools recommended for reorganization under the Gary plan, sixty-six shops are projected.

Moreover, the work of the said shops will not be limited to, nor will it be based upon, the repair and maintenance of the school plant. Therefore, under his reorganization, the shop equipment will be as expensive as that in the schools organized on the Ettinger plan. The salaries will be a fixed charge with practically no offset. No doubt these schools, when organized, will be able to reduce the cost, as we have done, by making repairs and constructions; but the financing of the shop work will not and should not depend upon the value of the maintenance work done by the artisan teacher.

As distinguished from the work done in the shops in Gary, the work done in the shops in our schools substitutes organized, sequential instruction of groups of fifteen to twenty pupils for the unorganized, non-sequential, casual, pick experiences of small groups of five and six pupils acting as helpers or apprentices to an artisan whose main problem is the maintenance job on which he is employed rather than the pupil he is supposed to have under his instruction.

Dr. Ettinger has never claimed that vocational training could be given without paying for it. He has never tried to economize through the reduction of the teacher group. This is done in the case of Public School 45, Bronx, where some classes either have no official teachers or, during certain parts of the day, are supervised by older pupils.

Emphasis should be laid upon the fact that Dr. Ettinger's problem, as outlined by him to the Mayor and the President of the board, was not to reconstruct certain schools in accordance with a relatively novel and theoretical organization used in but two of the five or more schools in Gary, Ind., but to provide for the initiation of industrial training for those upper-grade pupils who, despite their practical inclinations, were practically restricted to a bookish curriculum during the last two years of the course. Within the space of a few months his sterling ability as an organizer and administrator made it possible for him to extend the desired training to approximately 2,500 pupils for three hours a day during five days a week. That the equipment has been well planned, the work successfully organized, and the results, both material and educational, highly satisfactory have been attested by the unanimous approval of visiting Principals, Superintendents, and Boards of Education. Nor is such general commendation surprising when one considers the fact that the provisions made are in general accord with the experiences of the best educational system throughout the country.

Though the Ettinger scheme has been in complete operation during practically a term and a half and its success has been sufficient to warrant confidence in its high educational value, Dr. Ettinger and his associates have deemed it improper to attempt to exploit either the scheme or themselves through enlisting the aid of professional journalists. The Ettinger plan is not proclaimed to be a "cure-all" for social ills, and, moreover, perhaps unfortunately, is certainly no scheme by which certain agencies or individuals can secure placement upon the city payroll.

The impropriety of the extravagant claims made on behalf of the Gary scheme as illustrated in the organization of Public School 45, Bronx, and Public School 89, Brooklyn, lies in the fact that in neither case does Superintendent Wirt or the Principal claim that the work has been organized in anything more than a tentative way because of the absence of swimming pools, gymnasium, and various shops such as are essential to the profitable conduct of any duplicate school.

The Board of Superintendents, in my opinion, has acted wisely in recommending that provision be made for a thorough try-out of the Wirt scheme of organization in a group of schools in the Bronx under the supervision of a sympathetic Superintendent and a number of competent Principals. Wisdom suggests the delimitation of the experiment to a definite area in order that after proper interval there may be an evaluation of the results obtained under both the Ettinger and the Gary plans by competent impartial educators rather than by special pleaders. I do not doubt that all that Superintendent Wirt asks is just such an opportunity. His overwhelming modesty must make him long to be delivered from the hands of those zealous advocates whose loud demands that our present organization and practices be broken with a rod of iron, and dashed into pieces like a potter's vessel, strongly remind one of the Biblical analogy of the sound of thorns crackling under a pot. WILLIAM E. GRADY.

TRIALS OF THE GUARD.

No Inducement to Join, No Compensation, and No Favors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest your editorial on "National Guard Complaints." I cannot agree with you that a member of the National Guard who has served the State honorably and faithfully should not have a preference both in examination and appointment to the civil service list in this State. What incentive is offered either by the National or State Government to encourage enlistment in the National Guard? None that I am aware of except the measly privilege of exemption from jury duty. The National Government does recognize the merit of an honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the regular army and navy in civil appointment to office both in preferment and examination. The District of Columbia is national territory. No one can be appointed to the police or fire department of the District of Columbia unless he is an honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the regular service, and there is no reason why the State of New York should not give a preference in examination and appointments to civil office to all honorably discharged National Guardsmen or Naval Militiamen.

There has been time and again such legislation proposed in the Legislature, but the Civil Service Association of the State of New York always strongly opposed the passage of such a law. You will never be able to enlist young men in the National Guard of this State or any other State unless the State or National Government offers some inducement in that direction. Hence the national pay bill was introduced in Congress to pay the National Guardsman a small sum for each drill he attended, which, in my opinion, was an admirable plan. Congress thought more of the pork barrel than of national defense. The voters of this country have at last opened their eyes.

I have suggested and I believe in time it will be adopted in every State in this Union that each and every public school boy between the ages of 14 and 16 be instructed in the art and duties of a soldier by competent retired army officers, as well as National Guard officers, which will not only be a stimulus to the mental improvement of the boy, but will develop his physical body. The lesson of England not being prepared for war, which has the same system of military recruiting as the United States, shows conclusively that we cannot make soldiers of men in a month, as it takes time to educate men in the art of a soldier, and I know of no better way than the suggestion of instructing this art to the youths in the public schools of the United States. LOUIS A. CUVILLIER.
Former Chairman Committee on Military Affairs.

New York, July 9, 1915.

Policeman 5,886.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of general criticism of the New York police force perhaps a word in defense of an individual will not be out of place. Today at 5:40 P. M. a Ford and a motor bus collided just north of the Forty-second Street crossing at Fifth Avenue. The cars were tangled, and the smaller machine was disabled. Officer 5,886, on duty at the crossing, immediately took charge, leaving the regular work to his partner, and in just three minutes every car was moving normally except the injured pair. The officer straightened a bad mix-up at the busiest corner and hour known to New York in record time and with a kindness and courtesy that was remarkable. Always quiet and smiling, he loosened a hard-tied knot without getting excited or gruff, getting names, advising the owner of the Ford what to do, and directing following cars, all at once, and pleasantly, too. Many of us bystanders remarked it, and this one is so proud of 5,886 that mention in the paper seems none too good for him. H. G. L.

New York, July 14, 1915.

CURRENT SMALL TALK.

When I am out in company,
I'm careful what I say,
If venturing to make remarks
On topics of the day.

My friends excite my wonder, awe,
As glibly they converse,
And brashly mention Langenfeldkopf,
Travenanzes—or worse!

I sit in silence, must seem dull,
When "Ammerertzyviller" they say.
Quote General Yanovskevitch,
In their familiar way.

The war they settle out of hand;
Of Krasnostav they talk,
And Sedd-el-Bahr, and Ossowiec,
As though they said "New York."

They praise Duke Nicolaivitch,
And never fail to lug
Into their chat some reference to
That place they call "The Bug."

ELLA A. FANNING.

$65,000,000 WANTED TO PENSION PASTORS

Planned to Retire Incompetent and Unsuccessful as Well as Aged Preachers.

CONGRESS OF FUND RAISERS

Men Who Get the Money for Protestant Denominations to Meet at Panama Fair.

Almost every Protestant religious body in America is pushing, nearly all of them with special campaigns, pension funds for their ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers. Ministers alone in America number 175,000, and their dependents run into many more thousands. The sums that all the Protestant bodies seek total $50,000,000, but it is said by experts that at least $15,000,000 more will be required, or a total of $65,000,000, if worthy ministers and their families are to be cared for properly. The leaders in these pension plans will hold a conference on July 21 in the California Building on the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds.

Into this pension business most of the religious bodies are putting the same scientific principles that railroad and industrial companies have put into their systems, and are bringing to an end the haphazard plans that have heretofore obtained. Leaders in these pension system reforms include the Methodist, the Disciples, the Presbyterians, and the Episcopalians. Practically all bodies have long had pension systems of some sort, and many of them possess large funds. The present movement, which is new, contemplates the better management of funds, and their increase in amount.

Methodists lead all in the sum now asked for, $15,000,000. Presbyterians, Baptists and Episcopalians want $10,000,000 each. Disciples, Methodists South and Lutherans $5,000,000 each and Congregationalists $2,000,000. Not all campaigns announce these large sums, but leaders estimate that they will be required before systems now being set up are adequately provided.

In their literature these pension fund raisers plead the value to America and the world of the preacher of the Gospel, and point out the growing appreciation of ministers on the part of laymen.

They also say in their appeals for gifts that when pensions are provided it will be possible to retire aged and even incompetent and unsuccessful preachers, and so allow success to come into fields that are now stagnant or worse. The "Pension Congress" at San Francisco brings forward this last named rather frank argument in its literature urging attendance and interest in ministerial pension matters. The number of Protestant ministers increases by a few more than 3,000 a year.

GOV. WHITMAN AT NEWPORT.

Friends Entertain Him During Week-End Holiday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—Governor Charles S. Whitman, who is spending the week end here with Mrs. Whitman at their Summer home on Price's Neck, enjoyed his brief holiday. He played a few games of tennis this morning, and this afternoon was the luncheon guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, and tonight was a dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.

Mrs. Stuart Duncan gave an informal luncheon at Bonnie Crest today, and Mrs. Earl Dodge and Mrs. James Laurens Vanalen were among the dinner entertainers this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary gave a dinner at the Pinard cottage this evening, and Mrs. French Vanderbilt entertained a small dinner party.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie arrived today, and are at their Bellevue Avenue home for the remainder of the Summer.

Former Commodore C. Ledyard Blair and Mrs. Blair, with a party of guests, arrived Saturday night on the steam yacht Diana, and they left again this afternoon for New York.

BISHOP DAVIES INDISPOSED.

Unable to Conduct Service at Lenox—Sunday Evening Picnics.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 18.—Bishop Thomas F. Davies, of the Episcopal Diocese of Western Massachusetts, was not able to preach in Trinity Episcopal Church this morning because of heat prostration he suffered as the effect of his sitting in the sun with his hat off while at the Lenox Club last Friday. The symptoms were said to have been those of slight sunstroke, but there will be no serious results and the Bishop will be able to be out again tomorrow.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes preached in Trinity Church this morning. Next Sunday, the Rev. William Lawrence Wood of New York will preach for the first time as rector of Trinity Church. The Rev. and Mrs. Wood will be entertained on their arrival in Lenox by Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster at Bellefountaine.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris gave a picnic this evening at Mahkeenac Boating Club, entertaining there for Dr. and Mrs. Walter P. Anderson, who are their guests at Brookhurst.

A party of forty of the younger set motored to Bash Bish Falls in the mountains, between New York and Massachusetts, for a picnic this afternoon.

Sturgis—Slater.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 18.—Miss Marion Isabel Slater, daughter of Mrs. Slater, and Carl Jean Sturgis, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Farrand Sturgis of Early Street, were married at noon today at the bride's home in Western Avenue, by the Rev. Theodore D. Walser, assistant pastor of the South Street Presbyterian Church. Both the bride and bridegroom were unattended. Because of the recent death of the bride's father, only members of the immediate families were present. After a short honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis will live in this town.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Miss Anne M. Bauer, Colonel John Biddle, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Tencock, W. G. Colon, A. F. Doux, Captain B. Enochs, J. T. Gallois, Miss Elizabeth Gay, G. F. Glover, Miss E. Gurtler, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hoag, Richard Lang, Hugh Nettle, F. R. H. Rigter, L. L. Smith, Mrs. D. Welch, Miss Olga G. Welch, Miss R. E. Wilson, and Miss Marion R. Wilson.

CYMRIC, (Liverpool.)—A. W. Adam, Mrs. D. Adcock, Daniel Bidwell, Mrs. Kate Bradley, Mrs. K. Bradley, Jr., Mrs. A. Brown, James Conman, Andrew Douglas, C. S. Field, Miss D. M. Gibbs, E. J. Gill, Dr. S. H. Hodge, P. S. Lemon, L. Lockman, Ernest Lockwood, Miss A. Mervin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Norris, Thomas O'Malley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Plant, Miss Plant, Miss Dorothy Ratcliffe, C. F. Todd, Miss B. M. Wallis, and T. H. Young.

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. Muriel Allison, Miss G. E. Aufray, N. E. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Coley, Miss Charmion de Crespigny, Henry Davison, T. F. J. Flynn, J. W. Grigg, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hopkins, R. E. Humphreys, W. C. Jones, C. B. Kellow, Miss I. F. Lusk, Robert Mawson, Miss Honora Mawson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Minot, A. Napper, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ormsby, Cecil Paget, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Pelham, R. H. Phillips, Admiral Tsah Ling Se, Chinese Navy; M. P. Tray, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wood, and Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Wright.

JUSTICE FALLON DEAD.

Member of Municipal Court Bench Expires in Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 18.—Joseph P. Fallon, Justice of the Eighth Municipal Court District of New York City, died early this morning of heart disease at the Poughkeepsie Hospital, where he was brought from his Summer home in Bangall, N. Y. His body will be sent to Bangall this afternoon.

He was 71 years old and first came into prominence when elected as Justice of the Ninth District Court in 1887. At the end of his six-year term he was re-elected. Justice Fallon was born in Ireland and came to this country when 5 years old. He was a graduate of De La Salle Institute, and after studying law was admitted to the bar in 1866.

From 1873 until 1875 he was School Trustee of the Twelfth Ward and resigned this place to enter the State Legislature, where he served until 1877.

Justice Fallon became prominent in 1909 and 1910 through the bitter fight for the position he held at the time of his death. In the election in 1909, he was opposed by John J. Dwyer, a son-in-law of Percival F. Nagle, then known as "The Boss of Harlem." Judge Fallon lost in the election and started a contest which was taken to the Supreme Court. It was alleged that Dwyer had won by thirty-six votes, but the Supreme Court reduced this number to five. Justice Fallon continued his contest and a later recount, held in December, 1910, gave him the Justiceship by eighteen votes.

His home in this city was at 51 East 122d Street. He was a member of the Catholic, Harlem, National Democratic, and Sagamore Clubs. His widow and several children survive him.

HERRICK AT HOT SPRINGS.

Former Ambassador Entertained by Mme. Christian Hauge.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 18.—Myron T. Herrick, formerly U. S. Ambassador to France, was entertained at luncheon the last of the week at Barton Lodge by Mme. Christian Hauge. Among her other guests were Dr. George N. Poulieff, Secretary of the Bulgarian Legation at Washington, and Felix Yturbe, Miss Gladys Ingalls of Washington and Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd.

Dr. Poulieff gave a dinner at the Homestead Hotel the same evening, after which Mr. Herrick left for his home in Cleveland, where he will entertain this week friends from France who are returning from the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

Mrs. Jeanne Wilkie and Miss Marguerite Wilkie of New York are here for a stay of some weeks. They intend building several bungalows on property bought from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. St. John Wood, who motored here from New York last week, will return by way of White Sulphur Springs after a fortnight's visit.

Joseph Eddy has arrived from Morristown, N. J., by automobile and New York arrivals include Miss Margaret Krebs and George B. Swayne, who are here for the rest of the Summer.

Mrs. Daniel H. Holmes of Cincinnati will visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Fay Ingalls, on Long Island this week. Her daughter, Mrs. George Warrington of Cincinnati will occupy the Pillars with her family until her return.

General E. A. McAlpin has cut short his course of baths here and returned to New York, called back by the death of a relative.

Mr. and Mrs. George Neave of New York have arrived and taken Fearn cottage on the Seth Barton French estate for the rest of the Summer.

AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

Many Motor Parties from Hot Springs Visit Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 18.—After spending a month at the Greenbrier, Mme. Calve Gasparri and M. Gasparri, left tonight for New York.

Motor parties from the Hot today included Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Dennis, Mr. Alfred J. Thriver, and Mr. T. N. Tingsley of Baltimore.

J. A. Blair. Jr., had as dinner guests the Misses Hancock, and Miss French of New York.

Mrs. Allen Lewis entertained at tea in honor of Mrs. C. I. Cragin of New York.

Having tea on the lawn were Mr. Frederick A. Juillard and party, Mr. and Mrs. Roland F. Knoedler, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Rice, the Baroness von Frowein Pardee, Howard Pardee, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, and Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Roebeck.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coppell and Master Coppell arrived in their private car to take the cure.

Prominent among the arrivals are Colonel C. W. Symonds, U. S. A.; Mrs. Symonds, and Mrs. Frank Robertson of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Adams of Quincy, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Beltzhoover, Miss Beltzhoover, and Miss Florence Clendenin of Irvington-on-Hudson.

MISS PAGE-BROWN TO WED.

Will Form a Partnership with Her Husband After Marirage.

The marriage of Miss Lucy Page-Brown, a daughter of Mrs. Arthur Page-Brown and a granddaughter of Justice Roger A. Pryor, to Harry McAfee, a son of Mrs. C. William McAfee of San Francisco, will take place on Saturday, Sept. 4, at Beaulieu, in the Santa Clara Valley, Cal. Their engagement was announced in March.

Miss Page-Brown is an architect and so is Mr. McAfee. They will form a partnership in San Francisco after their marriage.

UMBRELLA 140 FEET HIGH.

Luna Plans New Device Which Will Shade an Acre.

Plans have been submitted and are being considered by the management of Luna Park for the erection of an umbrella of enormous size, which will cover more than an acre of ground and afford ample shade during the hot days and provide shelter when it rains for several thousand persons.

The plan under consideration calls for a steel shaft, 140 feet high, with ten strong steel ribs, each 120 feet long, the ribs when lifted to cover an area of 240 feet in diameter. The covering of the structure will be light waterproof canvas, such as is now used for circus tents. At night the mast and ribs will be lighted with thousands of colored electric bulbs. Two proposals have been made for the masthead, one a powerful revolving searchlight, operated from the ground, and the other an intermittent flashlight, which will answer for a beacon to incoming ships on the coast, as it is possible to see such a light thirty miles at sea.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Cyril Maude's representative has received a cable message from the English actor announcing that his only contract with the Frohman company was one made with Charles Frohman before his death for a four weeks' engagement in the Empire Theatre in "Grumpy," beginning Sept. 13.

Eleanor Painter returned yesterday from South Hero, Vt., where she has been resting for several weeks, to begin rehearsals in the new Herbert-Blossom operetta, "Princess Pat," which John Cort will produce next month.

Daniel Frohman sailed on Saturday for Bermuda for a ten days' rest before beginning the work of the new season.

A cable message received on Saturday from Serge de Diaghilew, director of the Imperial Ballet Russe, stated that the repertoire of the company for its engagement at the Metropolitan next season would include twelve ballets. Among them will be "Scherherazade."

Gustav von Seyffertitz left yesterday for California, where he will direct the performances Margaret Anglin will give of "Iphigenia in Tauris" and "Medea" in the Greek Theatre of the University of California at Berkeley.

ZOO GOOSE KIDNAPS BROOD OF ANOTHER

Dame Canada, Mother of Five, Is Jealous of Alberta's Seven and Steals Them.

PROUD OF INCREASED FAMILY

Keeper Snyder Says the Foster-Mother's Goslings Aided in the Theft.

The troubles of the Old Lady Who Lived in a Shoe are nothing as compared with those of Dame Canada since she kidnapped the brood of Madam Alberta. This is a tragedy of the Zoological Park in the Bronx, as told by Charley Snyder, keeper and assistant to Raymond Ditmars, the Curator. Dame Canada is a Canadian wild goose, a big, sturdy bird, and one of the best specimens of her kind in the park. Madam Alberta is also a Canadian goose.

A large number of Canadian geese are reared each year in the Zoo, and the flock there now numbers about fifty birds. During the Spring the usual number of pairs nested and hatched their goslings. Among them was Dame Canada, and it was early in April when she proudly led into the wild duck inclosure five long-necked, ungainly offspring. Three days later Madam Alberta made her appearance with seven goslings.

From the first the larger goose showed a great interest in the Alberta family. She spent much of the time marching her own five around and around the others. At times when the other goslings became separated from the mother bird, Canada would rush between them, as if to cut off their return to their maternal wing. The little birds developed remarkable speed in returning to their mother. Besides, the attempted kidnapper was handicapped because she had her own family to look after.

It was Samuel Stacey, head keeper in the bird department, who first noticed that the larger bird had designs upon the family of the other. He watched, and then figured out that Canada was simply overwrought with jealousy because the other goose had the larger family. She was not jealous of the personal appearance of the other brood, for her own goslings, Stacey said, were better looking than those she had her eye on.

Stacey, after several days' watching, called Snyder into consultation. They agreed that Dame Canada had simply become imbued with the Rooseveltian theory that the more in the family the better. So they determined in the interest of ornithology to watch the strange behavior of the goose.

For some time Alberta did not deign to notice Dame Canada. Finally it seemed to dawn upon her that the other goose was trying to kidnap her young. Then she gave less time to watching her own brood and more time to watching the movements of her enemy.

Canada, noticing this, changed her tactics. She became aggressive and, when it came to a personal encounter, as it often did, she had the advantage of weight and invariably, after putting up a brave fight, Alberta had to gather her goslings about her and retreat. When she took her brood down to the water for a swim, Canada would be ever near and ever ready to browbeat the other bird.

"It soon became apparent to us that Canada was putting into operation a deliberately planned scheme for separating Alberta from her young," said Stacey. "Day after day we saw the working of the plan until success crowned her efforts and she became possessed of six of the seven goslings hatched by Alberta.

"Every day Canada dogged the life out of Alberta and every day her kind attention to the other's goslings became more marked. Canada's goslings also seemed to sense what was going on and to be perfectly willing to welcome the Alberta family. Snyder says they actually assisted the mother and constantly had a sort of 'come-on-in-the-water's-fine attitude' toward the other goslings, but Snyder is blessed with an imagination."

"Sure it's so," said Snyder. "I remember how the five welcomed the first of the six goslings into the family circle. Canada worked it in the usual way. She succeeded in 'cutting out' one of the Alberta tribe that had strayed from its mother's side. The poor little gosling was frightened to death, but Canada soon allayed its fears and with the assistance of her own little ones succeeded in keeping the stranger in the family. She took special care of the adopted one and always had choice morsels of food for it. That was the first break in the Alberta family, and by the pursuit of the same methods she got six of Alberta's seven. The efforts of the mother bird to prevent her goslings from being taken would have been laughable had they not been pathetic. She could not use force, for Canada was more than a match for her, but she did try counter persuasion and sought by guile to win them back, without success."

MEMORIAL TO LUCY STONE.

Mrs. Alice Stone Blackwell Will Assist in Unveiling Tablet.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 18.—Plans for a fitting observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lucy Stone, the pioneer advocate of woman suffrage in New Jersey, have been made by suffrage workers of Montclair, Glen Ridge, and the Oranges. Lucy Stone was born on Aug. 18, 1815, in the house still standing at 16 Hurlbut Street, Orange. The centenary will see a bronze tablet placed on the dwelling.

Mrs. Stone attracted national attention, when she was threatened with arrest for refusing to pay her taxes. She protested that she had no voice in the Government, and that it was taxation without representation. Her goods were sold by the town. With her infant daughter on her knee she sat down and wrote out a formal protest against unfair taxation, and insisted that women have the right to vote. Her daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston, will be one of the principal speakers at the unveiling of the tablet.

On Aug. 12 a conference of the Executive Committees of the four suffrage campaign States, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, will be held, and in the evening there will be a reception and supper. Suffrage workers from all parts of the State will make a pilgrimage to Orange on Aug. 13, and each county will be represented by an automobile delegation at the unveiling of the tablet. An automobile parade through the Oranges, Newark, and Montclair will follow.

J. L. WARD DIES IN HIS BATH.

Lawyer Stricken with Apoplexy in His Home Here.

J. Langdon Ward, for many years a prominent lawyer of this city and a member of the firm of Ward, Wilson & Hayden of 16 Exchange Place, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 125 West Seventy-fourth Street, in his seventy-first year. A servant found him dead in the bathtub, and Dr. William Valentine of 115 West Seventy-fourth Street said that death was due to apoplexy.

He had intended to leave today to join his wife at their Summer home at Old Orchard, Me., and had been living alone with the servants. His son, M. Marion Ward, was notified at his Summer home in Easthampton, L. I.

Mr. Ward was born in Salem, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard University in 1862. He immediately joined the army as a member of the Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was brevetted a Major for gallantry in action. After the war Mr. Ward came to this city and opened his law office. He was active in Republican politics years ago, and was nominated in 1891 for Judge of the Common Pleas Court. Mr. Ward was a member of the Bar Association and the Union League and University Clubs.

MRS. A. M. THACKARA DEAD.

Wife of American Consul General in Paris Active in War Relief.

PARIS, July 18.—Eleanor Sherman Thackara, wife of Alexander M. Thackara, American Consul General at Paris, died this morning. Mrs. Thackara was a daughter of General William T. Sherman, the civil war leader.

She had been working hard for six months, especially at Serbian relief, until she was taken ill three months ago. During her illness she received a letter of appreciation from the King of Serbia, in which he thanked her deeply for her efforts. Mrs. Thackara was very active in the work of the Red Cross, and was in charge of a large part of the work being done in and from Paris. Not long before her death she received a decoration from the Red Cross.

Mrs. Thackara had given much aid to needy Americans wherever her husband was stationed. When he was Consul General in Berlin, she was elected President of the American Women's Club, which is the premier American social organization. When the election took place it was regarded as a rebuff to Mrs. Hill, the wife of Ambassador David Jayne Hill, who had recently been appointed. The custom had always been that the wife of the Ambassador was selected as President.

Besides her husband, her two daughters, Elizabeth and Eleanor, were with her at the time of her death. Of her two sons, Sherman Thackara is now in Buenos Aires, while Rex Thackara is in New York.

The Rev. Lindsay Parker.

The Rev. Lindsay Parker, for twenty-three years rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church in State Street, near Bond, in Brooklyn, until retired on account of ill-health in October, 1909, died on Saturday at his home in St. John, New Brunswick.

He was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to this country with his parents when a young man. After graduating from New York University Dr. Parker became a Methodist minister, and was successively rector of the Sands Street Methodist Episcopal Church and the Carroll Park Methodist Episcopal Church. Later he changed from the Methodist to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the late Bishop Potter made him a Deacon in 1883, raising him to the priesthood a year later. In 1886 he became rector of St. Peter's, from which ill-health forced him to resign, although the Trustees of the church and his congregation begged him to remain. Dr. Parker was chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment of the National Guard for fifteen years, and resigned at the same time he left his chruch.

Miss Agatha Schurz.

Miss Agatha Schurz, daughter of the late Carl Schurz, died last night at Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., in her sixty-fourth year. She was operated on recently and had gone there with her relatives several weeks ago to recuperate. Miss Schurz was the oldest child, and her mother dying while she was very young, she took care of the younger children until they grew up. She edited her father's memoirs and was well known in Washington society while he as stationed at the Capital. Of recent years she had taken an active interest in German kindergarten work, which was started in this country by her mother. A brother, Carl L. Schurz, and a sister, Miss Marianne Schurz, survive her.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK CORNISH, General Sales Manager of the Consolidated Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, died yesterday at his home, 18 Beverley Street, Newark, N. J., in his forty-ninth year. He was born in this city, but had lived in New Jersey for many years. Mr. Cornish was a member of the Elks and of Corinthian Temple of the Royal Arcanum. His widow and two sons survive him.

FREDERICK J. WOLFF, a hardware merchant, died on Saturday at his home, 1,086 Park Avenue, in his fifty-third year. He was born in this city and was a member of the Royal Arcanum. His widow, one daughter, and his father, one of the oldest men in the hardware business, survive him.

SAMUEL WALLACH, a retired real estate agent, died on Saturday at his home, 50 West 112th Street, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Cassel, Germany, and had lived in this city for more than forty years. Mr. Wallach was a member of Aryeh Lodge, No. 6, of the Free Sons of Israel. Four daughters and one son survive him.

PHILIP WEHLING, who received the Iron Cross for bravery in the Franco-Prussian War, died on Saturday at his home, 81 First Avenue, Paterson, N. J. He was one of the most prominent Germans of that city and came to this country thirty-five years ago. Mr. Wehling had conducted a hotel for many years.

JEREMIAH J. KING, the inventor of a bird shooting trap and widely known among sportsmen, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Farley, at 159 East Fifty-fifth Street, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a native of Ireland and came here when a boy. Mr. King was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department. At one time he was a member of the old Metropolitan police. Mr. King is survived by a son and six daughters.

MOSES MORITZ, a retired hardware dealer, died on Saturday at his home, 304 West Ninety-ninth Street, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Germany and came here forty-eight years ago. Mr. Moritz started work in the tobacco business in Norfolk, Va., later coming to this city. He retired fifteen years ago. He was a member of Hebron Lodge, No. 5, I. O. B. B.; Mount Horeb Lodge, No. 61, I. O. F. S., and Columbus Lodge No. 13. His widow, four sons, and two daughters survive him.

W. CLYDER SPENCER, an artist and cartoonist, died on Saturday at his home, 580 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his forty-first year. He was born in Peoria, Ill., and came here six years ago. For fourteen years he was cartoonist of The Denver Republican, and was a member of the Denver Press Club. He did cartoons for a number of papers in this city. His widow survives him.

Dr. CARL F. KREMER, for thirty-three years a member of the staff of the German Hospital in this city, died on Saturday at his country home, 78 Hamilton Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Germany and was graduated from Griefswald in 1867. Forty-seven years ago he came to this country and was in active practice here until his death. Dr. Kremer was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine. His widow survives him. His city home was at 112 East Fifty-seventh Street.

JAMES F. McKEON, a retired metal merchant, died on Saturday at his home, 268 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, in his sixtieth year. He was born in this city, but moved to Brooklyn at an early age. Mr. McKeon was a member of the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, and is survived by his widow, two daughters, and two sons.

FRANK X. NAEDER, a member of Local No. 41, Federation of Musicians, died yesterday at his home, 288 Troutman Street, Williamsburg, in his twenty-ninth year. He is survived by his widow and mother.

Mrs. ELIZABETH McELLIGOTT died Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Michael McKeown, at 1,822 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. She is survived by two daughters, one of whom is Sister Mary Nativitas of the Order of St. Joseph.

JOHN DENMAN, 90 years old, said to be the oldest active fireman in the State of New Jersey, died at his home on Mount Kimble Avenue, Morristown, yesterday. For more than fifty years Mr. Denman was a member of Washington Engine Company of that place. He was a civil war veteran, was born in Newark and leaves a wife and five children.

WILLIAM H. EVERETT, a grocer, of Newark, N. J., died at his home, 107 Court Street, yesterday. He had a store at 379 Washington Street for more than forty years. He was born in Newton, N. J., March 12, 1848. His great grandfather was John Everett, the founder of Goshen, N. Y., the site of which he purchased from the Indians in 1721.

CHARLES C. ROSE, for fifteen years general Superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, died on Saturday at his home in Scranton, Penn., in his seventieth year. He lived in this city until thirty years ago, leaving here to become engineer of properties belonging to the Delaware & Hudson and Erie and Lackawanna Companies.

Mrs. MARGARET GORMAN, widow of John Gorman, died on Saturday at her home, 142 Luquer Street, Brooklyn, of which city she had been a resident for more than fifty years. She was born in Ireland and is survived by a son and daughter.

DR. DAWBARN DEAD; NOTED AS A SURGEON

Fordham University Professor Was Connected with New York and Polyclinic Hospitals.

MADE OVER A YOUTH'S HAND

Skin Grafting to Aid His Own Son Also Attracted Praise from Medical Men of That Day.

Robert Hugh Mackay Dawbarn, M. D., Professor of Surgery at the Fordham University Medical School, senior surgeon of the New York Hospital, and visiting surgeon at the Polyclinic Hospital, died yesterday at his home, 105 West Seventy-fourth Street, in his sixty-sixth year.

He was born in Westchester County, N. Y., and was a son of the late Charles Dawbarn of Inverness, Scotland, and Mrs. Mary E. Mackay Dawbarn. After his graduation from the Greenwich (Conn.) Academy, Dr. Dawbarn studied for two years at home under private tutors. He then spent a year at the Long Island City Hospital, following this by several years spent abroad in London and Paris, where he "walked the hospitals."

On his return to this country he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with high honors, being the "Harsen Honor Man," in 1881. He then served at Mount Sinai and the Nursery and Child's Hospitals, and in 1884 began general practice. Of more recent years he devoted himself exclusively to surgery, and performed a number of operations that attracted wide comment.

In 1908 he performed an operation that physicians of this city then considered one of the most remarkable that had ever been done. He saved the life of his son, Waring L. Dawbarn, by grafting on his abdomen seven square inches of his own skin. Young Dawbarn was recovering from appendicitis when the wound became infected and gangrene developed, which eventually ate away the skin. After conquering the gangrene Dr. Dawbarn found that his son's life could only be saved by supplying the missing cuticle. He then removed strips of skin from his thigh and grafted them to the wound and saved the boy's life.

Dr. Dawbarn performed a more remarkable operation in April, 1913, when he saved the hand of La Four Raymond, the son of Dr. J. U. Raymond of Washington, D. C. The hand, which had become withered through a burn, was useless, and the doctors decided that it would never be normal again. Dr. Dawbarn removed pieces of flesh from the young man's back and grafted them upon the hand. Dr. Raymond, in speaking of the operation shortly after it had been performed, said:

> My son burned his hands in infancy. The right hand recovered, but a number of operations failed to relieve the left hand and finally it was decided to take him to Dr. Dawbarn. He was 22 years old then, and Dr. Dawbarn decided that a "flap" of flesh should be taken from his body to form a new palm. He dissected the scar tissue from the palm and fingers and placed the thumb and fingers in a natural position. The tendons were lengthened by inserting new tissues in the palm.
>
> Then a strip of flesh on my boy's back, slightly above the hip, was raised, and the hand was slipped under it. The "flap" was sewed to the palm, after which the trunk, hand and arm were placed in plaster of paris. In this way the hand was carried behind the back for four weeks. Then the upper end of the "flap" was cut loose and stitched to the border of the hand. One week later the hand and the "flap" were released entirely from the back and the "flap" shaped to the hand.
>
> After this the hand stayed open without any tendency to contraction. The extension and flexion of the fingers and thumb were excellent, the grasp was strong and the palm was all right. The success of the operation is most remarkable and the hand is daily improving in strength and usefulness. In a year there will be very little evidence of the scars and irregularities.

In the early days of his practice in this city, Dr. Dawbarn became interested in the civil service and took the first examination ever given for the place of Police Surgeon. He passed with a rating of 100 per cent., but was never able to obtain an appointment. After four years waiting he published his experiences in this matter in the Medical Record in an article entitled "Physicians and Politicians."

For eighteen years of his practice he conducted a private school for surgeons who desired to pass the examination for the Army and Navy Medical Services. It is said that nearly half of those now in the service attended his school. In 1885 he was appointed instructor in minor surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and stayed there for two years, when he became Professor of Surgery and Anatomy at the New York Polyclinic School.

Dr. Dawbarn wrote extensively on surgical subjects. He was the author of "Aid to Materia Medica" and the "Treatment of Certain Malignant Growths by Excision of External Carotids," and a frequent contributor to the New York Medical Journal, the Medical Record, the Brooklyn Medical Journal, the Annals of Surgery, the Polyclinic Medical Journal, the International Journal of Surgery, the American Journal of Obstetrics, the Atlanta Medical Journal, and others.

In 1902 the Philadelphia Academy of Medicine gave him the Samuel E. Gross Prize of $1,000 for the best original work in surgery during the previous six years.

Dr. Dawbarn was a member of the County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Pathological Society, the Surgical Society, the West End Medical Society, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Physicians Mutual Aid Association and the American Association of Anatomists. He was also a member of the Quill Club and a former president of the fraternity of Chi Zeta Chi.

He was twice married, his first wife, who died in 1890, being Miss Ethel Gordon, a daughter of Charles Stuart Sussex Lennox of Brooklyn. She was the mother of his son, Waring L. Dawbarn. In 1893 he married Miss Carolyn M. Holmes, a daughter of Edward L. Holmes of Chicago, who with a son, Robert H., and a daughter, Ethel G. Dawbarn, survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

FUCHS.—July 11, 1,317 Union St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Fuchs, a daughter.

GOLDSTEIN.—July 15, 1,197 Carroll St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Goldstein, a daughter.

GOTTLIEB.—July 13, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Gottlieb, a son.

LIBERMAN.—July 15, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Liberman, a daughter.

MARCUS.—July 13, 1,425 Madison Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Marcus, a son.

MEYER.—July 15, 66 East 94th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Meyer, a son.

MILLER.—July 11, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Miller, a daughter.

Engaged

BERMAN—SOFFER.—Sadie Soffer to Louis Berman.

BERNSTEIN—STADLER.—Della D. Stadler to Dr. Luis P. Bernstein.

BROWN—BORNSTEIN.—Rose Bornstein to Maxwell Brown.

COHN—BAUER.—Camille Bauer to Arthur Cohn.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

Engaged

EDER—GRANT.—Clara Grant to Morris Eder.

EPSTEIN—ROSE.—Adele V. Rose to Harry A. Epstein.

FRANK—MEYER.—Elsie Meyer to Alfred Frank.

FREEDMAN—SCHILLER.—Evelyn Schiller to Irving M. Freedman.

HIRSCHHEIM—TANZER.—Lillian Tanzer to Al. Hirschheim.

JACOBS—GUMBINER.—Belle Gumbiner to Samuel B. Jacobs.

KOPPEL—HAMMERSTEIN.—Edna Hammerstein to Dr. Joseph Koppel.

LEVINE—LEWONTIN.—S. Helen Lewontin to Maxwell S. Levine.

PELTZ—DANA.—Beatrice Dana to Robert Peltz.

REHBOCK—PELZ.—Caryl Pelz to Al. Rehbock.

ROSENWASSER — KEMPNER. — Leonore Kempner to Dr. B. Rosenwasser.

SCHAUZER—JACOBY.—Harriet Jacoby to Benjamin Schauzer.

SCHWARTZ—BRENNER.—Bella Brenner to Adolph Schwartz.

Married

BERLSTON—ROSENCRANTZ.—July 18, at Hotel Ritz-Carlton, Elizabeth A. Rosencrantz to Fritz Berlston.

LEARNED—GAY.—At Waterford, Conn., on July 17, 1915, by the Rev. P. F. Wolfenden, Helen Kilduff Gay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gay of Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Walter Learned of New London, Conn.

GIROD—BAYEN.—July 14, Louise Bayen to Albert L. Girod.

HANOWER—BECKER.—July 12, Sadie Becker to Irving Hanower.

LIPMAN—GLASSMAN.—July 11, Nancy Glassman to Leon H. Lipman.

ROBBINS—LOWY.—July 11, Mildred Lowy to Ira B. Robbins.

Died

ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday, July 15, 1915, suddenly, of heart failure, Edward Maitland Armstrong, son of David Maitland and Helen Neilson Armstrong, in the 42d year of his age. Funeral service will be held in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday, July 19, at 10 A. M. Members of the Fraternity of Delta Psi will meet in the vestibule at 9:45 A. M.

BAILEY.—Sunday, July 18, 1915, at his home, 325 West 93d St., John Folger Bailey. Masonic funeral ceremonies by Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, F. & A. M., at Masonic Hall, West 24th St., Tuesday afternoon, July 20, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

BAILEY.—John Folger. Members of Ivanhoe Lodge, 610, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, on Tuesday, July 20, at 2 P. M., at Masonic Hall, West 24th St., for the purpose of rendering their last token of respect to our late brother, John Folger Bailey. Members of Amity Chapter, Palestine Commandery and Mecca Temple are invited.
CHAS. E. HEATH, Master.
RICHARD B. DUYCKINK, Secretary.

BRILL.—John Henry Brill, on July 18, at his late residence, 1,260 1st Av. Services Monday evening, July 19, at 8:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends and members of the Exempt and of the Volunteer Firemen's Association are invited. Funeral private.

BRYANS.—Ida L., nee Farrington, on July 18. Service at her late residence, 57 Washington Avenue, Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, July 20, at 3:30 P. M., interment at convenience of family.

CARTER.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Friday, July 16, 1915, Cordelia Stansbury, widow of William Bell Carter of Los Angeles, Cal., and daughter of the late Thomas Gallandet and Mary Teresa Marsh of Perth Amboy, N. J. Interment at Washington, D. C., at convenience of the family at Oak Hill Cemetery. Washington (D. C.), Los Angeles papers please copy.

COLVER.—At Englewood, N. J., July 18, 1915, George W. Colver, husband of Eleanor Carrick Colver. Funeral service from St. Columba Chapel, Cathedral St. John the Divine, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St., on Wednesday, July 21, at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

DAWBARN.—On Sunday, July 18, after a brief illness, Robert Hugh Mackay Dawbarn, M. D., husband of Carolyn Holmes, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, 105 West Seventy-fourth Street, on Wednesday, July 21, at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Chicago papers please copy.

DELAFIELD.—On Saturday, July 17, 1915, in the 74th year of his age, Francis Delafield, M. D., LL. D., at the house of his sister, Miss Emma H. Delafield, at Darien, Conn. Funeral at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., New York, on Tuesday, July 20, at 10 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—Theodore Webley, beloved son of Webley E. and Tacey S. Edwards, on July 16, 1915. Funeral services at his late residence, 347 Webster Av., Jersey City, on Monday evening, July 19, at 8:15 o'clock.

FANCIULLI.—Francesco, beloved husband of Amanda Fanciulli, (nee Schile,) on Saturday, July 17, at 9 P. M., after a short illness, in his 63d year. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 60th St. and Columbus Av., Tuesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M. Interment private at Woodlawn.

FLINT.—Entered into rest July 18 at her late residence, 404 West 124th St., Catherine A., widow of the late George Flint. Funeral private. Interment Rural Cemetery, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FRIEDLANDER.—July 18, Ellen Friedlander, aged 71. Funeral services at the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company's new chapel, Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, Tuesday, 2 o'clock.

GOLDMAN.—Mrs. Samuel Goldman passed away on Saturday morning, July 17, at Valley Cottage, N. Y., residence 911 Simpson St., Bronx.

HANNON.—Elizabeth Catherine, Bayside Road, Bayside, July 17, aged 60. Funeral Tuesday, 10 A. M.

HASKELL.—Alma Lodge, No. 728, F. and A. M., wishes to inform its members of a special communication for rendering the last honors to our brother, V. J. Haskell. Services at Park M. E. Church, 86th St. and Park Av., Tuesday, July 20, at 8 o'clock P. M.

HUGER.—John Wells, at his Summer residence, Meadow Brook, near Skyland, N. C., 17th inst. Interment Charleston, S. C., home of his ancestors.

INGALLS.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on July 18, 1915, Elizabeth Ingalls. Funeral service at her home, 83 Maple Av., on Tuesday evening, July 20, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

JAUDON.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., July 17, Lucy Bainbridge Jaudon, daughter of Ashbel G. and Lucy B. Jaudon, in her eighty-third year. Services at Cazenovia, Monday, July 19, interment at Philadelphia.

LE MOYNE.—Sarah Cowell, after a brief illness, at Lake Placid, July 17. Funeral services at Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Monday morning, July 19, at 11 o'clock.

McKELWAY.—At his home, 21 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, Friday, July 16, 1915, St. Clair McKelway. Funeral services at Holy Trinity Church, Clinton and Montague Sts., Monday, 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

MAUTNER.—Rosa, beloved mother of Henry, Sam, Charles, Mike, Fannie, Arthur, and Mrs. Hattie Davis, on July 18, at her residence, 11 North Wave Crest Av., Arverne, L. I. Funeral notice tomorrow.

MORITZ.—Moses, beloved husband of Regina and father of Louis, Benjamin, Samuel, Edward, Mrs. Rose Moses, and Mrs. Clara Gunzendorfer, in his 71st year, after a short illness. Relatives and friends, members of Hebron Lodge, No. 5, I. O. B. B.; Mount Horeb Lodge, No. 61, I. O. F. S. of I., also True Sisters Columbia Lodge, No. 13, are respectfully invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 304 West 99th St., New York City, Tuesday, July 20, at 10:30 A. M.

ROSE.—On Saturday, July 17, 1915, Charles Clemons Rose, in his sixty-eighth year, husband of Emma V. Rose. Funeral services at his late residence, 601 Webster Avenue, Scranton, Penn., Monday, 4 P. M.

RYAN.—James, beloved husband of Agnes Ryan, suddenly, on Sunday, July 18, at his late residence, 302 East 87th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SANDERS.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, July 18, 1915, Elvina L. Sanders, wife of the late James P. Sanders, in her 96th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHURZ.—At Bolton Landing, Lake George, on Sunday, July 18, 1915, Agathe, daughter of the late Carl Schurz of New York. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, July 18, at Long Branch Hospital, Mary A., widow of John Scott. Services at Woodlawn, Tuesday, July 20, at 1 o'clock.

SIMPSON.—Clark, aged 49. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 W. 23d, Campbell Bldg., Tuesday, evening, 8 o'clock.

SYKES.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, July 17, 1915, Elizabeth McCready, daughter of Elizabeth Beck and the late Rev. Charles L. Sykes. Services at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Charles L. Sykes, 402 East 6th St., Plainfield, on Tuesday, July 20, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

TUCKER.—At Pelham Manor, N. Y., July 16, 1915, Teressa Sanders, wife of G. Owen Tucker, aged 38. Funeral service at her home, 692 Old Boston Road, Pelham Manor, N. Y., on Monday at 3:30 P. M. Carriages at Pelham station on arrival of 2:15 train from Grand Central Station.

VANDEN-HENDEN.—Suddenly on Friday, July 16, 1915, Richard Vanden-Henden. Services will be held from August Eickelberg's Funeral Parlors, 934 8th Av., near 55th St., on Monday, July 19, at 2 P. M.

WARD.—Beverley, Friday morning, July 16, at his residence, 56 West 58th, beloved husband of Caroline Suckley Ward. Services Tuesday, 10 o'clock, Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West 46th St. Interment Morristown, N. J.

WARD.—J. Langdon, suddenly, at his home, 125 West 74th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEAGEN.—Edward, 401 West 47th St., July 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BLAKE.—William, 331 Hudson St., July 16. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

Died

BURGOYNE.—Daniel, 254 West 16th St., July 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DEVINE.—Mary A., 123 East 90th St., July 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DITTMAR.—Stefan, 319 East 54th St., July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DUGGAN.—John, 530 West 179th St., July 17, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow.

ECKHOFF.—John H., 802 East 180th St., July 17, aged 87. Funeral tomorrow.

FISHER.—Helen A., 2,460 7th Av., July 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FLEISHMAN.—Tillie, 302 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, July 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FROST.—Mary, 345 East 58th St., July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HALLMAN.—Marie D., 1,984 Amsterdam Av., July 17.

HYNES.—John, 320 West 17th St., July 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KALB.—Anton, 303 West 151st St., July 16. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KAVANAGH.—Henry S., 68 East 94th St., July 16, aged 10.

KREMER.—Dr. Karl S., 112 East 57th St., July 17, aged 74.

McCABE.—John J., 25 West 65th St., July 17, aged 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McGRATH.—Mary M., 230 East 36th St., July 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MARREN.—Katie, 406 East 23d St., July 17.

MONNAHAN.—James, 109 West 24th St., July 16. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SCHWEIZER.—Barbara, 1,561 Avenue A, July 17, aged 76.

STRAUSS.—Mary A., 319 East 79th St., July 17, aged 46. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WICHELNS.—Metta, 442 West 162d St., July 16, aged 89. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

CANFIELD.—John D., 2,218 East 80th St., July 17.

CHRISTENSEN.—Edward T., 38 Columbia Place, July 17, aged 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COOLEY.—Noreen, 1,161 East 19th St., July 17.

DORIS.—Patrick, 695 Atlantic Av., July 17, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DOUGHERTY.—Helen, 1,273 Elm Av., July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GORMAN.—Margaret, 42 Luquer St., July 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GRIMM.—Mary G., 36 Monroe St., July 17, aged 71. Funeral service today.

GROSCH.—Maria, 2,553 Hughes St., July 16, aged 60.

HUNEKE.—John H., 706 Flushing Av., July 17, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

KEMP.—George, 159 Norman Av., July 17, aged 36. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

KRAUSE.—Max, 73 Marcy Av., July 17, aged 61. Funeral service today.

LANGSPECHT.—Carl, 461 Ovington St., July 17, aged 56. Funeral private.

McELLIGOTT.—Elizabeth, 1,822 8th Av., July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McKEON.—James F., 268 Lincoln Road, July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McMANUS.—Edward J., 385 Gold St., July 17, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MAYER.—Joseph R., 125 Chauncey St., July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

NAEDER.—Frank X., 288 Troutman St., July 17, aged 29.

O'CONNOR.—John C., 368 12th St., July 16. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

POWERS.—Peter, 808 Madison St., July 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

ROESCH.—John, 1,880 Grove St., July 17, aged 63. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RUMPH.—Jane, 86 Neck Road, July 17, aged 87. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

SCHULZ.—Johann, 2,391 Silver St., July 16. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SMITH.—Margaret A., 214 Wyckoff St., July 17.

SPRINGER.—William H., 9,909 4th Av., July 17, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

BIANCHA.—Clarfrona, St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, July 16.

Died.

EBERT.—Karl, 130 River St., Hoboken, July 16, aged 36.

LANG.—Louise, 216 Sherman Av., Jersey City, July 16, aged 7.

Long Island.

ANDREEFF.—Theodore, Stone St., Long Island City, July 16, aged 7 months.

BALSAMO.—Joseph, Ridgewood, July 16, aged 8.

BANNON.—Loretta, Corona, July 16.

COGSWELL.—Walter, Woodhaven, July 16, aged 69.

DIVISALVO.—Anna, Astoria, July 16, aged 18.

FAGAN.—Bertha, Glendale, July 16, aged 25.

JEWELL.—Margaret, Ridgewood, July 16, aged 7.

KOMONICK.—Antonio, Corona, July 16, aged 3.

MONAHAN.—Rose M., Manhattan Beach, July 17.

OHRENBERG.—Emily A., Valley Stream, July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

O'NEILL.—John, Elmhurst, July 16, aged 67.

SMITH.—Lydia M., Maspeth, July 16, aged 18.

SOMERS.—Edith M., Rockaway Park, July 17. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

WERNER.—George, Evergreen, July 16, aged 61.

WINGERTER.—Peter, Astoria, July 16, aged 24.

In Memoriam

ROSENBERG.—In loving memory of our dear and devoted mother, Minnie Rosenberg, who died July 19, 1911.

MELLETT.—Martin; mass St. Matthew's Church today, 9 A. M.

MOONEY.—Alice H.; mass St. Michael's Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

O'ROURKE.—Dr. Michael; mass Church of St. Francis Xavier, July 22, 9 A. M.

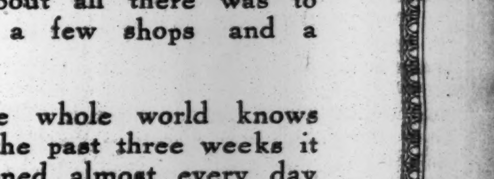
ROSENFELD.—Eva H.; unveiling monument Mount Nebo Cemetery July 25, 3:30 P. M.

SCHLESINGER.—Jesse, in memory of; died July 22, 1910.

SULLIVAN. — John; mass St. Michael's Church today, 9 A. M.

VON FELDE.—Isabella, in memory of; died July 20, 1907.

UNDERTAKERS.



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SOUCHEZ

Before the great European War, Souchez was a quiet little town in Northern France—comparatively unknown. A big sugar refinery gave it life and the workmen's homes clustered 'round about it. That was about all there was to Souchez, except a few shops and a cemetery.

But today the whole world knows Souchez. For the past three weeks it has been mentioned almost every day in the reports from both sides of the firing line.

It has been the scene of most terrific fighting in daily combats between the French and Germans. It has been first one side, then the other, claiming the victory. From street to street, block to block, and house to house they have charged and counter-charged. The French blasted the Germans out of the village. Then the Germans blasted the French out of the cemetery. Almost every square yard of the little town of Souchez has been drenched in blood.

What is the strategic value of Souchez?

The story is told in pictures in the next number of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, which will be issued next Thursday.

Other Feature Pictures:

Portrait of the Commander of the Canadian Forces in Europe.

King of Italy at the Front.

New Pictures of the Russian and Spanish Monarchs.

First Exchange of English and German Prisoners.

World's Largest Oil Fields Set on Fire by Russians.

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STANDARD OF BASEBALL DISCUSSED—BEHR WINS AT TENNIS—CYCLING—TURF—BOXING

IS THE BASEBALL STANDARD LOWER?

Some Give This as a Reason for "Come Backs" in Pitching and Batting.

The sensational return of several veteran pitchers to form in the major leagues this season has brought forth many reasons for the change, but none seems more plausible than the one offered by a prominent baseball official yesterday. This explanation is that the standard of playing this year is not up to that of former years. The fact that numerous batsmen who have slumped woefully during the past few seasons are hitting at a high clip this year, while pitchers who failed to show any marked effectiveness are now pitching winning ball, causes this official to say that the majors are not playing as high-class baseball as in past seasons.

The curtailing of the number of players in the National League this season has brought about an equalizing of the strength of the clubs which is unusual at this stage of the pennant race. It was necessary for managers to pick their teams early this season, and there has been no opportunity to improve their strength as in the days before the retrenchment policy.

The active career of a pitcher ordinarily is not long. So if pitchers like Jack Coombs, Big Ed Walsh, Nap Rucker and Christy Mathewson keep up their fine work they will prove exceptions to the rule or it will show that the standard of playing has fallen off.

Even Manager McGraw of the Giants says that the standard of all the clubs in the National League is below par. He says that if he had a club like the Giants of 1908 he would be so far out in front that there would be no chance of catching it. The managers of the weaker clubs have put forth the argument that their clubs are up in the race this year because they have shown such remarkable improvement in batting. This argument, however, is not considered by older heads in the game.

Another reason advanced for the improved playing of some of the veterans this season is a renewed ambition which has been incited because they can see far enough ahead to realize that the prosperity of the ball player is going to get a big setback just as soon as baseball conditions adjust themselves. The invasion of the Federal League during the last few seasons exaggerated the position and earning power of the ball player, and indications are already being noticed that this condition will not last.

Many of the veteran players who last year used the Federal League as a means to get long-term contracts at advanced salaries loafed in their work. They took things easy and their own prosperity caused them to slump.

That the Federal League has not been the success that was anticipated by the ball players themselves has caused the wiser heads in the game to see that the time is not far distant when there is going to be a general reduction in baseball salaries, and it is even predicted that when conditions become normal in the national game again there will also be a reduction in the prices of admission to major league games. The high water mark in baseball has been passed.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Rallies Give Washington Two Victories Over Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—Washington captured two more game from Cleveland today. Cleveland had each won until the ninth inning. In the first, Morton had the visitors blanked until the ninth when Walter Johnson, acting as pinch hitter, drove in the tying run. Washington then won, 4 to 2, in the thirteenth on a combination of errors and hits, Cleveland playing errorless ball until that round. Ayers, who finished the game for Washington, was invincible.

Cleveland led, 3 to 1, in the second game until the ninth inning when, with two out and two men on bases, Moeller's infield single filled the bases. Foster's single sent in the tying runs, while Wamby's error scored the winning run. Walter Johnson, who had acted as pinch hitter at the start of the inning, had to be recalled from the clubhouse to pitch the last half of the round. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Fost'r, 2b.	5	2	3	4	6
Milan, cf..	6	1	3	8	0
Shanks, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
Gandil, 1b..	6	0	1	19	1
Con'ly, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Neff, 3b..	2	0	0	1	3
Henry, c..	5	0	0	7	2
McB'de, ss.	5	0	1	2	5
Gallia, p..	2	0	0	1	2
Engle, p..	1	0	0	0	1
Ayers, p..	1	0	0	0	0
†Williams.	1	0	0	0	0
‡Johnson..	1	0	1	0	0
Total..	47	4	11	39	21

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, cf.	6	0	1	1	0
C'pman, ss.	3	1	0	3	1
Graney, lf.	5	1	2	4	0
Kirke, 1b.	5	0	1	13	1
Smith, rf..	5	0	0	1	0
Barb'e, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3
W'mby, 2b.	5	0	1	5	6
O'Neill, c.	5	0	1	10	0
Morton, p.	4	0	1	0	5
*Hoffman.	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	43	2	7	39	16

*Batted for Morton in the thirteenth inning.
†Batted for Gallia in the eighth inning.
‡Batted for Connolly in the ninth inning.
Errors—Southworth, Graney, Wamby.

Washington .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2—4
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Washington, 2. Two-base hit—Graney. Sacrifice hit—Shanks. Double plays—Morton, Wamby and Kirke; Barbare, Kirke and Barbare; Chapman, Wamby and Kirke; Neff, Foster and Gandil. Hits—Off Gallia, 6 in 7 innings; off Engel, 1 in 3 innings, none out in eleventh; off Ayers, none in 3 innings. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 3; off Gallia, 1; off Engel, 2. Struck out—By Morton, 8; by Gallia, 5; by Ayers, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
Fost'r, 2b.	5	0	1	3	4
Milan, cf..	5	0	1	3	0
Shanks, lf.	5	0	2	3	1
Gandil, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1
Neff, 3b..	3	0	0	0	2
Con'ly, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
A'smith, c.	4	1	2	3	1
McB'de, ss.	4	1	3	5	5
Ayers, p..	0	0	0	0	0
Engel, p..	0	0	0	0	0
Jnson, p..	1	0	0	0	0
‡Williams.	1	0	0	0	0
§Henry ..	1	0	0	0	0
‖Acosta ..	0	1	0	0	0
Total..	37	4	11	27	16

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
C'pman, ss.	4	0	2	1	4
Graney, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Kirke, 1b.	4	1	2	14	0
Smith, rf..	3	2	2	2	0
Barb'e, 3b.	2	0	1	0	3
W'mby, 2b.	3	0	1	4	3
Egan, c..	2	0	0	1	3
Mitch'l, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Harst'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*O'Neill..	1	0	0	0	0
†Hoffman.	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	31	3	8	27	14

*Batted for Egan in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Harstad in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Ayers in the seventh inning.
§Batted for Engel in the ninth inning.
‖Ran for Henry in the ninth inning.
Errors—Wamby, Ayers 2.

Washington ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3—4
Cleveland ....0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Kirke, Smith 2; Milan, Shanks, Moeller. Sacrifice hits—Barbare 2; Egan, Ayers. Stolen base—Gandil. Double play—Shanks and Ainsmith. Hits—Off Ayers, 6 in 6 innings; off Engel, 1 in 2 innings; off Johnson, 1 in 1 inning; off Mitchell, 11 in 8 2-3 innings; off Harstad, none in 1-3 inning. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; off Engel, 2. Struck out—By Mitchell, 2; by Ayers, 1; by Engel, 2. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Wild pitches—Engel 2. First base on error—Washington 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 9. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—Two hours.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

R.H.E.
Buffalo ....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 10 2
Jersey City ...0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 .—4 9 2
Batteries—Bader and Lalonge; Sherman and Tragesser.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Buffalo ....0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0—4 9 1
Jersey City....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 7 0
Batteries—Gaw and Onslaw; Crutcher, Bruck and Reynolds.

AT ROCKEY POINT, R. I.

R.H.E.
Providence ......0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0—6 8 3
Montreal ....1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—3 11 1
Called at the end of eighth to allow Montreal to catch train.
Batteries—Comstock and Haley; Fullerton, Cadore and Madden.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Memphis, 0.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 8; Chattanooga, 7.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York-St. Louis—Rain.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 2.
Detroit, 11; Philadelphia, 7.
Washington, 4; Cleveland, 2.
(Thirteen innings.)
Washington, 4; Cleveland, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 10; Newark, 4.
Kansas City, 4; Newark, 2.
Buffalo, 6; Chicago, 4.
Baltimore-St. Louis—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 4; Buffalo, 2.
Buffalo, 4; Jersey City, 2.
Providence, 6; Montreal, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	41	34	.547
Chicago	43	36	.544
Brooklyn	42	37	.532
St. Louis	41	42	.494
Pittsburgh	39	40	.494
New York	37	38	.493
Boston	37	43	.463
Cincinnati	32	42	.432

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	50	29	.633
Chicago	53	31	.631
Detroit	50	31	.617
New York	40	40	.500
Washington	41	41	.500
St. Louis	32	47	.405
Philadelphia	29	51	.363
Cleveland	28	53	.346

FEDERAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	48	33	.593
Chicago	48	34	.585
St. Louis	45	34	.570
Pittsburgh	43	36	.544
Newark	42	41	.506
Brooklyn	36	47	.434
Buffalo	36	51	.414
Baltimore	29	51	.363

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	44	24	.647
Buffalo	39	30	.565
Montreal	37	35	.514
Harrisburg	36	34	.514
Richmond	35	38	.479
Toronto	35	42	.455
Rochester	31	39	.443
Jersey City	29	44	.397

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia—2 games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Kansas City.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond at Harrisburg.
Providence at Jersey City.
Rochester at Montreal.
Toronto at Buffalo.

GIANTS DEFEAT CUBANS.

McGraw's Second Team Hits Ball Hard at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 18.—The Giants defeated the local Cuban team here today by a score of 11 to 2. The home team had a bad day in the field, and handed the game to the big leaguers by numerous errors and weak pitching.

Brainard and Grant accepted twenty chances between them without a mistake. The former and Wendell also hit well. The score by innings:

R.H.E.
Giants ....1 0 3 0 4 0 1 0 2—11 13 0
Long Branch.0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 6
Batteries—Schupp, Ritter, and Wendell; Ballesteros, Acosta, Baranda, and Torres.

Athletics Fail in Pinches.

DETROIT, July 18.—Detroit's heavy hitting in the first and eighth innings, coupled with Bressler's wildness, gave the home club an 11 to 7 victory over Philadelphia today. The Athletics drove Coveleskie from the box in the fifth inning and had Boland, his successor, in trouble several times, but could not gather hits in the pinches. McInnis, the Philadelphia first baseman, made five hits in five times up, two of them being two baggers. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b..	1	4	1	0	3
Young, 2b.	4	1	1	1	5
Cobb, cf..	4	1	3	3	1
C'wf'd, rf.	4	1	0	2	0
Veach, lf..	5	2	3	3	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	2	12	0
Bush, ss..	4	0	0	3	7
Baker, c..	4	1	1	3	0
Cov'kie, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Boland, p.	2	1	2	0	0
Total..	38	11	13	27	18

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Davies, lf.	3	1	0	1	0
Walsh, cf.	3	1	2	2	2
Strunk, rf.	4	1	0	3	0
Sch'g, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1
Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	1	0	3
M'In's, 1b.	5	2	5	15	0
Lapp, c..	0	0	0	0	0
M'Avoy, c.	4	0	0	1	0
Kopf, ss..	0	0	0	0	1
Healey, ss.	4	0	0	0	3
Bressler, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Total..	32	7	9	24	13

Errors—Schang, Lajoie, Bressler, Bush.

Philadelphia ......0 1 0 1 3 0 0 1 1—7
Detroit ....4 1 0 2 0 0 0 4 ..—11

Two-base hits—Burns, Veach, Schang, McInnis, (2.) Three-base hits—Vitt, Lajoie, Young, Veach. Stolen bases—Cobb, Vitt, Bush. Earned runs—Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, 2; Coveleskie, Young. Sacrifice flies—Lajoie, Schang. Double plays—Young, Bush and Burns, (2,) Cobb, Bush and Baker. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Philadelphia, 10. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3; off Boland, 5; off Bressler, 5. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; off Boland, 3 in 4 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bressler, 1, (Bush,) by Coveleskie, 2, (Healey and Walsh.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Boland, 1; by Bressler, 1. Wild pitches—Bressler, 2. Passed balls—Baker, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and one minute.

White Sox Lose League Lead.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Erratic playing behind Faber cost Chicago first place in the American League race today when Boston was handed the game by a score of 6 to 2. The White Sox made five errors of commission and one error of judgment, and all these plays resulted in runs for the visitors. Wood pitched a good game after the first inning, when Chicago was saved from a shutout with a double, a base on balls, and two singles, which resulted in two runs. Only one other hit was made off Wood, who received brilliant support. Barry, Lewis, and Janvrin cut off a number of hits with fine stops. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	5	0	1	3	0
J'vrin, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Sp'ker, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
H'zel, 1b.	5	1	2	12	0
Lewis, lf..	5	0	1	1	0
G'dn'r, 3b.	4	2	0	4	1
Barry, 2b.	2	1	0	0	4
Thomas, c.	4	0	1	5	1
Wood, p..	3	1	2	0	3
Total..	35	6	8	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, lf..	3	1	1	0	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
E.C'ns, 2b.	2	1	1	2	6
F'nier, 1b.	4	0	1	13	1
J.C'ns, rf..	4	0	1	1	0
Felsch, cf.	4	0	0	5	0
Schalk, c..	3	0	0	3	1
B'k'ne, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Faber, p..	2	0	0	1	0
Cicotte, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total..	29	2	4	27	15

Errors—Weaver, Fournier, J. Collins, Felsch, Blackburn.

Boston ....2 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0—6
Chicago ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Lewis, Murphy, Hoblitzel. Stolen bases—Hooper, Faber. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Boston, 2. Sacrifice hits—Janvrin, Barry, Wood. Double play—Wood, Janvrin, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Wood, 4; off Faber, 3. Hits—Off Faber, 7 in 7 1-3 innings; off Cicotte, 1 in 1 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Wood, 4; by Faber, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

BEEKMAN FAILS ON WESTCHESTER COURT

Karl H. Behr Defeats Schoolboy Tennis Champion for Cup in Straight Sets.

Karl H. Behr carried off the honors in the annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Country Club of Westchester yesterday afternoon. In the final round of play he easily defeated Leonard Beekman, national schoolboy champion, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3. Behr's superior skill and steadiness proved too much for the youngster.

Beekman earned the right to face Behr by taking the measure of the junior metropolitan champion, Harold A. Throckmorton, in the semi-final round, played at noon. The match was sternly fought and dragged out to three sets, Beekman winning at 6—1, 4—6, 9—7. He had to play this match in a broiling midday sun, and was plainly the worse for it in the afternoon.

Behr, on the other hand, advanced to the final round without an effort, for Dr. William Rosenbaum failed to appear and Behr won his semi-final match by default. So the former Davis Cup internationalist was in fine shape when he faced Beekman, and at no time was he driven to his utmost.

Partly because of the heat and the gruelling match that the youngster had been through in the morning it was agreed that the final match should be decided in two out of three, instead of the best of five games. Although outclassed, Beekman showed flashes of brilliant play, and displayed some of his best tennis when the tide was strongest against him. He brought off several cross-court drives that Behr was nowhere to get, and he more than once scored on lobs that had the former internationalist fanning the atmosphere.

In the first set Behr pulled out a 3—1 lead before the Princetonian had begun to get his bearings. However, after feeling out his opponent, Beekman began to play. He made it 2—3 on his own service and evened matters in the next after it had gone to deuce five times. With the score 3-all, there was a hot fight for the odd game, which Beekman captured by putting forth a supreme effort. The effort told on him in the next game, for he was guilty of double faulting, and lost his lead after scoring only one point on his own service. There was plenty of reserve left in Behr, and he brought the set to an end by winning the next two games in a row.

Besides playing to his backhand, Behr found the youngster vulnerable at the net, and he succeeded in bringing off many fast cross-court shots that the youngster scrambled for and missed.

That neither man was on his game was shown in the second set, in which for the first six games each lost on service. Beekman had a chance to gain the upper hand in the fifth game, when the score stood at his advantage, but he threw it away by serving two double faults in succession. It remained for Behr to break the hoodoo in the seventh, which he won on his service with barely a struggle. Beekman then tried gamely to repeat the trick in the eighth. He carried the count to his advantage, but Behr shot over a long low drive that struck the top of the net and fell dead in Beekman's court. The youngster then double-faulted, but again rallied, and there ensued a long interchange of drives to the corners before Behr finally pulled out the game. Beekman continued to fight stubbornly in the ninth, but Behr put on extra steam, and after it had gone to deuce once, captured the game and set at 6—3.

The point score follows:

FIRST SET. P. G.
Behr ....4 2 4 4 2 7 3 4 6 4—40—6
Beekman ....1 4 0 1 4 9 5 1 4 2—31—4

SECOND SET.
Behr ....0 4 1 6 2 5 4 8 6—36—6
Beekman ....4 1 4 4 4 3 1 6 4—31—3

Country Club of Westchester, Men's Singles Invitation Tournament—Semi-Final Round.—Karl H. Behr won from Dr. William Rosenbaum by default; Leonard Beekman defeated Harold A. Throckmorton, 6—1, 4—6, 9—7.
Final Round.—Behr defeated Beekman, 6—4, 6—3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City Wins Both Games of Double-Header from Newark.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—Falkenberg started both games for Newark today and was knocked out in each instance, the locals winning 10 to 4 and 4 to 2. Cullop and Johnson, who pitched for the locals, were never in danger, and their hitting was timely. Shaw's home run over the right field fence in the first inning of the first game was said to have been the longest hit ever made on the local field. Scores:

FIRST GAME.
R.H.E.
Newark .....0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 7 1
Kansas City..7 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 ..—10 14 0
Batteries — Falkenberg, Kaiserling, and Pratt; Cullop and Easterly.

SECOND GAME.
R.H.E.
Newark ....0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2 4 1
Kansas City ....0 0 3 1 0 0 ..—4 6 1
Called in sixth inning on account of rain.
Batteries—Falkenberg, Moran, and Rariden; Johnson and Brown.

Brown's Wild Throw Costly.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Mordecai Brown attempted today a play with which successfully executed he broke a Detroit rally in the final game of the world's series of 1907. With two Buffalo men on bases in the eighth and none out, he had Fritz hug third base while he himself fielded Engle's attempted sacrifice, intending to force out a runner at third. This time, however, he threw the ball to left field and Buffalo counted two runs on the error, beating Chicago, 6 to 4. Score:

R.H.E.
Buffalo ......0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0—6 9 0
Chicago ......1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—4 9 3
Batteries—Schulz and Allen; McConnell, Brown, and Wilson.

Federals Land This Trick.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—Old Jupiter Pluvius joined hands with the Outlaws this afternoon and helped euchre the Yankees and Browns out of a weighty sack of coin. It happened this way. The Federals had a double-header scheduled for 2 o'clock, but the organized ball teams, with only a single game to play, had set their starting time at 3 P. M. At 2 o'clock the sun was smiling, and long lines of persons were handing out their money to see the Federals. At 2:10 it was raining, rain of the gully washing variety. The Federals handed out rain checks to 10,000, but they kept the coin. The Yankees and the Browns handed out no rain checks, but they got no coin.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Wilkes-Barre, 3; Elmira, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 11; Albany, 2.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Binghampton, 4.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 7; Indianapolis, 3.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 2; Columbus, 2. Minneapolis, 1; Columbus, 0.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 7; Cleveland, 3. St. Paul, 6; Cleveland, 1.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 6; Louisville, 4. Louisville, 0; Kansas City, 0. (Six innings, darkness.)

Kerry and Kilkenny Teams in Tie.

It will take another game to decide whether the Kerry or Kilkenny Gaelic football team will go to Chicago on Labor Day to play the Gaelic team of that city for the championship of the United States. At Celtic Park yesterday afternoon, the Kerry and Kilkenny teams played a fast and remarkably clean game that ended in a tie, 4 to 4. Kilkenney defended the north goal in the first half and the Kerry team had the advantage of a slight breeze. The Kerrymen made four points on kick during this first half, but nary a goal did they get.

Jim Coffey, the big heavyweight, tossed the ball on the field and started the game, and there were 5,000 spectators present. When the game started the sun's rays were beating down on the players, but a breeze came up and relieved the humidity somewhat. There were a number of spills and arguments during the game, but no trouble occurred. Tom Phelan, star of the Kilkennys, and Paddy Casey, star of the Kerrys, bumped heads in the first half and were laid out for several minutes, but neither one was seriously injured.

ROUND ROBIN AT RUMSON.

Alexander and Little Make Clean Sweep in Tennis Tourney.

Frederick B. Alexander and Raymond D. Little of New York won the Rumson Country Club invitation round robin lawn tennis tournament yesterday at Rumson, N. J., defeating in the final round Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman, after a hard-fought three-set match at 7—5, 3—6, 8—6. The final rounds were played before a large gathering of society folk.

The winning pair showed a continuance of their team work of Saturday, when they defeated Pell and Prentice and Clothier and Wrenn. The former internationalist was again at his best, while Little gave him splendid support. Their opponents put up a strong game and forced the match to extra games in two of the three sets. Larned was again brilliant by taking the vollies at the net, while Inman, although guilty of a number of poorly judged shots, was, on the whole, in excellent form. Little and Alexander, however, were not to be denied, and, with the two first sets equally divided, the score in the deciding set was carried to 5—all before Alexander and Little by a brilliant rally captured the deciding set and match.

This match, which was played in a sweltering heat, was the feature of the day, and the margin of victory was a very small one. In the previous match Alexander and Little disposed of Walter Merril Hall and Alfred S. Dabney in straight sets at 6—1, 6—4. Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice made up for their poor playing on Saturday by a double victory yesterday. The pair defeated Hall and Dabney in their first match, 6—3, 6—1, but in the second they found unexpected opposition in the two former champions, William J. Clothier and Robert D. Wrenn. The latter succeeded in capturing the first set, and forcing their opponents to deuce in the second before losing it at 8—6. The victory for Pell and Prentice in the second set encouraged them to increase their efforts, and they ran away with the third set with little trouble.

During the tournament Little and Alexander won four matches, without a defeat. Inman and Larned captured two matches and lost one, their match with Clothier and Larned not being played. Pell and Prentice made an even break, and Clothier and Wrenn were successful in but one match, losing two. Hall and Dabney failed to record a victory during the tournament. The summary:

Rumson Country Club, Men's Doubles.—Round Robin—Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice defeated Walter Merril Hall and Alfred S. Dabney, 6—3, 6—1; Frederick B. Alexander and Raymond D. Little defeated Walter Merril Hall and Alfred S. Dabney, 6—1, 6—4; Frederick B. Alexander and Raymond D. Little defeated Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman, 7—5, 3—6, 8—6; Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice defeated William J. Clothier and Robert D. Wrenn, 3—6, 3—6, 6—3.

WOODMERE CLUB DOUBLES.

Lovibond and Steinkampf Defeat Chambers and Reimer in Final Round

After a long-drawn-out tournament, the final round in men's doubles was decided yesterday on the courts of the Woodmere Club at Woodmere, L. I., when Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Charles Chambers and Lincoln Reimer, three sets to two, at 6—3, 1—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4. The contest was an interesting one, with Lovibond covering the back court for his team and Steinkampf covering the net. For the losing pair Chambers remained at the back of the court, while Reimer opposed Steinkampf. The Seventh Regiment crack showed plenty of speed, and kept the ball close to the top of the net, while his partner made a number of clever cross-court shots. Reimer showed the best tennis of the quartette. He displayed a great variety of strokes and placed the ball with greater accuracy than the other players. The summary:

Woodmere Club, Men's Doubles, Semi-final Round.—Charles Chambers and Lincoln Reimer defeated Benjamin N. Phillips and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6; Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Allen Tobey and C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6—2, 6—1.
Final Round.—Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Charles Chambers and Lincoln Reimer, 6—3, 1—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

TENNIS TOURNEY ENDS.

West Defeats East in Exposition Singles by 3 Matches to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The Panama-Pacific Exposition tennis tournament came to a conclusion this afternoon in match play, in singles, East versus West. The invaders took one of the four matches, this honor falling to Dean Mathey, former Princeton star, who took T. C. Bundy of Los Angeles into camp after five hard sets by the scores of 8—6, 3—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1. Mathey was forced to the limit to win, but played his best game at crucial moments, and found the going in the final and deciding set rather easy.

Watson M. Washburn, George M. Church, and R. Norris Williams fell in succession before the Pacific Coast trio, Strachan, Johnston, and McLoughlin, respectively. Strachan won in straight sets from Washburn in rather easy fashion, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1. Johnston, after his arduous time of it in Saturday's play, came back and displayed some brilliant tennis in his match with George Church, winning in four sets, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

The best match of the afternoon was the Williams-McLoughlin tilt. The Pacific Coast star won after four sets, and in a measure obtained revenge for his defeat of last year by Williams. McLoughlin won in three sets, after losing the first, 4—6. Despite his hard match with Johnston on Saturday the internationalist was at top form and won in brilliant fashion, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Public Park Tennis.

Firey matches proved the rule as the competitors for the championship honors of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association neared the finals yesterday in the tournaments in the several divisions. On the courts at Highland Park, Brooklyn, the doubles reached a conclusion with William Jones and Frank Cook coming through the winners.

At Macomb's Dam Park one of the sensational upsets of the day took place, as Edward Troth was beaten by H. Dulberger after a three-set gruelling.

Probably the best of the competitions out of the day's reckoning was the spirited doubles in which Jones and Cook came through as finalists. Millwater and Heils, the opposing pair, proved worthy foemen. The score of the match was 8—6, 2—6, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles provided the feature also on the St. James Park courts. In the semi-final round Milne and Lee defeated Coyne and O'Connor at 9—7, 8—6.

In the other rounds Kelly and Forster defeated Stocker and Mundorf, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, and Rynar and Weigert defeated Ray Whelan and Edward Connolly, 9—11, 6—2, defaulted.

Dulberger's victory over Edward Troth in the semi-finals at Macomb's Dam Park was scored at 6—8, 12—10, 7—5. In the first round of the doubles R. Levy and Ray Troth defeated W. J. Forster and H. Ludlow, 6—3, 7—5.

The singles matches on the Central Park courts took on the aspect of a family affair, for it was principally the Brown brothers against the two scions of the house of Joffe. William H. Brown, Jr., a former Central champion, started by defeating G. Lipschitz, 6—2, 6—3. Then he met Louis Joffe and again won at 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.

Russell Brown began his part of the tournament by defeating T. Ament at 6—1, 6—0. Then he finished up with Jack Joffe, whom he bowled over to the score of 6—0, 6—0.

Scott and Friesland won the places in the final round of the singles on the Centre courts of Van Courtlandt Park. In the fourth round Friesland defeated Vincent, 6—1, 6—2, and Brown defeated Reihl by default. The semi-finals produced lively competitions, Scott defeating Reigel, 6—2, 5—7, 8—6, and Friesland defeating Brown, 6—1, 6—3.

The doubles were moved along rapidly. In the first round Robinson and Bloom defeated Journaud and McMurray, 6—3, 6—4; Osteohoudt and Striefeldt defeated Sherwood and Waldron, 7—5, 2—6, 9—7; Atkinson and Hill defeated Reigel and Kantrowitz, 6—0, 8—6. In the second round Brown and Sherwood defeated Moses and Vincent, 6—1, 6—2; Wallach and Buckner defeated Rosenberg brothers by default. In the third round Jeans and Johnston defeated Atkinson and Hill, 6—3, 8—6; semi-final round Scott and Stone defeated Jeans and Johnston, 6—3, 6—3.

In the doubles on the Claremont Park courts Enklewitz and Albaum defeated M. Alexander and P. Brenner, 6—8, 8—6, 7—5, and Enklewitz and Berkowitz defeated I. Fellerman and A. F. Siegelstone, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.

OPPOSES SHIPPING BROODMARE STOCK

Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Says U. S. Cavalry Will Suffer from Lack of Thoroughbred Mounts.

Richard T. Wilson, Jr., President of the Saratoga Racing Association and a breeder of thoroughbred horses, sounded a note of warning a few days ago about permitting further shipments of desirable broodmare stock from this country, saying in part:

"I am much impressed by the plea uttered recently by Major General Scott of the United States Army for the preservation of the type of mare capable of producing army horses, and Congress should take action along the lines recommended by that distinguished officer, whose knowledge of cavalry requirements is second to none in the country. The recent intelligence that Russia during her invasion of East Prussia decimated the splendid stud established by the late Count Lehndorf, taking in all 20,000 broodmares of the highest class, means that Germany, as well as France, Austria-Hungary and other nations, will be in the market for breeding stock the moment peace is declared. It is only natural that this country should be a Mecca for those who want the best. We have a shortage of thoroughbred mares because of the crippling of racing for the last seven years, but now that better days are in prospect we shall speedily remedy that. There is a lack also of that type of mare, with or without a dash of warm blood, that would throw a trooper's mount if mated with a thoroughbred sire.

"The fact that the appropriation for experiment work in horse breeding by the United States has been cut from $50,000 two years ago to half that amount for the next twelve months," continued Mr. Wilson, "would indicate a policy that is not calculated to place this country in the position it should occupy among the nations of the world. Assuredly those who are responsible for this policy are not familiar with conditions as they exist today, and the subject calls for a thorough airing when Congress convenes."

"It is to be hoped," said Mr. Wilson, in conclusion, "that Congress will hearken to the appeals of men like General Scott, who knows the country's needs, and that the maximum which the Government now pays for a 3-year-old cavalry remount will be increased from $175 to a figure where the farmer and horse breeder will be enabled to place his horse on the market at a profit. We will get more and better horses under this plan, and the breeding industry will be stimulated astonishingly. Other countries are lavish with their money when it comes to the promotion of horse breeding, and some of them give four and even five times as much as our entire appropriation for a single sire, and think the money well spent. We have millions for other things that do not outmeasure our horse interests. This is a day when we can't afford to let anybody beat us at anything, and the time is ripe for action in connection with the safeguarding of our horse interests."

NEW RECORD FOR FLYAWAY.

Speedy Motor Boat Reduces Time to Stratford Shoals and Return.

For the thirteenth time during the past year, Flyaway III., the speedy motor boat owned by Frederick L. Upjohn, of Huntington, L. I., on Saturday figured in a record-breaking performance, making a new mark for the annual race of the Columbia Yacht Club from Thirty-sixth Street and the Hudson River to Stratford Shoals and return. The contest was more of a time trial than a race, for Flyaway was the only boat entered, and the journey was made to the Shoals at the request of the Columbia Yacht Club Regatta Committee. It took the Upjohn craft 5:51:45 to go over the course of approximately 130 miles, thereby cutting an hour and a half off its own mark established in the same event last year.

Four times this year the Flyaway has started in a long distance race and returned with a new record, and nine times in 1914 the same feat was accomplished.

Sheepshead's Test for Cycle Racers.

The longest endurance test for cycling pace followers will be an added feature at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome tomorrow night when Clarence Carman, Georges Seres, George Wiley, Menus Bedell, and Worth Mitten come together in a one-hour paced race. Carman is good at any distance and he will probably show the way home to the field barring machine trouble, but with the stamina and gameness of Wiley, Bedell, and Mitten and the wonderful speed of the Frenchman, Seres, the Jamaica star will have his troubles before the race is over. Bedell may be outdistanced by many laps for the first thirty miles, but his qualities as a strong finisher will bring him close at the end.

Frank Kramer and Caesar Moretti will decide their match race postponed from Saturday night when a wet track prevented the races from being held.

Walkers Take Picturesque Route.

The weekly trip of the American Walkers' Association, held yesterday, was over one of the most picturesque courses taken this season. The start was made from 130th Street Ferry to Englewood, returning through the Interstate Park, a distance of twelve miles. Next Sunday's walk will be from the City Hall to Coney Island, starting at 8 A. M.

Y. M. H. A. TENNIS TOURNEY.

Many Close Matches in Annual Contest—Eight Branches Compete.

Eight branches of the Young Men's Hebrew Association took part in the annual tennis tournament which was held yesterday on the courts of the various branches. Players from the Ninety-second Street division made the best showing. They were paired against the racquet wielders from the Bronx, whom they defeated by taking the four matches in singles. The summary:

Isaacs, (92d St.,) defeated Fertig, (Bronx,) 4—6, 6—1, 9—7; Zucker, (92d St.,) defeated Storkman, (Bronx,) 6—1, 6—3; Syrken, (92d St.,) defeated Cohen, (Bronx,) 6—1, 6—1; Miller, (92d St.,) defeated Fertig, (Bronx,) 6—3, 6—4.

Rosenberg, (Mt. Vernon,) defeated Klein, (Yonkers,) 6—0, 6—2; Schaffer, (Mt. Vernon,) defeated Ronowitz, (Yonkers,) 6—0, 6—0. Doubles—Freitag and Katz, (Mt. Vernon,) defeated Glaser and Mittler, (Yonkers,) 6—1, 6—2.

Malbin, (Brooklyn,) defeated Gassner, (Borough Park,) 6—4, 8—6, 6—3; Coken, (Borough Park,) defeated Pearlman, (Brooklyn,) 6—4, 5—7, 7—5; Gassner, (Borough Park,) defeated Freund, (Brooklyn,) 6—3, 6—3. Borough Park won the doubles by default.

Filer, (Bath Beach,) defeated Silverman, (Williamsburg,) 6—1, 6—1; L. Flomka, Bath Beach,) defeated Schapiro, Williamsburg,) 6—2, 8—6. Doubles—J. Price and S. Flomka, (Bath Beach,) defeated Cohen and Strall, (Williamsburg,) 6—4, 6—2.

Borough Park Tennis Team Wins.

Borough Park tennis players defeated the representatives of the Crescent Athletic Club in the first of the annual inter-club matches yesterday on the Borough Park courts by a score of 7 to 2. Only one of the five matches in the singles went to three sets. This was between Schubert and Van Brunt, the former winning at 2—6, 6—4, 6—3. In the doubles two of the four matches required an extra set to reach a decision, Borough Park winning both of them. The return match between the two clubs will be played on the Crescent A. C. courts at Bay Ridge on Aug. 8. The summary:

Singles.—Hartye, (Borough Park,) defeated Bass, (Crescent A. C.,) 6—3, 6—2; Schubert, (Borough Park,) defeated Van Brunt, (Crescent A. C.,) 2—6, 6—4, 6—3; Burrows, (Borough Park,) defeated Andrews, (Crescent A. C.,) 6—1, 6—3; Dr. Jennings, (Borough Park,) defeated Page, (Crescent A. C.,) 6—4, 6—4; Holt, (Borough Park,) defeated Moore, (Crescent A. C.,) 6—3, 6—4.

Doubles. — Voshell and Pelham, (Borough Park,) defeated Burrowes and Rowe, (Crescent A. C.,) 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; Ivans and Perkins, (Crescent A. C.,) defeated Van Alst and Dewey, (Borough Park,) 6—2, 9—7; Bergin and Walkley, (Crescent A. C.,) defeated Donaldson and Willis, (Borough Park,) 6—2, 7—5; Davis and Kress, (Borough Park,) defeated Van Brunt and Dowling, (Crescent A. C.,) 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

VETERAN LEADS IN GAMES.

Matt Skea Captures Three Events at Pastime A. C. Competition.

Matt Skea, the veteran all around performer of the Pastime A. C., captured almost all the honors at the members' monthly games of the organization at Glencoe Oval, 126th Street and Second Avenue, yesterday. He won three first places and finished third in the running hop, step and jump. His efforts were not confined to the cinder path, where his principal triumphs have been scored, for he also captured first place in the shot-put.

Because of the extreme heat, the athletes did not turn out in the usual numbers. Small fields ruled in the track contests, and the field exhibitions showed little improvement.

The veteran started his clean-up in the 50-yard dash, in which he was scratch man. In the final heat he had to be on edge to triumph over J. Casper, who also started on the scratch mark. Third place went to W. Mulhall, who had five feet allowance. The victor went the route in 0:06 1-5.

In the 600-yard dash Skea had five yards allowance, which enabled him to breast the worsted about two yards in front of Dan Shea, one of the Pastime's leading athletes, in 1:22. Shea all but caught Skea in the last twenty yards, but he lost the victory by delaying his sprint. He was much stronger than his rival at the finish. J. McCabe, with 24 yards handicap, figured in the early running, but had just enough strength left at the finish to get third place.

Skea's best put with the shot was 42 feet ½ inch, but he had the big allowance of 7 feet which gave him first prize over the scratch contestant, Nick Yahannis. The latter's put was 47 feet 7 inches. J. Correll, with two feet handicap, annexed third honors with a put of 45 feet 1 inch.

RE'S JUDGMENT AT FAULT.

Ozanam Athlete Allows Rival to Make Pace and Loses Race.

Splendid form was exhibited by members of the various clubs forming the Ozanam Athletic Association in their closed games yesterday at Macomb's Dam Park. In the feature event, the 1,000-yard run, poor racing judgment cost J. E. Re, the scratch contestant, a victory over J. J. Kaveney, who had forty yards start and led his field in 2:30 2-5. At 600 yards Re had caught all the handicap men, but instead of remaining in front he permitted Kaveney to make the pace, with the result that the latter proved the fleetest in the finishing sprint and triumphed by less than a yard. Back of Re came A. Raitz, with fifty yards allowance, who made the early running.

The century handicap dash brought out a big field, and, after winning his way into the final, A De Witt, off three yards, scored over A. O'Shea, who with P. K. Walters started from scratch.

In the running broad jump David Burke, on scratch, leaped 20 feet, and was an easy winner. J. Kaveney, with 2 feet allowance, jumped 16 feet 4 inches and took second, third place falling to Mullally, with 16 feet actual jump.

JAMAICA YACHTSMEN BUSY.

Sailing and Motor Boat Contests Held Over Canarsie Course.

Yachtsmen of the Jamaica Bay district held two interesting regattas over the week's end. On Saturday afternoon there was an open regatta under the auspices of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club and yesterday afternoon the owners of the sail and screw-driven craft gathered off the Motor Boat Club of Jamaica Bay to take part in an open regatta on the Canarsie side of the big bay.

An interesting feature of the racing on Jamaica Bay is that the Corinthians cover different courses every week. The start and finish of the regatta on Saturday was on the Rockaway side of the bay. It brought to the starting line twenty-seven sail and power boats.

Interest centred principally in the race for the special class of knockabouts. On corrected time, it was won by Surprise, the property of A. Van Winkle, Jamaica Bay Yacht Club. Alice won the cup among the cabin catboats and in the open catboat class the winner was W. Smith's Selfish. A mixed class of small open catboats was won by Bill Nye.

The power boats were all at anchor long before the squall swept across the bay. Among the large cruisers the winner on corrected time was Tec, the property of W. J. Wheeler. Among the small cruisers Constance had a sailover. Grace M., on corrected time, won among the standing cabin launches. In the same manner Agnes received the prize among the large open power boats. The class of small open power boats was captured by Paul Jones.

Among the small open catboats, the winner was Bill Nye. Reitz scored a sailover in the turtle class. In the cruisers, the winner was Catchalot. The standing cabin cruisers division was taken by Margaret K., and among the regular cruisers of the same class the winner was Hilde on corrected time. Agnes was the only open power boat to finish. Anna Grace won among the small open power boats, and a special class of the same type of boats was taken by Edith H. Thelma II., a high-speed boat, went around the course against time and chalked up the figures of 51:45 for the triangle. The committee was J. Yenzer, J. N. Benson, and C. H. Greene.

Allowances for Larchmont Yachts.

The allowances for yachts of the handicap yacht racing class, racing in the regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club today, will be as follows:

First Division.—Anita, scratch; Dorinda, (auxiliary,) 9½ per cent.; Amada, 4 per cent.; Carolina, 4½ per cent.; Pontiac, 2 per cent.; Okee, 3 per cent.; Amoret, scrach; Senora, 5½ per cent.

Second Division.—Sally IX., scratch; Victory, 5½ per cent.; Mediator, 5 per cent.; Nadia, 3½ per cent.; Clare, 2½ per cent.; Sentana, 7 per cent.; Red Wing, 1 per cent.; Ariel, ½ per cent.; Kenmuir, 2½ per cent.; Veda, 1½ per cent.; Lillian, 3 per cent.; Mignon, 2 per cent.; Alerion, 3½ per cent.

Third Division.—Robin Hood III., ½ per cent.; Jolly Roger, 3 per cent.; Firefly, 7½ per cent.; Twinkle, 2½ per cent.; Natoma, scratch; Peg, 2½ per cent.

Fourth Division.—Pampero, 2 per cent.; Solita, scratch; Grace II., scratch; White Cap, 3½ per cent.; Miss Modesty, 1½ per cent.

BOXING BOUTS THIS WEEK.

This list of boxing bouts scheduled at the local clubs this week include several of unusual interest. From an international standpoint the contest between Charlie White of Chicago and Kid Lewis of England, to be staged on Wednesday night at the St. Nicholas Rink takes first rank. White is a contender for the lightweight title held by Welsh, and Lewis has been after a match with the leading men of his weight since his arrival in this country. He has done everything asked of him and on his showing against White will depend his future here, for a decisive win over the Chicago boxer means plenty of work for Manager Jimmy Johnston's star.

Closely following in importance will be the ten-round battle between Johnny Dundee of New York and Joe Rivers, the aggressive Mexican lightweight. This will take place at Ebbets's Field tomorrow night, and as a return engagement is arousing a deal of interest among the patrons of boxing. Judging by the first contest it should be full of action from start to finish. The second ten-round bout will bring together Eddie Wallace of Williamsburgh and Willie Jones of South Brooklyn. The opening bout will be ten rounds between Jem Mace and Young Ketchell.

The next entertainment of the Brighton Beach Sporting Club is scheduled for July 24 when George Rodel, the Boer, and Young Ahearn will engage in a ten-round contest. The semi-final will have as principals Soldier Bartfield and Silent Martin.

Manager Donnelly has arranged a good bill for the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem tonight. The headliners will be Young Brown of the east side and Marty Smith of Philadelphia. Brown knocked out Tommy Houck last Tuesday in six rounds. In the other ten-round bout Kid Wolfe of Cleveland will oppose Willie Andrews of New York.

The Far Rockaway A. A. has secured four good boys to appear at the weekly show of the organization on Friday night. Frankie Burns and Jimmy Murray will feature the show in a ten-round battle and Young Rechn will hook up with Mickey Donnelly in the semi-final contest.

The Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn will stage an all-colored show tomorrow night, with Darkey Griffin and Perry Martin, featherweights; Battling Miller and Mart Spencer, bantamweights, and Young Thompson and Bobby Dason, as the principals. On Friday night Italian Joe Gans and Jack Toland are announced for the star number.

THREE NEW WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS

Kahanamoku and McDermott Hang Up New Figures at Exposition Championships.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—From the final adjustment of the scores in last night's Panama-Pacific Exposition indoor swimming championships, there emerged today three world's records and two American records. Duke Kahanamoku broke his own world's record for 100 yards, making it in 0:54 2-5, and shading his former mark 1-5 of a second. Michael McDermott of the Illinois A. C. smashed his own world's record of 2:49 4-5 in the 200-yard breast stroke by two-fifths of a second.

In the 300-yard relay, each member of a four-man team going 75 yards, the Illinois A. C.'s men broke their own world's record by 2 1-5 seconds, going in 2:42 2-5. Miss Frances Cowells of this city established a new American women's record for 220 yards, swimming the distance in 3:20, or 5 2-5 seconds better than the old mark.

The five hundred yard swim was won by Ludy Langer of Los Angeles in 6:13 4-5, breaking the previous American record of 6:20 3-5, held by Perry McGillivray of the Illinois A. C. Results: Central Association, 34 points; Hawaiian, 28; Pacific, 25; Pacific-Northwest, 8; Middle Atlantic, 3; Metropolitan, 1.

"METS'" OARSMEN WIN.

Eight and Quadruple Sculls Crews Defeat Bohemians in Dual Races.

In the first of a series of match races held yesterday between crews of the Metropolitan Rowing Association and the Bohemian Boat Club, the former were victorious in both events. Although they lost the two races, it did not bar the Bohemians from having an enjoyable time at their annual Veterans' Day, which is held every year to commemorate the victory of their championship crew, which won its title in 1895, on Saratoga Lake.

The events yesterday were for a special cup, subscribed for by the two clubs. The "Mets" now have one victory for the trophy. The next races for this prize will be held on Aug. 22, which will be the day on which the Bohemians will hold their annual regatta.

The quadruple-sculls race which followed was a gruelling affair from start to finish, as both the crews were made up of the oarsmen who had previously taken part in the other race. The finish was closer than in the first contest, the "Mets" gaining the victory by less than half a length. A number of the oarsmen had to be helped out of the boat when they rowed back to their respective clubhouses, owing to their exhausted condition. The crews follow:

Metropolitan Eight—J. Cloonan, bow; T. Martin, 2; W. H. Hart, 3; A. Gauss, 4; E. E. Farnam, 5; J. T. P. Callahan, 6; T. Zilli, 7; G. Froley, stroke; John Schultz, coxswain.
Quadruple Sculls—E. E. Farnam, bow; A. Gauss, 2; J. T. P. Callahan, 3; T. Zilli, stroke.
Bohemian Eight—Hanacik, bow; Sobotaa, 2; Doyazek, 3; Palajaka, 4; Snizek, 5; Dorisek, 6; Dudrie, 7; Zoha, stroke; Kalina, coxswain.
Quadruple Sculls—Balbac, bow; Hanacik, 2; Doyazek, 3; Palajako, stroke.

Entries for Belmont Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, mares, handicap; three-quarters of a mile, main course. Housemaid, 122 pounds; Hester Prynne, 108; Isirose, 102; Capra, 96; Charter Maid, 97; Rhine Maiden, 92.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs, straight. In and Out, 104 pounds; Good Counsel, 115; Emily R., 99; Broomvale, 112; Recluse, 107; Flag Day, 104; Dr. Gremer, 112; Hidden Star, 104; Sal Vanity, 107; Belle of the Kitchen, 104; Edith Baumann, 112.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Arrow, selling; six furlongs, straight. Etruscan, 105 pounds; Sherwood, 115; Alhena and Plantagenet, 104 each; Prairie and Palanquin, 110 each; He Will, 109; Hanovia, 112; Holiday, 130; Dengro, 109; Gnat, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Bronxville, handicap; one and one-sixteenth miles. Gainer, 120 pounds; Thornhill, 112; Bayberry Candle, 116; Addie M., 114; Reyburn, 96; Vladimir, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Armor, 113 pounds; Napier, 115; Andes, 118; Dryad, 113; Azyiade, 108; Richard Langdon, 115; Golden Prime, 108; Commauretta and Menlo Park, 98 each; Sam Slick, 100; Valentine, 113; Dr. Duenner and Superstition, 110 each; Brian Boru, 103; Noureddin, 105; Carlton G., 113; Lily Orme, 108; Perth Rock and Northlight, 113 each; Northerner and Tinkle Bell, 105 each; Song of Valley, 110; Easter Star, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-years-olds; conditions; five furlongs, straight. Meadoworth, 107 pounds; Peaceful Star, 104; Indian Chant, 107; Mustard, 112; Sky Pilot and Wizard, 107 each; Brizz and Damrosch, 112 each; Nolli, 107; Grasp, 109.

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CLOSE FINISH BY CYCLISTS.

Judges Select Goullet, But Spectators Favor Kramer in Race.

The best finish witnessed at the Newark Velodrome marked the battle for national championship honors between Champion Frank Kramer and Alf Goullet of Australia yesterday in the two-mile championship bicycle race. The judges, secure in their belief that the electric device which registers the finishes of the races was correct, awarded Goullet the decision, but the majority of the 9,000 spectators believed that Kramer had won and hooted the decision.

Kramer knew the three Australian riders in the final with him intended to team to beat him, and he started his final sprint a third of a mile from the finish. He raced Alf Grenda into submission after a hard ride of a lap, and Alf Goullet, who challenged him when Grenda was disposed of, was staved off by the champion until the last few feet of the race. Tired from his long sprint, Kramer weakened and Goullet came fast at the end.

Reggie McNamara of Australia won the "Brassard" match from Oscar Egg of Switzerland, and Hans Ohrt of California captured the two-mile professional handicap with 200 yards' start. J. G. Schmidt of Newark, (230 yards,) was second, and Grenda, (scratch,) was third. Willie Hanley of California won the three-mile race, with Ray Eaton, Newark, second, and George Cameron of the Bronx third.

Hans Ohrt was first in the three-mile amateur scratch race. Eddie Kane, N. Y. A. C., finished second; Fred Taylor was third. W. Heller of Newark, (60 yards,) won the one-third mile handicap. Eric Paetz, Germany, (40 yards,) was second, and Fred Taylor, (scratch,) was third. The half-mile novice went to John Strand, Bloomfield, with A. Anderson, Irvington, second.

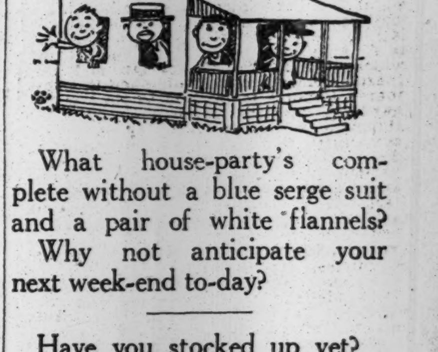
Willie Eager of Newark was thrown into the bleachers in the handicap final heat and severely injured, falling among a number of spectators, who were also slightly injured.

Cyclists in Long Island Run.

Sixteen members of the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association yesterday took part in the first Summer run of the club, under the guidance of Captain N. Steppello. The route followed led from Columbus Circle to Jamaica, Springfield and Jamaica Creek, where the cyclists were the guests of F. E. Kirchner, Principal of E. R. C. 179. The roads traversed were the best around New York, except for a swampy stretch of a mile near Jamaica Bay, through which the wheels had to be carried. On Sunday next the Captain will pilot the cyclists to Paterson, N. J., with a side trip to Passaic Falls. The members on yesterday's run were Captain George Steppello, A. R. Jacobson, Sylvain Segal, Joseph Naphtal, Harry Glotzer, Lucien Wetzel, Harry Naphtal, Max Naphtal, John Harvey, William Winquist, George Harvey, Alex. Whytock, John Marquart, A. Fell, and Miss Anna Harvey.

Dickelin Wins Cycle Race.

Riding from scratch, Eugene Dickelin won the weekly point race held under the auspices of the New England Wheelmen yesterday afternoon. The time for the five miles was 15:15. In the quarter of a mile unpaced trial for the Pelham trophy C. J. H. Tonges took first prize.


What house-party's complete without a blue serge suit and a pair of white flannels? Why not anticipate your next week-end to-day?

Have you stocked up yet? Our Summer Shirt Sale's on! Thousands of negliges at revised prices from $1.10 up.

Sporting Goods of every description at all four stores.

Mail Orders filled.
Free delivery everywhere the Parcel Post goes for everything the Parcel Post takes.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
Sharp Reductions
Dark Mahogany Low Shoes
Now $2.95 & $3.85
Were $4, $5 & $6

Some Fancy Tops
A Big Collection but Incomplete Sizes
Cordovan Oxfords (Horsehide) No[illegible]
Custom Bootmakers Charge $6.00
White Tennis Sneakers, 79c
White Canvas Oxfords, $1.98
White Yacht Shoes, $1.35

SPORTING EVENTS.

RACING AT BELMONT PARK
By Empire City Racing Ass'n
LADIES' DAY TODAY
Ladies accompanied by a gentleman admitted to Grand Stand FREE.
$1,000 Arrow Stakes
Bronxville Handicap
and 4 Other Attractive Races
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
Special Trains leave Penna. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at intervals up to 1:35 P. M. Also by trolleys.
General Admission, $1.
Grand Stand and Paddock, $3.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, today, 3:30 P.M. Giants vs. St. Louis.

SPREADING NEWS OF FOREIGN TRADE

Campaign to Extend Scope and Circulation of Government's Commerce Reports.

Coincident with the speeding up of the Government's reports covering export and import movements through the adoption of tabulating and other machines to do the work formerly performed by clerks, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is about to inaugurate an energetic campaign to extend the scope and circulation of its daily publication known as Commerce Reports.

This movement has the enthusiastic backing of Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, while Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has the propaganda directly in charge. It is probable that one of the means to be employed in the campaign will be to bring the attention of the Government publication to the personal notice of every manufacturer and merchant in the country known or likely to be interested in foreign trade opportunities. E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local office of the bureau in the Custom House, said yesterday that it is surprising to learn that, of the hundreds of manufacturers and others seeking foreign trade information at the bureau, how few comparatively subscribe to Commerce Reports, which, he said, cost only $2.50 per year by mail, the charge made by the Government being merely nominal to cover the cost of printing.

New plans are being worked out to enhance if possible the present value of the reports. One suggestion of especial value to business interests, in the opinion of bureau officials, is the fact that in the near future Commerce Reports will probably contain a summary of domestic market conditions for lines of industry in this country. As soon as possible these market reports will be supplemented by similar reports from all parts of the world. Such a scheme, it is figured, will furnish the American merchant and manufacturer with a daily business criterion of market conditions in all parts of the world.

Mr. Porter, who is associated with the Washington officials in the effort to enlarge the field for Commerce Reports, told yesterday of the aims and objects of the publication as an aid to furthering foreign business. He said:

"In former years Commerce Reports were known as the Daily Consular and Trade Reports. In that form they contained much valuable information which was sent in from time to time by the various Consular agents. But the material was not well organized, and frequently the delays connected with the publication of these reports mitigated against their value. Now Commerce Reports is an up-to-date live news sheet, containing a great variety of information, which if followed carefully supplies the reader with many concrete and specific suggestions in regard to the possibilities of American goods in foreign markets.

"Commerce Reports at the present time furnishes the reader with important cable news from all parts of the world. For instance, if some important action is taken by any foreign nation which has a definite effect upon American foreign trade and commercial relations, such news will always be found in Commerce Reports. The cablegrams which the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has published in Commerce Reports from time to time in regard to matters connected with the shipment of goods from Germany in connection with the dyestuffs situation, &c., have been of real importance to various lines of trade in this country. It is hoped that, with an increased interest in this Government publication, accurate and immediate information in regard to the business and general market conditions in the various foreign countries may be published daily in the Commerce Reports.

"Aside from the cable news, this Government bulletin contains a great amount of information concerning individual countries and individual commodities. A recent issue of the Commerce Reports contained an exceptionally valuable summary of the growth of the domestic dyestuff industry, the relation of the dyestuff industry to the importations of German colors, and furnished a complete, although brief, resumé of the opportunities and the possibilities of the successful manufacture of various chemicals and dyestuffs in this country.

"The same issue contained an extremely valuable article in regard to the action of the Japanese Government in stating that for the months of June and July freight space in Japanese steamers would be allotted only to Japanese goods. In view of the dependence of the Western shipper upon the Japanese transportation lines this report was of extreme importance. The same issue also presented an unusually interesting report from one of the commercial attachés of the Department of Commerce on the iron and steel stocks on hand in Chile at the present time, and furnished the manufacturers of such products with a statement in regard to the total importations of such steel and iron products and the opportunities for American mills.

"The same issue also presented a list of treaties and conventions which are affected by the Seaman's act of March 4, 1915, and the relation of that act to these treaties and conventions. In view of the difficulties arising out of the administration of the La Follette Seaman's bill, this was of value and interest to the shipping public. Thus, each issue of daily Commerce Reports contains specific and accurate information in regard to matters affecting American commerce and industry in relationship to the foreign markets; furnishes the manufacturer with data in regard to the openings for various goods; gives him statistical statements concerning the amount of goods imported and exported in various foreign markets, and affords him an opportunity of keeping in daily touch with conditions in all parts of the world."

The bureau officials are also desirous of making the fact generally known that subscribers to Commerce Reports in addition receive the supplements. These supplements are the annual reports of the Consuls in the various consular districts. They are grouped together by countries, each supplement therefore furnishing the subscriber with a complete statement in regard to trade conditions in one of the foreign countries. The supplements, it was pointed out, will give the reader general information as to the conditions of business during the year; will present figures in regard to the railway and shipping developments; will furnish accurate statistical data in regard to the importations and exportations of goods from the country, and will give a reliable and complete viewpoint of the situation in each foreign country as a market for American goods.

"Finally," said Mr. Porter, "Commerce Reports gives to the merchant a daily list of trade opportunities from the four quarters of the earth for various commodities. Such opportunities will run all the way from boot and shoe laces in England to a request for cooking fats in the Canary Islands. In each case the name and address of the buyer who is interested in securing the material can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its branches. In most cases the firms requesting American connections have been looked up and are responsible firms.

"By keeping in touch with this daily list of trade opportunities, as published in Commerce Reports, the American manufacturer is given a series of specific business inquiries, which in a majority of cases mean actual business. Commerce Reports is a publication which the American business man cannot afford to overlook, for it is a publication which secures information from 300 consular officials located in every part of the world, and further contains special articles prepared by commercial attachés and agents of the Department of Commerce stationed at the most important centres of foreign trade."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 12	$1.11¼	$1.08½	$1.03⅝	$1.01⅝
July 13	1.10½	1.07	1.05	1.01½
July 14	1.16	1.10	1.09½	1.03¾
July 15	1.18	1.14¼	1.10¾	1.07¾
July 16	1.17	1.15	1.10	1.07⅝
July 17	1.16¾	1.13¼	1.07⅞	1.07½
Week's range	1.18	1.07	1.10¾	1.01½

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
July 12	$1.06⅛	$1.04½	$1.23	$1.22
July 13	1.07½	1.04⅛	1.20¼	..
July 14	1.12⅝	1.06½	..	..
July 15	1.13¼	1.10⅝	..	..
July 16	1.12	1.10½	1.24½	..
July 17	1.11⅞	1.09⅝	..	..
Week's range	1.13¼	1.04⅛	1.24½	1.20¼

CORN.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 12	77½	76¾	74	72⅞
July 13	76⅛	75¾	73⅛	72½
July 14	77⅝	76½	73⅝	72¼
July 15	77¾	75⅞	73¼	72⅝
July 16	77⅛	76⅝	73⅛	72¼
July 17	77⅛	76½	72½	72
Week's range	77¾	75¾	74	72⅛

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash No. 3 White. High.	Cash No. 3 White. Low.
July 12	64¾	63⅛	79¼	79
July 13	63¾	62¾	78¼	78
July 14	64¼	62⅞	78¾	78½
July 15	64⅛	62⅞	79¼	79
July 16	63⅝	62¾	78¾	78½
July 17	62¾	62⅞	79	78¾
Week's range	64¾	62¾	79¼	78

OATS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 12	49	47½	38	37⅞
July 13	48¼	46¼	38	37
July 14	48⅝	47¾	38⅝	37½
July 15	50⅛	48¼	38¾	37⅞
July 16	50	49⅝	38⅝	37¾
July 17	49⅝	49	38⅛	37¾
Week's range	50⅛	46¼	38¾	37

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash Standards. High.	Cash Standards. Low.
July 12	39⅝	38¾	55	54½
July 13	39⅝	38⅛	54	53½
July 14	40	39	54¾	54¼
July 15	40¼	39½	56¼	55½
July 16	39⅞	39½	56	55⅛
July 17	39½	39¼	55¾	55½
Week's range	40¼	38⅝	56¼	53½

Provisions.

LARD.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 12	$8.52	$8.20	..	..
July 13	8.42	8.32	$8.55	$8.45
July 14	8.30	8.00	8.42	8.12
July 15	8.45	8.35	8.55	8.47
July 16	8.40	8.37	8.47	8.47
July 17	8.42	8.35	..	..
Week's range	8.52	8.00	8.55	8.12

RIBS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 12	$9.92	$9.60	$10.05	$9.65
July 13	9.80	9.70	9.87	9.80
July 14	9.95	9.65	10.00	9.85
July 15	10.17	10.00	10.22	10.15
July 16	10.17	10.10	..	..
July 17	10.17	10.02	10.17	10.12
Week's range	10.17	9.60	10.22	9.65

PORK.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 12	$15.62	$14.75	..	..
July 13	15.10	14.85	$15.22	$15.00
July 14	15.15	14.75	15.27	14.95
July 15	15.45	14.75	15.57	15.40
July 16	15.45	15.25	15.50	15.37
July 17	15.87	15.05	15.40	15.15
Week's range	15.62	14.75	15.57	14.95

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 12	8.59	8.49	9.00	8.80	9.22	9.07
July 13	8.65	8.65	9.08	8.88	9.32	9.13
July 14	8.67	8.60	9.14	9.00	9.40	9.27
July 15	8.70	8.63	9.12	9.05	9.39	9.32
July 16	8.98	8.79	9.46	9.15	9.70	9.48
July 17	8.92	8.90	9.48	9.34	9.75	9.63
W'k's re.	8.98	8.49	9.46	8.80	9.70	9.07

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
July 12	9.33	9.16	9.52	9.40	9.70	9.60
July 13	9.42	9.24	9.66	9.50	9.82	9.75
July 14	9.50	9.38	9.76	9.63	9.94	9.84
July 15	9.49	9.40	9.68	9.67	9.87	9.86
July 16	9.77	9.51	10.00	9.78	10.17	9.95
July 17	9.84	9.74	10.10	10.01	10.25	10.20
W'k's re.	9.77	9.16	10.00	9.40	10.17	9.00

MERCHANTS OBJECT TO APPLE BULLETIN

State Circular to the Growers Said to Reflect on Local Commission Men.

GOVERNOR IS APPEALED TO

Statement That Preference Is Given to Sales of Western Fruit Declared Untrue.

William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association, has on behalf of local business interests made protest to Governor Whitman against statements that are contained in a bulletin issued yesterday over the signature of John J. Dillon, Commissioner of the Department of Foods and Markets of the State Department of Agriculture. This bulletin has been widely circulated by State officials, and in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the association contains statements seriously reflecting on the honesty and square dealing of the city's commission men. These statements, it is contended, are not supported by evidence.

The bulletin in question is addressed to the apple growers of New York State, and says:

"You are producing a quality of apples second to none in the world, but inferior apples from other sections get the preference in both movement and prices in the New York market. When large dealers advance money on inferior apples they are not disposed to encourage the sale of your fruit until the Western apples are marketed and the money advanced is again in the pocket of the dealer, with the added bonus.

"The consumption of New York State apples is restricted in the early Winter by high retail prices. This causes a sluggish market and keeps wholesale prices low. In the meantime dealers get out and buy at the low quotations from producers, and prices begin to stiffen as soon as the bulk of the fruit is out of the hands of producers.

"To overcome these conditions you need an open market from one end of the season to the other to establish a price. When this price is established in New York, it will also be the price for the other cities and for your local sales. Every grower who sells on the ground will appreciate the value of such a quotation. The prices in New York are the prices for the whole country. You are entitled to the price apples will bring you in an open market, when sold subject to the law of supply and demand, without manipulation or prejudice. No one can ask more. No grower or shipper can be satisfied with less.

"The New York State Department of Foods and Markets is making arrangements to open a free auction market in the City of New York, which will establish an honest price for New York State apples for every day from Oct. 1 to the close of the season. Every day during the season it is proposed to auction apples in the heart of the city's apple market. This will establish the price for New York State apples. No commission house will dare return less than the auction price to the shipper. There will be protests and attempts at manipulation for a short time, but ultimately all apples in the New York market will be sold at auction and you will get more money for them.

"These apples will be sold in the morning, and an account-of-sales, with check, will be on the way to the shipper before night. The auctioneer will be licensed by the department, and a representative of the State will take a record of every sale. The returns will be official. For the first time in the history of the State apple shippers will be sure of a square deal in the New York market.

"One of the essentials of a successful auction market is a steady supply during the season. Buyers must know that the goods will be there and that the sale will take place. To accomplish the desired results it will be necessary to have absolute control of 800 carloads of graded apples. They may be either boxed or barreled, and graded under the State law. To make the market a success and get the right prices from the start, the trade must know that the supply will be regular and sure. The State will see that they are sold on the square and that the shipper gets what the buyers pay, less the freight and the actual selling charges.

"The department proposes to increase the consumption of State apples in the New York City market by canvassing the retail trade, and influencing the retailers to keep a constant supply of State apples on sale at reasonable prices, and to make proper display of them. Attractive illustrated signs will be furnished the retailers to advertise New York State apples. It is believed that apples packed in cheap peck cartons, in various grades and also in ungraded varieties, would greatly increase the consumption in New York, and plans are maturing to try this out during the coming season. All effort will be made to find a market for apples that have heretofore rotted on the ground. How many barrels of apples will you pledge on these terms to be sold on this plan in this open auction market?"

The bulletin is signed by Commissioner Dillon, and his office address is given as 71 West Twenty-third Street.

Have Hydroelectrical Reports.

The branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House announces that it has received a series of special reports made by American Consular officers in foreign countries on the subject of hydroelectrical development. The Department of Commerce believes that these reports are of particular value to firms interested in hydroelectrical development, and also to American manufacturers of electrical equipment of all kinds. The reports will be held in New York for ten days, and it is hoped that many American manufacturers will utilize this opportunity to secure valuable information in regard to the markets for electrical equipment in foreign countries.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended July 17, 1915.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	499,817	275,846	77,678
Tuesday	614,641	241,166	93,931
Wednesday	468,672	360,043	301,864
Thursday	528,491	247,437	204,848
Friday	679,468	295,509	320,345
Saturday	424,952	107,613	121,410
Total week	3,216,041	1,577,614	1,120,076
Year to date	67,958,273	41,115,795	48,469,821

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	$1,907,500	$2,054,000	$1,017,000
Tuesday	2,859,000	1,924,000	1,205,000
Wednesday	2,391,500	2,042,100	1,474,000
Thursday	2,015,000	1,745,000	1,341,500
Friday	2,268,500	1,693,000	1,644,500
Saturday	956,000	796,500	740,000
Total week	$12,397,500	$10,254,600	$7,422,000
Year to date	424,230,700	398,968,600	301,542,300

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	July 17,'15.	July 18,'14.	Changes.
R.R.&misc.	3,212,670	1,577,514	+ 1,635,156
Banks	171	......	+ 171
Mining	3,200	100	+ 3,100

BONDS.

	July 17,'15.	July 18,'14.	Changes.
R.R.&misc.	$11,942,500	$9,833,000	+ $2,109,500
Government	70,000	41,600	+ 28,400
State	33,000	141,000	− 108,000
City	352,000	239,000	+ 113,000
Total, all	$12,397,500	$10,254,600	+ $2,142,900

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale—148 Greene St., women's waists and unfinished materials, including lawns, silks, nets, &c.; also machinery and fixtures.

Samuel Marx, 2,256 Broadway—Stationery, engraving materials, playing cards, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale—Geo. F. Slosson, 839 Broadway, 10:30, wines, liquors, cigars, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Modern Ice Cream Co., Ltd., 513 Hudson St., 2 P. M., ice cream cans, tubs, machinery, fixtures, &c.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 99 Moore St., Brooklyn—Bankruptcy sale of carpets, oil cloths, &c.

B. R. S. Company, 32 Greene St.—Japanese art goods.

Tuesday.

David W. Blow, 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks and suits.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—750 pieces of Fall and medium weight worsteds, suitings, mixtures, tartan plaids, &c.; also serges, alpacas, Venetians, linings, &c.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—$20,000 stock of women's and men's furnishings from high-grade department store.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, Carlton Av., near Fulton, St., Brooklyn—Household furniture.

S. Marx, 166 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn—Men's straw, felt and derby hats.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—O'Brien's, 2,555 Third Ave., Bronx, printing, type, safe, desks, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Bill Dry Goods Co., Inc., 137 Essex St., 10:30, dry goods, fixtures, &c.; Blaufarb & Katz, 46 Allen St., 10:30, women's and children's underwear, caps, &c.

D. Hartmann, 34 West 27th St.—Plant, machinery, and fixtures of Bert Schnurer.

Wednesday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, at Loeser's Department Store, Fulton St., Brooklyn—Unclaimed storage furs.

David W. Blow, 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

S. Marx, 80 Manhattan St.—Nine work horses, three double vans, four express wagons, one truck, four sets double harness, and two sets of single harness.

H. Perelmuter, 208 Canal St.—Women's cloaks and suits.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Cloaks and suits, 10:30.

Thursday.

Progressive Auction Sales Co., 456 Broadway—General merchandise, 10:30.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's, women's, and childrens' shoes.

Friday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales—Talmud Hat Co., Inc., 656 Broadway, manufactured hats for women, millinery material, &c., in course of manufacture; also fixtures and machinery; Max & Joseph J. Hadler, 1,348 Fifth Ave., men's, boys' and children's hats, caps, fixtures, &c., 10:30.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Women's garments.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Gross, Fransblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Cloaks and suits.

Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale—Edward S. Cook, 23 Lispenard St., 11 A. M., muskrat skins; F. Holzinger, 23 Lispenard St., 10:30, photographs; Sam Harris, 521 West 23d St., office furniture.

Saturday.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Charles Drewes, 25 Main St., Yonkers, 10 A. M., women's and children's wear, notions, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—Kathryn Caldwell, 13 West 39th St., cloaks and suits, dresses, &c.; also office furniture and fixtures, 10 A. M.

D. W. Greenwald, assignee sale—Meidel & Lempel, 73 Rivington St., notions, buttons, linings, &c., 10:30.

ART AND RETAIL.

Monday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Broadway—On exhibition, household furniture, bric-a-brac, and art objects, to be sold at private sale all week.

Tuesday.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place—Household furnishings and effects; also Wednesday.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place—Unrestricted sale of furnishings of sixteen apartments and several other large consignments, including several pianos of standard makes, Jacobean dining room sets, boudoir and leather library sets, oil paintings, linen and silverware, &c.; also vacuum carpet cleaner, complete; continues Wednesday, 10:30 each day.

Wednesday.

Benjamin S. Wise, 808 West End Av.—Contents of well-furnished apartment, bronzes, oil paintings, bric-a-brac, &c.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—General household furnishings and effects; also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 21, 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Lut-<Woll.
Re Berg-Zal Co.
O'Keefe<Stern Bros.
Schleestein<Behrens.
Weber<Spaeth & Senger Bldg Co.
Carroll<Thompson Starrett Co.
Fowler<Babcock.
Fichter<NY & College Point Ferry Co, (2.)
Krotsky<Krotsky.
Hilands<Am Finance & Sec Co.
Vanarsdale<Lehman.
Kinstler<Kinstler.
Stewart<Sherman.
Degener<Degener.
Grant<I R T.
Re Norton, (Matzer.)
Re Wheelehan, (Maxine Waist & D Co.)
McCann<Durant.
H H Tyson Co<same.
Graeber<Swartwout.
Morgan<Convent Park Const Co.
Re CNY (Kinsella Av)
Kaufman<Reich.
McGinley<Thompson Starrett Co.
Mills<Mills.
Blumberg<I R T.
Jaffer<Jaffer.
MacClinton<MacClinton.
Deutsch<Thompson.
Laurillard<Robertson.
Same<Anglo-Am Film Corp.
Nadel<Reschow.
Meeg<Schermerhorn.
Ukers<Ukers.
1st Nat Bk of Brownsville<Fleitman.
Re J J Mitchell Co<Seigel.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Schnurmacher<Schiffman.
Sackarowitz<Dochterman Van, &c, Co.
Weiss<Scheer, (2.)
Re Castlebone Co.
Ritter<Galbraith.
Solomon<Wacker.
Hitchings<CNY.
Robertson<Robertson.
Goldberg<Fid & C Co.
Bowery Sav Bk<Weis.
Rowan<Arnold.
Re Gr Nor Trading Co
Langbein<Cohen.
Re Hess, (Sternfeld.)
U T Hungerford Brass, &c, Co<Secur Bank.
Wever<Wever.
Chamberlain<Cochran.
Wien<Vineberg, (2.)
Farrell<Mortimer.
Malcolm<Malcolm.
Sonberg<Hasenbein.
Lieberman<Lieberman
Armstrong<Ainsworth.
Ostraticsky<Ostratic'y
Kenyeres<Kenyeres.
Shurman<Shurman.
Erie RR<Fallon.
Richards<Bennett.
Mange<Durant.
Gusicki<Pine Hill Coal
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Kaeck<Kaeck.
Cohn<Santi Mov, &c.
Howe<Weil.
Lindsay<same.
Home<same.
Kirshner<Waldman.
Miller<Goldberg.
Re Todero; (Bronxwood Av.)
Re same (Magenta St)
Re J F Champlin Hotel Co.
Moses<Moses.
Re Rose Tailoring Corp
Moses<Moses.
Sullivan<Walsh, (2.)
Neher<Neher.
Re H Lorg, Inc.
Peschenik<Stolzberg.
Feury<Combes.
Jacobs<Tischler.
Sacksman<Sacksman.
Hofmann<Hofmann.
Meng<Emig I S Bank.
Leader<Leader.
Bykowsky<Bykowsky.
Seamen's Bank for S<Higgins.
Pinto<Pinto.
Michaelson<Gurtzman.
Batchelor<Hinkle.
Thayer<Caleca.
Bway Sav Inst<Le Fevre.
Re CNY, (Needham Av.)
Nobile<Mancini.
Boldenberg<Nat Sur.
NY Life<Reed Rlty.
Stevenson<O'Connor.
Graeber<Swartwout.
Fagerstrom<Fagerstrom.
Avena<Broadway.
Re Reich.
Glickman<Sher.
Perry<Perry.
Lawyers Mtg<Jacobs.
Glacel<Glacel.
Lawyers' Mtg<Jacobs.
Michels<Michels.
Pagas<Muller.
Spring<Hexter.
Olsen<Ward.
Osleeb<Kanais.
Bernstein<Seliger.
Calerino<3d Av Ry.
Clark<Mad Av R E.
Crane<Baldwin.
Crespi<Crespi.
Sussman<Sussman.
Rauch<Rauch.
Re Derrick.
State Bank<Aachen-Munich F I Co.
Van Dyk<Friend.
Haviland<Allen.
Re Nadler, (Goldman.)
CNY<Siegel.
Cummings<Terrell.
Hungerford Brass, &c<Security Bank.
Diehl<Dock Cont Co.
Sussman<Sussman.
Austin Nichols & Co<Man Rwy.
Pregencer<Pregencer.
Re Shankroff.
Horney<Weinhandler.
Sposhta<Wright.
Sussman<Stand Mail Order Co.
Solomon<Jackson.
Schoenberger<Korganow.
Frank<Stand Mail Order Co.
Bunnell<Southard.
Crum & Forster<Whilden & Hancock.
Stein<King.
Bank of U S<Harris.
Bawcock<Baldwin.
Kaempfer<Polskin & Sons.
Ursone<Cafola.
Tomback & McPhee<same.
Frank<Stand Mail Order Co.
Bloom<Ornstein.
Gilmore<Brinckerhoff.
Bloom<Rosen.
Modern Garage<Simons.
Hansson<Hansson.
Southard<Window Crib Co.
Bk of Washington Heights<Faulhaber.
Convert<Tucci.
Schwartz<Saale.
Lerner<Miner.
Edelstein<Mechlowitz.
Cerrato<Perla.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

PART II.—Schmuck. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Giosne Gallucci,
Manuel Hirsh,
Sophie Michels,
Mary A Dyer,
John J Hynes,
Thomas J Armstrong,
Michael Freedman,
Samuel Weiss,
Barthold Hutshing,
Moses Cahn.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term Continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
James Galbraith,
Henry Pasinsky (2.)

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Gray<Blumberg.
Naddelman<Ward.
Grover<Axelrod.
Fold<Lusenberg.
Starace<Coleman.
Spalser<Davis.
Beecher Mfg Co<Sokolow.
Hoffman<Zanderer.
Shorr<Schreiber &
Einzig (2.)
Marist Bros<Rideal.
O'Connor & Co<Bauman Model Co.
Becker<Brinkworth.
Kurtz<Markz Wiener Rty Co.
Sossner<U S Lodge O B A.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J. Weber<Johnson—A. Welles Stump. Howard<Lennon—Geo J Gillespie. Jacobs<Jacobs—Robt J Fox. Molten<Pickers—Fred C Hunter.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Excelsior Sav Bank<Phillips—John G Dyer. Kessler<Wilner—Wm P Maloney. Re Simpson—Joseph Rowan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Met Sav Bank<David Kass—Wm P Burr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 20.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Angelo Moretto,
Ernst Kiel.
Wills for probate:
Mary Ward Magan,
Anna Maria Schmitt,
James Chappell,
James McNulty,
Rebecca Lowy,
Sophia Wurst,
Eliza Helen Fengnet,
Pete Lenz,
Henry Engel.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Finkelstein<Un Rwy.
Tallman<Mitchell-McDermott Co.
Gordon<I R T.
Larkin<Farrell.
Latanzzi<R Carvel Co
Fellenstein<Shaw.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Contested motions.
Decker<Beecher et al.
Davis<Davis et al.
Lynett<Brown Car Co.
Shepherd<Ife et al.
Corbin<Edesse.
Re Friedberg.
Re Ackerman acctg.
10th & 23d Sts Ferry Co<Purdy et al.
Feehan Inft<Draper, Prest, NY Trans Co.
Re 15th St, (Kiss.)
Weiner<Burke et al.
Eagle Bldg & Loan Co<Aronson et al.
Lohmeyer<Solomon.
Ricciardi<Ricciardi.
Ulirich<Hardy et al.
Stephens<Stephens.
Bertrand<Bertrand et al.
Re Fine.
Taylor<Goodnow.
Robinson<Robinson.
Motz<Gorny.
Lois<Reid.
Bovers<Bovers.
Keoskie<Keoskie.
Perillo<Perillo.
Silberstein<Ceegold et al.
NY Mtg Co<Clociola.
Joreb<Temple Bar Cafe & Rest Co.
Sturndorf<Cahn et al.
O'Neill<Brooks et al.
Belanowsky<Smith et al.
Firth<Firth.
P & L Contract Co<Hirschorn et al.
Ratzel<Ratzel.
Milone<Gifford.
Weeks<Miller et al.
Grassi<Wurster et al.
Damante<Bigginno et al.
Gerard Rty Corp<O'Loughlin.
Glaenzer<Glaenzer.
Re McMillan.
Re Guild.
Richman Plumb Cont Co<Altschul.
Gilfeather<Frank et al.
Snyder<Lamb et al.
Lewis<Prom Land Cor
Kahle et al<Rosenberg.
Re Philips et al<Philips.
Rothschild<Rothschild.
Pease Piano<Burns.
Mandeluo<Marcus.
Springer<Cronin.
Summerfield<Queens Borough G & E Co.
Howes<Howes.
Empire Tr<Coleman.
Gottlieb<Schoenberger.
Farmer<Miller.
O'Neill<Brooks.
Abbott<Wilson.
Flynn<Flynn.
Sikorski<Prosuh.
Kochman<Kochman.
Mogliori<Vermont Marble Co.
People<Koch.
Greenpoint Purple H Orange L L<Patterson et al, &c.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Anna K Dieckmann,
Jurden E Seeley,
Gertrude E Reiss,
Mary B Couch,
Katharyna Janovice,
Sophia A Jackson,
Eva Wertz,
Mary Naylor,
Ellen Campion,
Leopold Lebewitz,
August Lessing,
John F Rowls,
Adam Heinemann,
Charles M Davidson.
Administration of:
George M Rice,
James De Verna.
Estates of:
Richard Stainton,
George Swenson,
Henrietta Manney,
Henrietta Calshan.

GERMAN BANK STATEMENT.

Note Circulation Falls Off; Gold Holdings Increase.

BERLIN, (Via London), July 18.—A statement of the condition of the Reichsbank as of July 15 shows: Metal stocks, treasury certificates and notes of other banks increased 41,101,000 marks, ($10,275,250;) gold holdings increased 1,508,000 marks, ($377,000;) discounts decreased 225,997,000 marks, ($56,499,250;) loans decreased 1,206,000 marks, ($301,500;) treasury bills decreased 2,053,000 marks, ($513,250;) note circulation decreased 191,369,000, ($47,842,250;) deposits decreased 1,164,000 marks, $291,000.)

The Dutch Flax Situation.

Reporting to the Department of Commerce on the condition of the Dutch flax crop, Vice Consul G. H. Krogh, Rotterdam, says: "The condition of flax varies largely. In the provinces of North Holland and Zeeland it is favorable, particularly so in the latter province, with the exception of Zeeland-Flanders, where it promises to be very good. In the province of South Holland the flax seems to remain rather short, notwithstanding which fact the condition in that province is quite satisfactory. In the province of Groningen the growth of flax is very irregular; in fact, some parcels are really very bad, but still the general growth may be considered favorable. In the province of Friesland the condition is also irregular; on the clay there is an average growth, while on the sandy soil it is reported to be very good." The Netherlands, according to a commerce report, produces annually about 20,000,000 pounds of flax fibre and 500,000 bushels of seed.

Potatoes Profitable in Alaska.

The potato is Alaska's most important crop, and, according to a commerce report, it is a most profitable one. Potatoes have been grown in commercial quantities at the Fairbanks station for several years. The object of growing them there was to demonstrate that good potatoes could be grown in the interior, and the report says that the farmers in the vicinity have taken the hint. Nearly all of them now devote considerable acreage to this vegetable. One farmer estimated his crop as high as fifty tons, which, at 4 cents a pound, or $80 a ton, the lowest price at which potatoes have been sold in Alaska up to the present time, would bring him $4,000. Hog raising has also been started at Fairbanks, the hogs being fed on the unmerchantable potatoes.

Raw Silk Crops May Be Short.

The Yokohama raw silk market remains firm, with prices practically unchanged. The stock is now estimated at 5,000 bales. The new crop will probably be from 15,000 to 20,000 bales short, owing to the poor quality of the cocoons and that more of them are required to reel silk. Business in Canton is suspended for the present, largely because of the floods in the silk districts. At Shanghai the market is quiet but unchanged. There are only a few parcels left of old-crop tussahs. The Italian market is firmer, according to A. P. Villa & Bros., with the price tendency upward. Some rumors indicate that the crop will be from 20 to 40 per cent. short of last year's. Business continues fairly active.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—M. Dewilde, hats, furnishing goods; Grand.
ALBUQUERQUE—Rosenwald Bros.; S. M. Rosenwald, notions, cloaks; 230 5th Av.
ALTOONA.—Schwartz Bros.; L. Schwartz, women's ready to wear; 16 E. 33d.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.; C. E. Ferris, ladies' ready to wear; F. Nagle, dry goods; 16 E. 33d; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. T. Shurtliff, worsteds; 31 Union Square.
BROCKTON.—J. Edgar Co.; W. A. Clarke, ready to wear, bargain basement; Prince George.
BUTTE—Hennessy Co.; F. E. Churchill, men's clothing, furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.
CHICAGO.—Rothschild & Co.; Miss E. Thal, children's wear; Miss E. Cozad, muslin underwear, petticoats, kimonos, dressing sacques; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Importers, Manufacturers' Co.; A. J. Fashingbauer, silks; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. A. Landau, millinery; 621 Bwy.
CHICAGO—Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. N. Graves, ladies' suits; 40 E. 22d.
CINCINNATI—Furneaux-Hoefle Co.; H. Hoefle, laces, millinery, ribbons; Latham.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; H. Gosney, clothing; 350 Broadway.
CINCINNATI.—G. W. McAlpin Co.; J. Simon, groceries; 23 E. 26th.
DALLAS—Titche, Goettinger, Co.; Miss A. Alexander, ladies' wear; 353 4th Av.
DUBUQUE.—Rider-Wallis D. G. Co.; R. S. Musser, dry goods; 358 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; C. B. Howard, upholstery goods; P. J. Shaw, clothing; 2 Walker.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; J. J. Delaney, toys, sporting goods, trunks; W. K. Warren, mens', boys' clothing; J. E. De Belle, carpets, furniture, upholstery goods; 225 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss Haggerty, suits; G. H. Glenn, men's furn. goods; G. E. Krick, upholstery goods, curtains; C. B. Sefranka, books, stationery; Mrs. Hoffman, infants' wear; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—John Taylor D. G. Co.; B. Pettibone, silks; 200 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; Lee J. Schiff, women's Fall suits; 7 W. 22d.
LOS ANGELES.—A. Hamburger & Sons; S. W. Gardner, silks, dress goods; 215 4 Av.
LOUISVILLE—S. Shopinsky & Co.; S. Shopinsky, furn. goods; Prince George.
LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson-Norton Co.; George P. Walton, linens, handkerchiefs, muslin underwear, manufacturing department; 72 Leonard.
MINNEAPOLIS—Kitz, Pidgeon, Milkes, Co.; A. F. Clough, linens, gloves, laces; Flanders.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; R. N. Caird, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker.
MOBERLY, Mo.—Feldenheimer D. G. Co.; I. Feldenheimer, general mdse.; Mrs. B. Snyder, ladies' wear; Wellington.
MOBILE—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; M. S. Strauss, domestics, linens, wash goods; 71 W. 23d.
MOBILE—L. Hammell Dry Goods Co.; M. S. Strauss, domestics; 71 W. 23d.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Theodore Maxfield Co.; C. A. Brooks, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; Miss Norris, ladies' hosiery; 258 Church.
OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. V. Shireman, waists, muslin underwear, ladies' furnishing goods; J. O. Jones, linens, laces; 320 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Chas. S. Tanguay & Co.; C. S. Tanguay, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; Miss M. Gibian, Miss S. Goodman, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; L. N. Levinson, cloaks, suits, waists, skirts, petticoats; 100 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—B. Forman & Co.; B. Forman, taffeta dresses; 303 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Menter, Rosenbloom & Co.; D. M. Brickner, woolens; 114 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss M. Reynolds, fancy goods; Breslin.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; F. A. Lyon, hosiery, corsets, underwear; 50 Union Square.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Meyer Cloak & Suit Co.; B. F. Meyer, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
SCRANTON—Goldsmith Bros. Co.; L. Lieberman, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; Wolcott.
ST. JOSEPH.—J. S. Brittain D. G. Co.; L. B. McJimsey, dress goods, silks, velvets; 320 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro, Dry Goods Co.; Miss Shea, representing; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; P. W. Gradwohl, laces; S. L. Wolfert, ladies' suits, waists, skirts; 72 Leonard; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.; C. A. Jobes, sweaters; E. R. Ganz, cloaks, suits, dresses; P. Treuman, domestics; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; A. S. Rauh, Vice President; W. Addison, linens; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS.—Carleton-Ferguson Co.; T. K. Webster, underwear; O. R. Gibbons, children's dresses, rompers, wash suits, waists, wash dresses; 358 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS.—Stix Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. Steinfeld, coats, suits; Miss Sherman, coats; 71 W 23d.
ST. PAUL—Finch, Von Slyck & McConville; R. M. Jennings, hosiery; 320 Bwy.
SYRACUSE—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss M. Reid, fancy goods; Breslin.
TACOMA—Stone-Fisher Co.; W. J. Fisher, general mdse.; 20 W. 22d.
TORONTO—McKinnon Co., Ltd.; J. Brozier, millinery; Breztell.
UTICA—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; J. V. Clement, silks, laces, millinery; 320 5th Av.
WORCESTER—C. T. Sherer Co.; Mrs. H. C. Fay, representing; Martinique.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of GOTTFRIED & STECKLER, before at 530-538 East 72nd Street, and at 175 East 2nd Street, has this day been dissolved; and that Elias Gottfried will continue in business at 530-538 East 72nd Street, and that David Steckler will continue in business at 175 East 2nd Street, New York City.
(Signed) ELIAS GOTTFRIED.
(Signed) DAVID STECKLER.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 152 West 30th Street.

RUSSIA'S TRADE LANGUAGE.

Merchants' Association Says It Is Russian Since the War.

Merchants doing business in Russia are advised by the Merchants' Association of New York to use the Russian language in preference to the French in commercial letters to Russian correspondents. As the result of several inquiries on this matter the association a few days ago asked the advice of C. J. Medzikhovsky, Commercial Attaché of the Russian Embassy in Washington. He stated that it would be better and more advantageous to use Russian rather than other languages, French included.

Before the beginning of the war German was more widely in use as a business language in Russia than the French language, but at present it is not advisable to use German in any correspondence with Russia. There are a number of firms in Russia with whom it is possible to correspond in the English language, and there are agencies for the translation of English into Russian at Petrograd, Warsaw, and other large cities.

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WE ARE OPEN TO BUY FOR CASH AT the right prices a quantity of cheviots, 6-4 or ¾ widths, in all shades; coatings; call with samples. I. & B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 37 West 20th St.

OPEN FOR JOBS in silk and cotton dresses, also cloth and wash skirts; submit samples; will pay cash; samples will be kept and paid for. Quality Skirt Co., Jobbers, Cleveland, Ohio.

TAFFETAS wanted; light shades; quantities; cash for the price. H. Sternberg, 150 W. 24th St.

SERGES, open for quantity Amoskeag or others, 54-inch blacks and blues. Communicate. Z 372 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURER WANTS TO BUY FALL samples of popular-priced silk waists. 10th floor, 30-32 West 21st St.

MAISON BLANCHE, New Orleans, open for jobs in wash skirts; submit samples. 120 West 32d.

LARGE JOBBER OF DRESSES ready to look at Fall serge dresses, snappy merchandise only, Saturday, 10-12 A. M. Room 804, 7 West 22d St.

JOBBER BUYING SUITS, also silk crepe de chine, poplin and taffeta serge combination dresses. Call mornings only, 581 Broadway.

JOBBER LOOKING AT WEDDING, EVENING, and street silk dresses; orders given. Eighth floor, 32 West 27th St.

JOBBER ready to buy silk waists. Apply Monday and all week, Stone Brothers, 110 West 77th St.

JOBBERS—850 dozen boys' O. T. wash suits at $1.50 a dozen, net; no discount. L 12 Times.

JOBBER is looking at silk and serge dresses. 35 West 36th St., 10th floor.

JOBBER BUYING pile fabric and cloth coats. 12 West 31st St., fifth floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES.—Room 1,800, 15 East 26th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at coats and suits. 15 East 26th St., Room 1,911.

JOBBER LOOKING at ladies' suits. 22 West 26th St., sixth floor.

EXCLUSIVE JOBBING HOUSE looking at samples of popular priced silk dresses. 137 West 35th St., 7th floor.

MANUFACTURER AND JOBBER WISHES to look at some junior and girls' shoe-top length suits and dresses. Z 366 Times Annex.

CONTRACTOR WANTED. Apply with Fall samples of mixture and novelty coats, 40 Wooster St., first floor.

1,000 DOZEN TIES, 16 boys' suits, 100 ladies' cloth suits, 86 children's Summer dresses close out very cheap. 621 Broadway, Room 335.

CONTRACTOR has job of good cotton dresses for sale. 32 West 20th St., 10th floor.

500 WHITE and colored voile dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Manufacturing Co., 122 West 26th St.

MANUFACTURERS' NOTICE.

We are open to represent manufacturers only on additional lines of wearing apparel on regular commission basis. Our customers are starting East to look at lines and we can interest them enough to call on you if your goods and prices are right. Send samples, prices, order blanks and business cards if possible, with inquiry.
MIDDLEWEST SALES AGENCY,
Garland Bldg., Chicago.

QUICK ACTION.—To close out 50 dozen boys' wash suits, 100 boys' linen Norfolk suits, 100 dozen boys' separate pants. These can be had at a very low price. World's Market Corporation, 28 West 23d St.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

A DRESS PLANT WANTED.—About 20 machines; must be uptown. T 53 Times.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., will look at Fall lines silk and serge dresses.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN FOR NEW YORK STATE, PENNSYLVANIA, AND THE EAST WANTED BY MANUFACTURER LADIES' POPULAR PRICED COTTON AND SILK WAISTS; APPLICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED IN CONFIDENCE; ONLY THOSE WITH ESTABLISHED FOLLOWING; LIBERAL DRAW ACCOUNT FOR RIGHT PARTY. ADDRESS BOX C 267 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED—A DESIGNER

who can produce waists at $9.00 per dozen. Must have knowledge of manufacturing. Will not consider applications unless highly recommended. Salary no object for the right party. Communicate at once with
KRAMER & SAUBER,
113 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

YOUNG MAN.—Wanted, position by young man, (19,) with a dry goods jobbing house to learn the business; no salary expected for beginning. T 9 Times.

Headquarters on
WAX
of all kinds
Beeswax, white and yellow
Stearic Acid, Bayberry Wax
Ceresine, Carnauba, Paraffine
Water-White Mineral Oil
Spermaceti, Japan Wax
Pearl Floor Wax Polish
We solicit your inquiries.
E. A. BROMUND CO.,
356 West Broadway,
New York City.

B. R. S. Co.
—Auctioneers—
32 Greene St.
Offer Visiting Buyers Bargains in Up-to-the-Minute Merchandise.
50% Below Manufacturer's Prices.
Handle Women's Wearing Apparel Exclusively.
Goods Open for Inspection at All Times.
Telephone 358 Spring.

STYLE SHOW The Little Red Book of the Garment Trade. Sent monthly to 5,000 Garment Buyers out of town; no manufacturers. $12.50 per page. The book you will find most profitable to reach your trade. Phone 5276 Gramercy today, to get into August issue, or write,
Style Show,
170 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Close Out All $9 & $12 Wash Dresses
At $6.00 per Dozen.
We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $3.75.
IPP & KWINT, 113 West 22nd Street.

DRESSES, COSTUMES, CLOAKS BEADED AND BRAIDED ON THE
Cornely Embroidery Machine.
O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 BROADWAY, N. Y.

To the Visiting Buyer—Our Lines Are Ready
A Permanent Merchandise Exhibition
of the Newest in Fall Fashions of
WOMEN'S, MISSES', JUNIORS' AND INFANTS' WEAR AND FURS.
ALSO
Notions—Fancy Goods—Leather Goods—Jewelry and 20,000 items for the 5, 10 and 25c and General Stores.
Showing
Coats, Suits, Skirts, Dresses, Waists, Furs, Kimonos, Raincoats, Petticoats, Aprons
Neckwear, Children's Dresses, Children's Coats, Infants' Dresses, Infants' Sacques and Bath Robes, Bath Robes, Handkerchiefs, Suit Cases and Traveling Bags
"Retaino" Auto Hat, Leather Goods, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Notions, Boys' Wash Suits, Men's Neckwear, "League Brand" Collars, Shirts, and Pajamas
You are most cordially invited to inspect our display.
Irving M. Crane, Gen. Mgr.
WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION
Open Week Days 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
28-30 W. 23D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Cohn-Hall-Marx Co
Commission Merchants
93-95 Franklin Street, New York
Cotton Fabrics
Spring Lines, 1916, for Jobbing Trades, are ready in White Goods and Wash Dress Fabrics

Jobbing Trade, Attention!
Spring Line 1916 Ready.
WASH GOODS THAT SELL
TILTON & KEELER,
61-63 Worth Street.

ADVERTISING.
Merchandising Plans for Increasing Sales. Sackerman-Edelmann Co., 303 Fifth Ave.

APRONS.
1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lookstitched, 45 East 17th St.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY. 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.
Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS.
Card Index We make a specialty of the Card Index business and its accessories.
U. S. Card Index Co.,
Phone 5570 Rector. 112 Liberty St.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DRESSES.
WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged.
N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE,
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS.
Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

FURS.
Peltries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

GIRDLES
Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 49 East 21st St.

GLOVE SILK COATS
At $3.75. A Business Builder for Coat and Sweater Dept. LEO F. STURM, 48 W. 35. Greeley 877-876.

HATS.
VELVET HATS } Milton S. Sommerich,
SATIN HATS } 40 W. 32d St.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES.
Cottons $2.00-$8.00, Silks $10.50-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N.Y.

SHOW CARDS.
Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SWEATERS AND KNIT NOVELTIES.
ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc., The Keetch Line, 140 Fifth Av. Chelsea 1853.

TAFFETAS
Phone 2666 Madison Sq. for The New 40" Fabric DAHLIA
Alfred Sohland, 19 Madison Ave.

WAISTS.
BLOOM & MILLMAN,
Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33d St.
$9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange. 10-12 West 20th St.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, Sells This Day, Monday, July 19, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 31 East 32d St., N. Y. City, A Very High-grade and Up-to-date Stock of
WOOLENS
and
PIECE GOODS
For Men's and Ladies' Wear, Consisting of
SERGES, MIXTURES, POPLINS, FANCIES, GABARDINES, Hair-line Stripes, Imported Broadcloths, Silks, Satins, Linings, Trimmings, etc., also very fine lot of Office Partitions, Wall Cases and Dividers, 15 Singer Machines, Stands, and Motors, Gas Engine, Motor, Forms, Wardrobe and other Trunks, very fine Cutting Tables, Telescopes, Carpets, Roll Top, Bookkeeper's and Typewriter Desks, Cabinets, Typewriter, Large Safe, etc.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, Will Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M., At Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., $20,000 STAPLE STOCK OF A HIGH-GRADE
DEPARTMENT STORE
Formerly of Meyers Bros., Monroe, La.
50,000 YARDS DOMESTICS
LINENS, CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, SILKS, VELVETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES.
10,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS
OF THE BEST QUALITIES.
UNDERWEAR OF ALL KINDS
1,000 doz. Hosiery, American Lady Corsets, Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, Infants' Wear; 800 full pieces Silk Ribbons, all widths; full line of Notions, Kayser & Fownes Silk Gloves. Above stock is clean, staple merchandise and will be sold in large trade lots.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENTIRE
PLANT
AND FIXTURES
formerly of BERT SCHNURER, consisting of
Buttonhole, Button Sewing, Hemstitchers, Ruchings, 44-20s, 31-15s, 81-1s, 75-1s and No. 88 Tucking Machines, About 100 Power Tables, 1 7½-H. P. MOTOR
cutting tables, bust forms, chairs, sample trunks, 1 large Mosler double door safe, linoleum, partition, and, in fact, everything found in a first-class establishment of this kind.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Sells Tomorrow, Tuesday, July 20,
At 11 A. M. on Premises,
34-36 West 27th St., near 5th Av., N. Y. C.
For further information telephone 4299 Spring.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BLOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixtures.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 325.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

William Livingston, Auct'r, 456 B'way. Tel. 9467 Spring. Com'n, cash; liberal advances.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

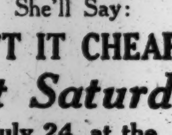
WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4843.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

TALK  NO. 14
"ISN'T IT DEAR!"
A woman exclaimed yesterday.
She'll Say:
"ISN'T IT CHEAP!"
Next Saturday,
July 24, at the
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
At
Edgemere Crest
EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.
And So Easy to Buy!
Only 10% Cash Down on Saturday.
Move in Following Monday, July 26th.
10% More on Title a Month Later.
Balance 50% on Mortgage at 5½%.
30% in 12 equal quarterly payments.
DON'T HESITATE!
Most of the Summer Is Before You. Spend it in this restricted, residential community, where property will surely be worth more the longer you hold it.
Only
7 HOUSES
400 LOTS
Select Yours Today.
See our representative on the property.
We'll execute your order if you can't attend the sale.
Write for illustrated Edgemere booklet.
Fitz-James E. Browne, formerly of Montreal, the world-famous real estate auctioneer, will sell for
MORGENTHAU JR CO
AUCTIONEERS
111 BROADWAY

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

July List of Offerings on application

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Bonds of leading

Canadian Cities

with principal and interest payable in American money in New York, may now be obtained to yield from

4.90% to 6%

Write for selected list

Wood, Gundy & Co.
C. P. R. Building
Toronto, Canada

Severe Tests

Encouraging to Bond Buyers

Our general circular for July discusses briefly the series of unfavorable incidents of the past several weeks, and the reasons for their comparatively slight effect upon the prices of good bonds, also the numerous favorable factors calculated to influence improvement in the future.

This circular also contains a well-diversified list of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility issues available under these favorable circumstances for the investment needs of institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals.

Send for July Circular AG-59

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston · Chicago Baltimore · San Francisco St. Louis

Experienced Investors

Individual and Institutional

have found that in

Municipal Bonds

their principal is safe, income assured and market most stable under all conditions.

We are offering today

50 Issues of Municipal Bonds

Yielding 5% to 6%

Full particulars on request for Circular B-98.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO.
Established 1871
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo Chicago

BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

Municipal Bonds

Free From Income Tax

To Net 4.25% to 5.50%

List "T" sent on request

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

N. J. SECURITIES
CLARENCE HODSON & Co
ESSEX DG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Speculative impulses played as much part in last week's stock market as did any deliberate judgment of the security outlook based on the known facts of the business and financial situation. That those facts are for the most part very favorable suggested that a rise in prices was not at variance with a reasonable view of the market situation, but they did not supply any satisfactory reason for the unrestrained movements which occurred in some of the so-called war stocks. Their explanation lay in the existence of a re-awakened speculative enthusiasm which fed itself and, as it seems to the more conservative observers of the market, overfed itself on the talk of boundless profits to be made out of the orders for war supplies. Undoubtedly they have been placed in very large amount, but the profits on war orders are not made on the mere placing of an order any more than are the profits which accrue from the more satisfactory orders which represent peaceful needs. Those in the financial district, and they are many, who express regret that parts of the list should be given over to movements so violent are in no wise disparaging improvement in business nor in the stock market, for their thought is that such movements will prevent a normal improvement in the stock market as a whole rather than aid in bring such improvement about in any permanent way. A market in which a number of stocks have risen violently is exposed to dangers which may involve not only those issues which have risen in that fashion, but other issues as well. That is true even when seemingly adequate reasons have been advanced for the abrupt rises. It is doubly true when such rises reflect more or less unthinking speculation.

That was clearly enough shown in the market events which followed the sinking of the Lusitania, and in some respects last week's market resembled very closely the dealings which preceded that climax of Germany's war zone program of warfare. Traders are proceeding on the theory that such another surprise cannot occur—what happened in the market then will not happen again. It is to be hoped that it will not, but the market in some of its most spectacular phases last week gave evidence of ignoring entirely the possibility of unfavorable surprises of any sort. Business conditions are steadily improving, and there are reasons aplenty for hoping for further bettering of the situation generally, but there are also reasons for caution lest too great enthusiasm over the great ease in money and the opportunities to use it should carry the stock market beyond its true alignment with the rest of the financial situation and with the position in which the world finds itself in a time of war. Some traders are clearly in need of the admonition to make haste slowly.

But having said this much the fact remains that the underlying influences which have caused previous rises in the stock market since the recovery from the chaos caused by the outbreak of the war remain unaltered. The position of the United States remains peculiarly favorable, this being conditioned only by the fact that the condition of some of its customers is involved in the inevitable complexities of war time. Our goods are wanted by all the world and home demand is improving. Money is as easy as there is any need of its being, and such reservations as have now to be made in respect to the outcome of the harvest are only those which have always to be made in advance of the actual garnering of the crops. Already merchants are anticipating the demands which are expected in the wake of bountiful crops, and if their expectations are fulfilled still further expansion lies ahead. Under such conditions it would be gratifying to see the market proceeding along lines which would not have to be retraced should the business of supplying the needs of war come to a sudden end.

As matters stand opportunities for peace are talked of but not seen. Speculation is proceeding on one hand on the belief that a peaceful solution of our own international problem is assured, and with this is connected various suggestions that a way may be found to an early peace in Europe, and on the other that war business will continue indefinitely. It is an inconsistent attitude, but one which clearly enough reflects the market optimism of the time. Fortunately that is based fundamentally on something better than the business which comes to this country, because nearly all of Europe is at war.

If there were no war and no war orders and our market was advancing as it has been apart from the more violent movements in a few stocks, it would be easy enough to explain it. A good crop outlook, improvement in business after a severe depression, and ease in money directly traceable to the recent adoption of a greatly improved banking system would be accounted reasons enough for a rise in the value of stocks. Those reasons exist today and they are potent enough to overcome in part the handicap of war. It may be said, therefore—the spectacular war orders to the contrary notwithstanding—that prices have been rising despite the war rather than on account of it.

Among the more immediate influences which go to account for the feeling of optimism which manifested itself in the stock market last week, though that optimism was mingled with a good deal of reserve, particularly so far as railroad issues were concerned, were the confident belief that our relations with Germany would work out satisfactorily, the practical cessation of foreign liquidation in our securities, and the renewed suggestions of a more friendly attitude at Washington toward "big business." The wording of the German reply to our second note on the sinking of the Lusitania and the apology offered for the attack on the Nebraskan led to greater confidence than had previously existed of a friendly solution of the matter at issue between Germany and the United States, although it was still clear that Germany has not formally receded from the position against which this Government has taken a very positive stand. The financial community is convinced now that Germany wants to remain on friendly terms with us and it believes that she will find ways of doing so. Another reason for the strength which prices showed at the outset of the week was found in large short covering by traders who had gone short in advance of the publication of the German note and who took back their stocks when they found that, even if unsatisfactory in substance, the note was couched in friendly terms. Where the short covering left off speculation for the rise began, and the general level of prices was lifted rapidly despite the failure of some important stocks, including not a few railroad issues, to join in the movement. Some of the war stocks set a pace which the rest of the list made no attempt to follow, but it would have been unfortunate had it tried.

WAR LOAN PAYMENTS DUE.

London Expects $1,000,000,000 to be Turned Over on Tuesday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—Chancellor McKenna's announcement that £570,000,000 had been subscribed to the big war loan through the Bank of England exceeded conservative expectations. In addition, £24,000,000 has been subscribed so far through Post Offices, where lists are still kept open for small amounts. All of this means new money, as the conversion of older loans will not begin until August.

The success of the loan helped the markets early in the week, but dullness followed later, owing to the rise in money rates, which was due to the enormous payments to be made to the Government on account of the war loan on Tuesday. The 10 per cent. payment due then requires £57,000,000, but with the amounts which will be paid up in full under the discount privilege it is expected that the day's payments may reach £200,000,000. Calling of loans by the banks on this expectation drove the discount rate to 5 per cent. Bill brokers have been borrowing in substantial amount at the Bank of England.

No real dislocation of our finances is likely on July 20, but with dealings in the new war loan still to be begun, the Stock Exchange became nervous over the uncertainty. Selling of American issues was small all week, but the new loan has absorbed nearly all of the money supply, so that it is difficult to see at this time whence buyers for any securities are to come.

The weakness in New York exchange on London creates general uneasiness here, and any action to relieve that situation would be welcomed by most of the bankers.

FRENCH TURN IN GOLD.

10,000 Persons Exchange Metal for Notes in a Day in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 18.—The Bourse closed the week dull and with a weak tendency. Rentes ended at 69, a loss of a full franc during the last ten days.

Gold is flowing steadily into the Bank of France. The gain since May 27 amounts to 79,000,000 francs. In Paris alone ten thousand persons a day are exchanging gold for notes.

There has been a heavy decline in exchange on London, which closed the week at 26 francs 37½ centimes. This favorable movement was due to the opening of a credit in London for the French Government. Exchange on New York fell to 5.49.

The Bourse is discussing favorably the proposals for the liquidation of outstanding accounts to be introduced in the Chamber next week. It is reported that the plan will follow the lines of the London liquidation. The response of investors to the offering of national loans at advantageous interest rates is resulting in depressing many other securities on the Bourse. Russian issues are stationary. The stocks of the French banks show some improvement.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended July 17, 1915.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Alaska G. M.	36⅜	37⅜	35⅞	36
930	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	16	22½	16	22½
6,360	Amal. Cop....	70⅞	74½	70⅜	73½
420	Am. Beet S..	45¼	49⅜	45⅜	48½
27,400	Am. Can....	45⅜	52⅝	44½	52⅛
490	Am. C. & F..	54⅜	58¼	54½	58½
20	Am. Coal Pr..	170	170	144⅜	144⅜
70	Am. Cot. Oil	46½	46¾	46¼	46⅜
280	Am. Ice Sec..	25	27	24⅞	25⅞
1,530	Am. Loco.....	44	52⅜	43⅜	52
6,520	Am. S. & R..	73½	80⅜	74⅜	79⅞
45	Am. St. F....	40⅝	41½	40⅜	41½
40	Am. S. Ref...	108½	108½	107⅝	107⅝
1,070	Ana. Cop. Co.	34	35⅝	34	35
80	Atch., T. & S. Fe	100½	100⅝	100	100⅝
13,210	Bald. Loco....	67½	75	66¼	73⅝
140	Balti. & Ohio	75	77½	75	77¼
50	B. R. T.....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
110	California Pet.	13⅛	13⅝	13	13⅝
1,980	Canadian Pac.	142⅛	145⅜	141¼	143½
4,250	Cent. Leather.	41	43	40½	42½
20	Ches. & Ohio.	37	37	37	37
590	C., M. & S. P.	80⅜	82	79½	81
1,180	C., R. I. & P.	13⅜	15⅛	11⅝	11⅞
90	Chino Copper.	44½	46¼	44½	46¼
4,810	Col. Fuel & I.	31	36½	31	36
420	Corn P. Ref..	13⅜	15¼	13⅜	14⅞
27,625	Crucible Steel	29⅝	52	29¼	47⅝
930	Distillers Sec.	22⅜	26⅜	22⅜	24½
780	Erie	25⅞	26	25⅛	25⅞
60	Erie 1st pf...	40	40	39	39
2,430	Goodrich, B.F.	52	54¼	50¼	51
50	Gt. North. pf.	117	117	115½	115½
450	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for O. Prop.	35¼	38½	35	38⅛
290	Inspir. Copper	30½	31¾	30¼	31¼
680	Inter.-Met. V. Tr. ctfs....	19⅜	21	19¼	19¼
10	Int.-Met. pf..	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
180	Lehigh Val...	141¼	142⅜	141½	141⅝
60	Lou. & Nash..	110⅞	110⅞	108¾	108¾
60	Max. Motors..	38½	38½	38¼	38⅛
990	Mexi. Petrol..	68⅝	74⅜	68⅜	73¾
300	Miami Copper.	27¼	27⅜	27	27
1,810	Mo., K. & T..	6⅜	7⅛	5	5¼
10	M., K. & T. pf	16	16	16	16
530	Mo. Pacific...	3¼	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛
10	Nat. Enam & Stamp Co....	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
60	Nat. Lead Co.	60⅜	64⅛	60⅜	64⅛
20	New Cen. Cop.	14½	15	14½	15
20	N. Y. Air Bk.	105½	105½	105¼	105¼
510	N. Y. Cent...	84½	87	83¼	86
1,090	N. Y., New H. & Hart..	55½	59⅝	55½	58½
290	North. Pacif..	102⅛	104⅜	101⅞	104⅛
1,205	Pac. Mail....	33	37⅝	33	36
640	Penn. R. R...	106¼	106¼	105⅞	106
100	Pitts. Coal...	22⅜	23	22⅜	23
660	Pr. St. Car...	49	51½	48⅝	51
10	Ry. St. Spr...	34½	34½	34¼	34¼
100	Ray C. Cop....	22¼	23½	22¾	23¼
24,420	Reading	144⅜	147⅞	143¼	146⅞
7,840	Rep. I. & St.	28½	35¼	28¼	34½
90	R'ly (M.) Co.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
80	R. (M.) Co. pf	6	6	6	6
10	S.-Shef. S. & Iron Co....	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
8,830	So. Pacific...	84½	86⅝	82	83
10	So. Railway..	14½	14½	14½	14½
1,140	Studeb'r Co..	80⅛	82⅝	79⅝	82⅛
640	Tenn. Cop....	34⅜	39½	34¾	38⅝
90	Third Avenue.	53⅜	53⅜	51	51
20	T. C. S. pf..	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
12,840	Union Pacific.	124⅜	127½	123⅝	126⅞
990	U. S. Rubber.	47⅛	49⅜	45¾	46⅛
118,480	U. S. Steel..	59⅝	65	58½	64⅞
730	Utah Copper.	66	67⅝	65	65
10	Va.-Car. C..	33½	33½	33½	33½
60	W. Un. Tel..	69	70½	68½	70½
18,240	W. E. & M.	97	105	95¾	104
120	West., rights.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
806,735					

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 17, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$12,397,500	$424,230,700
Same period last year	10,254,600	398,968,600
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.20 82.10	84.48 81.51
Same period last year	86.04 85.69	89.42 85.69

		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am.	Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	93	93	93	5
Am.	Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.	100½	100	100	10
Am.	H. & L. 6s....	102½	102¼	102½	12
Am.	Smelt. Sec. 6s.	100¼	105	105	5½
Am.	T. & T. cv. 4½s.	100⅞	99⅝	100⅝	196
Am.	T. & T. col. 4s..	88	87½	87½	14
Am.	T. & T. cv. 4s..	85	93	95	6
Am.	Writ. Paper 5s.	55	53⅜	55	20
Armour & Co.	4½s..	91⅝	91½	91⅝	29
A., T. & S. F.	gen. 4s.	90⅞	90½	90⅜	200
A., T. & S. F.	adj. 4s.	81⅝	81	81	4½
A., T. & S. F.	adj. 4s, sta.	82	81⅜	82	66
A., T. & S. F.	cv. 4s, 1960.	100⅛	99½	100⅛	49
A., T. & S. F.	cv. 4s, 1955.	99⅜	99¼	90¼	28
A., T. & S. F.	5s....	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
A., T. & S. F.	Tr.				
S. L.	4s.....	85½	85½	85½	6
Atl. Coast Line	4s...	89⅜	89½	89⅜	84
At. C. L., L. & N.	col. 4s.....	88	88	88	12
B. & O.	pr. l'n 3½s...	90¼	90	90½	124
Balt. & Ohio	gold 4s.	86½	85½	86½	84½
B. & O.	cv. 4½s.....	86	84¾	85¼	199
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V.	4s.....	79	79	79	1
B. & O. S. W.	Div. 3½s.	87½	86½	87½	19
Beech Creek	4s.....	92½	92½	92½	8
Beth. Steel	ext. 5s..	101½	100⅝	101½	41
Beth. Steel	ref. 5s...	94⅝	94	94⅝	128
B'way & 7th Av.	5s..	97¾	97½	97⅝	8
B'klyn City R. R.	5s.	101	101	101	1
B. R. T.	5s, 1918.	100¼	99⅞	100	98
B'klyn Un. Elev.	5s..	100	99⅜	100	13
B'klyn Un. El.	5s, sta.	99½	99½	99⅛	1
B., C. R. & N.	col. tr. 5s.....	99½	99½	99⅛	1
Col. Gas & E.	5s....	93⅝	93¼	93½	15
Cent. Leather	5s....	99⅞	99⅝	99¾	40
Cent. of N. J.	gen. 5s.	113	112	113	17
Cent. Pac.	1st 4s.....	86½	85½	86⅜	177
Cent. Pac.	3½s.....	87¼	86	87¼	129
Cent. R. R. & B. Co., Ga.,	5s	88	88	88	2
Ches. & O.	gen. 4½s.	82½	82	82	11
Ches. & Ohio	cv. 4½s	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	31
Ches. & O.	fund. 5s..	84	84	84	1
Chi. & Alton	3s.....	54½	54½	54⅛	1
Chic. & Alton	3½s...	44½	44	44	2
Chi., B. & Q.	Joint 4s	96¼	95½	96	333
C., B. & Q.	joint 4s, reg.	95⅞	95½	95⅞	12
C., B. & Q.	Ill. D. 4s	92⅜	92	92¼	23
C., B. & Q.	gen. 4s..	91	90⅜	90½	12
C., B. & Q.	N. ext. 4s	95½	95½	95½	2
Chi. & E. Ill.	con. 6s	96¼	96¼	96¼	3
Chi. & E. Ill.	gen. 5s	55	55	55	5
Chic. & Erie	1st 5s..	104½	104½	104½	1
Chic. Gr. West.	4s..	66½	66⅜	66⅜	22
C., M. & St. P.	cv. 4½s	94¾	94	94⅝	87½
C., M. & St. P.	cv. 5s, full paid.....	103	102½	102⅜	175
C., M. & St. P.	g. 4s, Ser. A.....	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	5
C., M. & St. P.	4s, 1934	87	87	87	1
C., M. & St. P.	ref. 4½s	89½	88½	89½	12
C., M. & St. P.	gen. 4½s	100⅜	99	100	26
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W.	5s....	102⅜	102¼	102¼	33
C., M. & St. P., Wis.	Val. 6s	106½	106½	106½	2
C., M. & St. P., C. & L.	S. 5s.....	102½	102½	102½	2
C., M. & St. P., C. & M.	R. 5s.....	103	103	103	1
C., M. & St. P., W. & M.	5s.....	101⅜	101⅜	101¾	1
Chi. & N. W.	s. f. 5s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Chi. & N. W.	gen. 4s	93	92½	92½	16
C. & N. W.	gen. 3½s	80	80	80	1
Chi. & N. W.	gen. 6s.	111½	111½	111½	2
Chicago Rys.	5s.....	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	2
C., R. I. & P.	gen. 4s	83	83	83	22
C., R. I. & P.	ref. 4s	63	61¼	62⅝	47
C., R. I. & P.	deb. 5s	42½	39	42½	110
C., St. P., M. & O.	6s	115	115	115	8
C. & W. Ind. con.	4s.	75½	75½	75¾	10
C. & W. Ind. gen.	6s	103½	103½	103½	2
Chile Copper	7s....	115½	115	115	68
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	4s.....	69	69	69	1
Col. Industrial	5s....	74½	74½	74½	2
Col. Fuel & I.	gen. 5s	92	92	92	7
Col. & South.	ref. 4½s	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	1
Colum. & 9th Av.	5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	1
Comstock Tunnel	4s..	7	5¼	6	3
Consol. Gas deb.	6s..	116½	115¾	116½	29½
Corn Prod. Ref.	s. f. 5s, 1934.....	94½	94⅛	94½	3
Cu.-Am. Su. col.	tr. 6s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	22
Cumberland Tel.	5s..	97½	97½	97⅝	4
Del. & Hud. ref.	4s..	92	91	91	25
D. & H. lien eq.	4½s.	100	100	100	10
D. & H., Penn. 1st	7s.	105	105	105	2
D. & H. deb.	4s, 1916.	100	100	100	3
Den. & R. G. ref.	5s.	45	42½	44	47
Den. & R. G. con.	4s.	71½	71	71	2
Detroit Edison	5s....	102½	102¼	102¼	2
Detroit United	4½s...	70	70	70	3
Distil. Securities	5s..	65⅜	62½	64¼	173
Du Pont Pow.	4½s..	96½	95	95½	205
Edi. El., Bklyn.	c. 4s	87½	87½	87½	1
Erie 1st con.	4s.....	78¼	78¼	78¼	21
Erie cv. 4s, Ser.	A....	61½	61½	61½	1
Erie 1st cv. 4s,	Ser. B.	67	65	66⅞	31
Erie gen. 4s.....		66¼	66	66¼	23
Fla Cen. & P. con.	5s.	101	101	101	1
Ft. Worth & D. C.	6s.	102	102	102	1
Gen. Elec. deb.	5s...	102	101½	102	52
Gen. Electric	3½s...	74¼	74¼	74¼	1
Granby Consol. cv.	6s.	104	103	103	9
Great North. ref.	4½s.	97	96⅝	96⅝	29
Green B. & W. deb.	B.	11½	11½	11½	6
Hocking Val.	4½s....	92½	92½	92½	4
Hous. E. & W. T.	5s.	100	100	100	1
Hud. & Man. ref.	5s..	71½	70	70	76
Hudson Co. Gas	5s...	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
Ill. Central	4s, 1952..	81¼	81¼	81¼	3
Ill. Central	4s, 1953..	81	80⅞	81	23
I. C.-C., St. L. & N. O.	jt. 5s.....	99½	99¼	99⅜	28
Ill. Central ref.	4s....	86½	86½	86½	1
Illinois Steel	4½s....	86½	86½	86½	109
Indiana Steel	5s...	100⅜	100⅜	100⅝	12
Insp. Cop.	6s, 1919.	128½	123	128	48
Ins. Cop.	6s, 1922.	128	124	127	90
Interbor.-Met.	4½s..	75½	74⅝	75¼	143
Int. R. T.	1st ref. 5s.	97⅛	96¾	97⅛	78
Int. Mer. Marine	4½s	55½	53½	55½	99
Int. M. M.	4½s, tr. r.	55½	53½	55⅛	75
Internat. Paper	6s....	100	100	100	3
Iowa Central	ref. 4s..	50	49	50	3
Kan. City So.	5s....	88½	88½	88½	9
Kansas City S.	3s....	67½	67½	67½	1
Kansas City Term.	4s.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	2
Lack. Steel	5s, 1950..	74⅝	70¾	74¼	681
Lack. Steel	5s, 1923..	92	91½	92	37
Laclede Gas	1st 5s...	101¼	101	101	11
Laclede Gas	ref. 5s..	100	100	100	1
Lake Shore	4s, 1928..	91½	90¼	91¼	47
Lake Shore	4s, 1931..	90¼	89¼	90	179
Lake Shore	3½s.....	82	82	82¼	5
Lehigh Val.	con. 4½s.	99	98⅝	99	7
Lehigh V.	1st 4s....	85	85	85	1
Lehigh V.	Term. 5s..	108¼	108¼	108½	2
Liggett & Myers	7s..	123½	123	123	10
Liggett & M.	7s, reg.	122½	122½	122½	½
Liggett & Myers	5s..	101½	101	101	4
Long Island	con. 5s..	103	103	103	1
Long Island	ref. 4s..	83½	83½	83½	2
Lorillard	7s	120½	120½	120½	1
Lorillard	7s, reg.....	117	117	117	4
Lorillard	5s	100	99½	100	6
L. & N. unif.	4s.....	90⅝	89¾	90⅜	51
L. & N., S. Ry.	jt. 4s	80½	80½	80½	1
L. & N., St. L. Div.	6s.	106½	106½	106½	2
Manhattan con.	4s...	87	87	87	5
Man. con.	4s, tax ex.	87¾	87¾	87¾	2
Mexican Pet.	cv. 6s, Series A	100½	100½	100½	3
Michigan Cent.	3½s..	81	81	81	1
M., S. & N. W.	1st 4s	91	91	91	5
M. & St. L.	1st ref. 4s	50	50	50	3
M. & St. L. con.	5s..	86½	86	86½	4
Mo. Pacific	4s, 1938.	90	88½	89¼	7
M., K. & T.	1st 4s....	75⅝	75½	75¾	15
M., K. & T.	2d 4s...	52¼	49½	51	75
M., K. & T.	ref. 4s..	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞	1
M., K. & T.	Tr. 4½s.	57½	56⅝	57	41
Mo. Pacific	1st 6s....	99½	98½	98½	131
Mo. Pacific	4s.....	34⅝	33	34	30
Mo. Pacific	cv. 5s...	36	33	36	47
Mohawk & M.	4s....	86¾	86¾	86¾	10
Montana Power	5s...	90½	90¾	90¼	16¼
M. & E.	1st ref. 3½s.	85⅞	85	85	14
N. Y. Air B.	cv. 6s.	98½	98	98	9
N. Y. C.	d. 6s, f. pd.	103½	103	103¼	449½
N. Y. C.	d. 6s, 1st pd.	102½	102¼	102¼	10
N. Y. C.	deb. 4s, 1934.	84⅜	84¼	85⅜	25
N. Y. Cent.	gen. 3½s.	77⅛	76⅜	77⅛	91
N. Y. C. r. & i.	4½s.	88	86⅞	88	54½
N. Y. C.-L. S. c.	3½s.	74	74	74	2
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st 4s, ...	90⅜	89¼	90⅜	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P.	5s.	103½	103	103½	15
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P.	4s.....	82½	82	82	19
N. Y. L. & W.	1st 6s.	107½	107½	107½	3
N. Y., N. H. & H.	cv. 6s.....	110½	108¾	108¾	39
N. Y., N. H. & H.	cv. 3½s	70	68	70	6
N. Y., N. H. & H.	cv. 4s, '55.....	77	77	77	1
N. Y. Rwys.	ref. 4s..	70½	70½	70½	1
N. Y. Rwys.	adj. 5s..	51	50½	51	24
N. Y. Telephone	4½s.	95½	94½	94½	57½
Nor. & West. gen.	6s.	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	33
Nor. & West. ext.	6s.	117½	117½	117½	5
Nor. & West. con.	4s.	88⅝	88	88⅝	89½
Nor. & W. 10-25 yr. cv.	4s.....	101¼	101½	101½	1
Nor. & West. cv.	4½s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Nor. & W., P. C. & C.	4s.	87½	87½	87½	1
Northern Pacific	4s..	91	90¼	90⅝	240
Northern Pacific	3s..	63½	62½	62⅜	255½
Oregon & Cal.	5s....	100½	100¼	100¼	20
Oregon R. R. & N.	4s	88½	88	88½	18
Oreg. S. L.	1st 6s...	108½	108½	108½	2
Ore. S. L. ref.	4s....	89¼	89⅛	89⅛	20
O.-W., R. R. & N. ref.	4s.	79½	79½	79½	7½
Pac. T. & T.	5s.....	97¾	97½	97¾	38
Pennsylvania	4s, 1948.	97	97	97	5
Pennsylvania	4s, 1948.	97¼	97	97	25
Penn. gtd.	4½s.....	100½	100½	100½	2
Penn. cv.	3½s, '15.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	71½
Penn. cv.	3½s, '15, reg.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	5
Penn. gen.	4½s, ctfs.	97¾	97⅝	97¾	206
Penn. con.	4½s, ctfs. full paid	103	102⅝	103	74
People's Gas, Chi.,	ref. 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	10
P., C., C. & St. L.	4½s, Series B.....	97½	97½	97½	20
P., C., C. & St. L.	4½s, Series C.....	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
P., C., C. & St. L.	3½s, Series E.....	90⅝	90½	90⅝	3
Public Service	5s.....	87	86⅝	87	19
Ray Con. Cop.	cv. 6s.	120	118	118	12
Reading gen.	4s.....	93	92	92⅜	61
Reading gen.	4s, reg..	90	90	90	20
Reading-J. C. col.	4s.	91¼	91¼	91½	6
Rep. I. & S.	5s, 1940.	92½	92½	92¾	16
St. L., I. M. & So. gen.	5s	96½	96½	96½	3
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. and ref.	4s....	63½	63½	63½	6
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G.	4s.....	59	58	58	12
St. L., R., M. & P.	5s, tr. r.....	81½	81½	81½	1
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen.	6s	106	106	106	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen.	5s	44½	44½	44½	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen.	5s, tr. r....	44¾	44½	44½	25
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. tr. r., sta....		42	42	42	22
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref.	4s	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	109
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 17, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,216,041	67,958,273
Same period last year	1,577,614	41,115,795

	Last Week High.	Last Week Low.	Year to Date High.	Year to Date Low.
Average price 50 stocks	70.99	67.26	73.36	58.99
Same period last year	67.88	66.11	73.80	65.24

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	..	..	89	..	....
40¼	Apr. 22	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	37⅝	35	35¼	−1¼	14,700
22⅜	July 17	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	22⅜	16	22¼	+5¾	52,960
63	July 17	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	63	53	63	+9½	19,600
79½	Apr. 22	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	74¼	70⅛	73⅞	+2¼	80,475
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	50⅞	48⅞	50⅛	+1⅝	1,600
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	94	94	94	−½	100
53⅜	June 14	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	49⅜	45	48½	+2¼	11,600
86⅜	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	85	..	....
107¼	July 15	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	107¼	104½	106	+3	8,755
165	July 16	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	165	158	162	+7	925
52⅞	July 16	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	52⅞	44¼	51⅞	+6	33,100
105½	July 17	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	105½	100	105⅛	+5⅛	3,640
59¼	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	58⅝	54	58	+5½	29,425
116	Apr. 30	111¼	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	114	113½	114	..	300
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	48⅛	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	170½	133	136	−14	44,821
118¼	July 12	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	118¼	116½	116⅞	+¾	565
54⅛	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	47¼	45	47¼	+3¼	3,100
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93	93	93	..	150
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	..	..	85	..	....
8	Apr. 19	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	6⅜	6¼	6¼	−¼	750
42½	Apr. 19	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	34¼	33½	34	+2	2,000
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	27	24⅝	25⅜	+⅜	8,250
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	10⅝	10	10½	..	1,200
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−1¼	100
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	52¼	42⅝	51¼	+7	39,300
100⅛	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	−⅜	100
6⅜	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	6	5	5¾	+⅞	1,400
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+⅛	100
84½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	80⅝	74	79⅞	+4	48,850
108⅛	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	108	107½	108	+1	650
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	..	..	80½	..	....
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	150	..	....
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
43½	June 22	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	42½	35	42¼	+7⅛	11,250
114¼	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	109½	105⅝	109⅜	+3⅜	1,550
115¼	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	114⅛	114	114	+¾	200
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	60½	..	....
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121½	120	121½	+2	5,050
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	224⅛	224	224⅛	+1⅝	200
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅞	106¼	106½	+⅜	400
32¼	May 3	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+1⅜	100
90½	June 16	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	85	85	85	+½	100
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf.	6	5⅝	5⅝	+⅝	200
39	Apr. 26	24¾	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper‡	35⅜	33⅜	34⅞	+1	29,700
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	7½	..	....
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	101⅛	98¾	100⅜	+1⅛	8,200
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97⅞	97	97	+¼	840
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	101	100	100½	+¼	700
74⅞	July 17	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	74⅞	65¾	73½	+6½	158,450
105⅛	June 10	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	102½	102	102½	+⅞	500
79⅜	Apr. 19	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	77⅝	75	76½	+1⅛	12,300
73¼	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71⅜	70	71	+1¼	1,400
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	..	..	1⅛	..	....
191	July 17	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	191	166	187⅞	+20⅛	35,150
120⅛	June 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	120⅛	117	120	+3	2,300
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	87½	86½	87¼	+½	1,610
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	127	..	....
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	24	..	....
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf.	..	..	72	..	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	5¾	5¾	5¾	+¼	100
*90	Apr. 1	*85	Apr. 28	Buff., R. & Pitts.	..	..	*90	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	28½	28	28½	+½	200
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	73	69⅛	71	+1½	7,400
21⅝	Feb. 8	12¾	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	13½	12⅞	13	−¼	1,200
54¾	Feb. 8	33	July 17	Cal. Petroleum pf.	33	33	33	−2	400
*60	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern	..	..	*56	..	....
174	Apr. 19	140¾	July 7	Canadian Pacific	145¾	141	143¼	−⅛	33,750
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	..	..	74½	..	....
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	42¾	40⅜	42¼	+1¼	47,025
104¼	May 5	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	104	104	104	+¼	200
325	Jan. 22	300	May 8	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	300	..	....
*121½	June 24	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*121½	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 19	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio	37½	36⅝	37½	+1½	1,400
9⅜	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton	..	..	9¼	..	....
11⅛	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅛	..	....
14⅛	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	11	11	11	+⅜	300
36⅜	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf.	28⅞	27	28½	+1¾	700
98¼	Apr. 19	78½	July 9	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	82	78¾	81¼	+1	19,542
130	Jan. 22	122	July 9	C., M. & St. P. pf.	125	124	124	+1	600
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest	122⅞	118½	122	+3	800
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	165	164	165	..	70
39	Apr. 10	11⅝	July 16	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	15¼	11⅝	12⅛	−1¼	34,525
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	..	....
49¾	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper†††	46⅞	44⅛	45¾	+1¼	14,000
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	32	..	....
65	Apr. 1	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	60	60	..	100
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	157	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	*55	..	....
103	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	+½	100
36½	Apr. 16	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	36½	31½	35⅞	+5¼	39,850
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	..	..	26	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.	..	..	49⅜	..	....
49½	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
131¾	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	129¼	127	128	+3	7,050
69½	June 22	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	67½	67	67½	+3¼	300
100	June 17	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	99¾	98¼	99¾	+¾	350
17	June 4	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	15¼	13⅛	14¾	+1½	14,850
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	80⅝	76½	80⅜	+3⅜	1,100
49	May 7	48	May 7	Crex Carpet	..	..	48	..	....
51	July 17	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	51	29	47¾	+17⅜	274,150
104	July 17	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf.	104	89½	99¾	+9½	8,050
108¼	July 13	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	108¼	88	102	+14¾	8,600
103⅛	July 13	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+1⅝	100
92	July 13	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	92	91½	92	+2	200
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	145	142	142	..	300
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	420	420	420	+½	150
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	..	..	5½	..	....
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf.	8½	7½	7½	−1⅜	600
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6½	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	..	..	115	..	....
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	..	..	60	..	....
28½	June 19	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	26¾	22½	25½	+4	23,850
24¼	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	24¼	19	23¾	+4⅝	50,115
5	Jan. 11	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	2	2	2	..	150
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	4	4	4	..	50
99	July 17	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	99	99	99	+1¾	200
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	26	25	25½	+¼	11,040
46⅜	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	40⅛	38⅞	39⅛	−⅜	1,600
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	32	30¾	31	..	800
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	36	29¾	36	+12	700
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	53¾	43	53¾	+11⅝	1,700
290	July 9	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	290	280	287½	..	461
110	June 8	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf.	109	109	109	..	100
175⅛	June 17	138	Mar. 8	General Electric	168½	161¾	167	+5	14,500
189½	July 17	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	189½	158	188½	+30½	15,300
105¾	Apr. 13	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	104¾	102¾	104¾	+3¼	1,470
55⅝	June 29	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	54⅜	50⅛	50¾	−2⅛	40,200
104	July 1	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	..	..	103½	..	....
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	88	..	....
122¾	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	117⅝	115	115¾	..	4,900
41⅜	Apr. 13	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	38¼	33¼	38	+4¼	29,374
67½	June 12	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	63¼	61	62⅝	+2⅜	7,800
81⅝	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L.&P.	..	..	81¼	..	....
97¾	May 6	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	97½	..	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	..	232
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT.	103	102	102	+1½	636
35⅝	Apr. 26	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	31¼	29¼	30⅝	+⅞	11,800
24¾	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	21	19	19¼	−1	9,900
77⅞	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	73½	71½	72½	+1½	1,600
21⅛	July 13	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n.	21⅛	19¼	20	+½	3,400
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf.	72	70¼	71	+⅞	1,425
14	July 14	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	14	8	12	+6	2,370
30½	July 14	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	30½	25	29½	+4½	900
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	97	97	97	−½	100
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	110	110	110	+4	100
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	60	60	60	..	10
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	96	96	96	..	10
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	9⅞	9	9⅝	+1⅛	2,100
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	35	35	35	+¼	100
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	68½	..	....
29⅜	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	24⅝	23	23⅜	+¼	2,800
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	..	..	57½	..	....
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	80	80	80	..	25
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅝	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	125	124	124	..	6
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	135	134⅞	135	..	200
110	June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	109¾	109⅝	109¾	..	100
50⅛	June 15	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	49½	44¼	49	+5	5,400
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	..	..	100	..	....
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	7	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	19⅛	..	....
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	142⅜	138⅝	142	+2½	5,100
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	..	..	223	..	....
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	116½	116½	116½	..	100
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	..	..	33	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	18	..	....
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	90¼	90	90	−¼	200
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	168	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	114⅛	114	114⅛	−1½	200
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville	110½	106⅞	110½	+4	2,525
82⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	79¾	79¾	79¾	+¾	100
69⅞	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	..	..	66	..	....
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd.	125	125	125	..	200
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	58	58	58	+1	100
103⅝	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	102	102	102	+½	100
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	38¾	34½	37	+2	6,700
89	June 7	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	85	82¾	84	+1	1,100
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	34½	31¼	33	+1¾	4,000
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores	35	35	35	−⅞	200
98¼	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 21	May Dept. Stores pf.	95½	95½	95½	−1½	100
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	75	67⅛	73¼	+4½	26,350
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	..	..	84	..	....
29⅛	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	27¾	27	27¼	..	18,650
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	..	..	12	..	....
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	..	..	41	..	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S.S. M.	113½	108¾	113½	+6½	1,450
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	..	..	123	..	....
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St.P. & S.S.M. l.l.	..	..	75	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¼	5	5⅝	−1⅜	11,410
40	Apr. 5	13⅞	July 17	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	20¼	13⅞	14	−5½	6,250
18¼	Apr. 19	3	July 9	Missouri Pacific	4⅛	3⅛	3¼	..	11,581
55¾	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	47½	46	47	+¼	700
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	102	102	102	..	5
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co.pf	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†	..	..	176½	..	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	120½	..	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	120	120	120	+1	100
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	124	124	124	+2½	100
80⅛	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 26	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72	70¼	71⅞	+⅛	400
106⅛	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	..	..	104¼	..	....
19⅝	July 17	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	19⅝	16½	19	+3	9,600
85	Apr. 23	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	−1¾	100
70¾	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	65	59½	63½	+4½	4,200
111	June 10	104⅜	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	109	107⅞	109	−⅝	200
23	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	..	....
7½	June 4	4⅜	Jan. 25	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	6	5	6	+½	400
16⅛	Apr. 27	11¾	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+⅜	3,400
106½	July 13	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	106½	88½	102¾	+12¾	42,284
92¾	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central	87	82½	86	+1⅝	11,700
36½	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	30	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59¾	55⅝	58	+1½	13,200
35	Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West	26¾	26	26	−⅛	900
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern	..	..	15½	..	....
106⅛	Apr. 19	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	103	102	102⅞	+⅜	600
90	June 15	85	Jan. 27	Norf. & West. pf.	..	..	90	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	74	72	74	+1¼	900
*84¾	Jan. 21	*84¾	Jan. 21	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
112⅝	Apr. 19	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	104⅞	101⅞	103½	+⅝	7,224
4⅝	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	..	..	3¼	..	....
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	63	..	....
37¾	July 17	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	37¾	33	36	+3	16,700
39½	Apr. 16	26⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	32	30	32	+1½	610
91	May 11	90½	May 8	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	91	..	....
111⅜	Apr. 21	103⅝	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.†	106⅛	104⅞	105⅞	+¾	10,125
123½	Apr. 8	112½	May 10	People's Gas, Chi.	117½	115	116⅜	+1⅞	700
11	Apr. 15	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	9¾	..	....
75	July 17	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	75	44	70	+28	4,075
89	May 6	83	May 14	Pettibone-Mul. 1st pf	..	..	83	..	....
81	Apr. 10	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.†	..	..	75½	..	....
72	Jan. 18	65	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	..	..	66	..	....
98½	June 5	90	June 19	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	90	..	....
24¾	Apr. 19	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	23⅝	22	23⅛	+1¾	4,100
98	Feb. 10	81⅛	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	93¾	92⅛	92¼	+3½	1,200
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*158	..	....
89¾	July 3	74	May 12	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	..	..	89¾	..	....
59⅝	Apr. 30	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	51¾	44	50½	+5½	24,900
102¼	Jan. 25	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf	..	..	99⅝	..	....
110¾	Apr. 22	104	Apr. 13	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	..	..	104½	..	....
167	June 14	150⅛	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	156¼	156	156	+⅞	200
4	June 15	¼	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	3½	2⅛	3	+1	4,200
6⅛	June 15	¾	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf.	4¼	3¾	4	+¾	1,300
40	May 1	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G	34¾	30	33⅞	+3⅞	4,900
95	Apr. 19	86½	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	..	..	92	..	....
26⅛	Apr. 26	15⅞	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper††	23⅞	22¼	23¼	+¾	11,700
157⅞	Apr. 19	138¾	May 10	Reading†	147¾	143	146⅝	+1½	66,200
90	June 12	85	Mar. 8	Reading 1st pf†	..	..	85	..	....
86½	Apr. 19	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf†	..	..	85	..	....
35¼	July 17	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	35¼	28½	34⅜	+4⅝	71,500
91	July 17	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	91	88½	90¾	+3⅝	5,290
1⅛	Apr. 9	⅛	July 15	Rock Island Co.	⅛	⅛	⅛	−⅛	607
2½	Apr. 9	¼	June 21	Rock Island Co. pf.	½	¼	½	+⅛	526
6⅝	May 12	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅝	1,600
18	May 6	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅞	300
7¼	June 26	1¾	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	6	4½	5	−1½	3,830
12½	June 28	8	June 16	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	10	8⅛	9	−3½	360
8	Mar. 31	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6⅜	4	5¼	−⅝	3,200
19	Apr. 23	14	July 8	St. Louis Southwest.	15	15	15	+1	200
37	Jan. 21	30	July 8	St. L. Southwest. pf.	..	..	30	..	....
17	Apr. 21	11¼	Jan. 4	Seaboard Air Line	14	13	13½	+⅜	800
42⅜	Apr. 21	32	Feb. 25	Seaboard Air L. pf.	34¼	32½	32½	−½	1,560
209½	Feb. 1	131¾	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co.	148½	144	146	+4	4,550
125½	Feb. 19	121⅝	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	124	124	124	−¾	300
42	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.Co	39⅜	31½	39	+7⅞	6,940
86	July 17	85	May 6	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	86	86	86	+1	100
72	July 15	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar	72	72	72	+2	150
93½	Apr. 12	89⅝	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf	..	..	93½	..	....
95	Apr. 21	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	86⅝	82¼	82⅞	−1⅞	80,325
106¼	Apr. 19	94⅛	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c.	..	..	102¼	..	....
19⅜	Apr. 9	12⅝	Feb. 24	Southern Ry.	14⅝	14	14¼	+¼	5,400
63	Jan. 26	43	Feb. 25	Southern Ry. pf.	47	44	47	+3	1,400
56½	July 14	43½	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	56⅛	55	56	+3	800
73⅝	July 13	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	73⅝	73	73	+1	600
82⅞	July 14	35¾	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	82⅞	77⅛	82	+8½	46,150
102⅝	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf.	101	100	100	..	200
39½	June 12	25½	Feb. 24	TENN. COPPER‡	39⅝	34¾	38⅝	+4	22,400
144½	Apr. 19	120	May 14	Texas Co.	132¼	127	132¼	+6¾	3,000
125¼	July 17	123	June 14	Tex. Co. sub.rec.f.pd	125¼	124½	125¼	+2¼	200
17⅞	Apr. 19	11	Jan. 11	Texas & Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¾	+¾	100
105¼	July 12	101½	Apr. 30	Texas Pac. Land tr.	105¼	105¼	105¼	+3¾	500
58	Apr. 15	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	54	50½	51⅜	−⅛	7,860
102½	Apr. 16	95	May 14	Tobacco Products pf.	..	..	98½	..	....
2½	Mar. 31	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	..	..	1½	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 23	5½	May 25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	7	..	....
7⅛	June 15	7	June 14	T., St.L. & W. pf.cfs	..	..	7	..	....
100	Apr. 19	90	July 9	Twin City Rap. Tr.	92	92	92	+2	100
69⅝	Apr. 20	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE.	..	..	63	..	....
108	Apr. 20	98¼	May 22	Underwood Type. pf.	..	..	98¼	..	....
7¼	Apr. 6	4⅜	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper	6¼	5¾	6¼	+1⅛	2,900
30⅞	Apr. 6	22⅞	July 13	Union Bag & P. pf.	25	22⅞	25	+1	800
134⅝	Apr. 19	115¾	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	127⅝	123½	126½	+1⅜	47,100
82	June 12	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	81	80	80¾	+⅝	1,300
31½	Apr. 21	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war.	..	..	29⅜	..	....
51½	Apr. 19	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	46	46	46	+1	100
105	Feb. 11	100	June 19	United Cigar Mfrs.pf	..	..	101¼	..	....
66¼	Apr. 15	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+1⅞	100
21	Apr. 26	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	20	17	19⅞	+3⅞	10,100
40¼	Apr. 26	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	37	31	37	+6	6,625
18¼	May 24	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F	17	12⅛	16	+2½	1,650
46½	Apr. 19	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	42	39	41	+4	500
73¼	Mar. 9	62¼	May 15	U. S. Express	64½	62¼	62¼	−4⅜	300
59½	June 26	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	58¾	56⅞	56⅞	+2⅞	3,000
94⅝	June 7	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	92	92	92	..	200
50	Jan. 12	35	June 30	U. S. Realty & Imp.	35	35	35	−¼	100
10¾	June 14	1¼	Apr. 26	U. S. Red. & Ref.	4¼	2	3⅝	+1⅝	400
10¼	June 14	1	Apr. 9	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	4⅜	3	3¾	+1¼	500
74⅜	Apr. 14	44¼	July 2	U. S. Rubber	49¾	45⅜	45¾	−1¾	12,600
110	Apr. 9	101⅜	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106⅛	104	104	..	800
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
65	July 17	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	65	58½	64⅞	+5⅝	589,150
112⅝	June 4	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf.	111	109⅜	111	+1⅝	5,440
73	Apr. 26	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper‡‡	68	65½	67⅛	+⅞	22,050
37	May 5	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	33⅜	30	33	+5	3,800
101	May 5	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	97	96	97	−½	500
46	June 14	36	June 9	Va.-Iron, Coal & C.	44	40	44	+4	700
15	June 14	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	15	..	....
35	June 14	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Detinning pf	..	..	35	..	....
2¼	Apr. 30	⅛	May 26	WABASH	⅛	⅛	⅛	..	1,000
6½	Apr. 29	⅛	June 28	Wabash pf.	⅜	¼	¼	..	1,000
100	Apr. 14	77⅛	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp.	96¾	95	95	−4½	206
27	June 12	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland	24	23	23	−1	200
40	Mar. 30	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf.	..	..	36	..	....
70⅞	Apr. 28	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	70¾	65¾	69¾	+3⅞	17,300
108	Apr. 30	64	Feb. 24	Westing. E. & M.†	105⅛	95½	103½	+7½	301,950
130	May 5	117	Mar. 12	Westinghouse 1st pf†	..	..	127⅞	..	....
255	May 10	232½	Apr. 6	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	255	..	....
3¾	Jan. 18	¾	June 29	Wheel. & Lake Erie	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛	300
16	Jan. 18	2½	July 8	Wheel & L. E. 1st pf	3½	3½	3½	+1	100
6	Jan. 18	1	June 29	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	+¼	100
139½	July 16	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	139½	123½	138	+14	11,610
105	June 22	95⅛	Feb. 17	Willys Overland pf.	102½	102½	102½	−2½	550
39⅞	Jan. 21	28	July 14	Wisconsin Central	28	28	28	−2	200
111½	Apr. 14	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolw'h (F. W.) Co.	106	104⅛	105¾	+1⅝	1,100
120¾	June 30	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	120½	120½	120½	..	50

MINING.

.21	June 3	.07	May 29	Comstock Tunnel‡‡‡	.12	.11	.11	−.01	3,200

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

	On Call High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
July 12	2	1¾	2	2
July 13	2	1¾	2	2
July 14	2	1½	2	2
July 15	2	1¾	2	2
July 16	2	1¾	2	2
July 17	2	1¾	2	2

	On Call.	Renewal Rates.
Week's range—High	2	2
Low	1¾	2
Same week last year—High	3	3
Low	2	2½
Year to date—High	3	2¾
Low	1	1½
Same period last year—High	10	4½
Low	1	1½

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
July 12	2½	2½@2¾	3
July 13	2¼@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
July 14	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3
July 15	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3
July 16	2½@2¾	2¾	3
July 17	2½@2¾	2¾	3
Week's range—High	2¾	2¾	3¼
Low	2¼	2½	3
Same week last year—High	3	3¼	4½
Low	2½	2¾	3¾
Year's range to date—High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾
Same period last year—High	4	4	4½
Low	2	2¼	2¾

RESERVE BANKS' DISCOUNT RATES.

Days.	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Last.
July 12	$4.76 13/16	$4.76 3/16	$4.76 13/16
July 13	4.76⅞	4.76¾	7.76 11/16
July 14	4.76 13/16	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
July 15	4.76⅝	4.76 9/16	4.76 9/16
July 16	4.76½	4.76⅜	4.76 7/16
July 17	4.76½	4.76⅜	4.76⅜

	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
July 12	$4.77½	$4.77⅜	$4.77½
July 13	4.77½	4.77 5/16	4.77 5/16
July 14	4.77 5/16	4.77¼	4.77¼
July 15	4.77¼	4.77 3/16	4.77 3/16
July 16	4.77 1/16	4.76⅞	4.76 15/16
July 17	4.77	4.76⅞	4.76⅞

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—High	$4.76⅞	$4.77½
Low	4.76⅜	4.76⅞
Same week last year—High	4.8750	4.8780
Low	4.8690	4.8725
Year's range to date—High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.75¾	4.76¾
Same period last year—High	4.8910	4.8975
Low	4.8535	4.8555

	Paris Dmd.	Paris Cab.	Berlin Dmd.	Berlin Cab.	Switzerland Dmd.	Switzerland Cab.
July 12	5.64	5.63	81 1/16	81⅛	5.39	5.38
July 13	5.62	5.62½	81⅛	81⅛	5.38	5.37
July 14	5.61½	5.61	81⅛	81⅜	5.37½	5.36½
July 15	5.67	5.66	81⅛	81 3/16	5.37	5.36½
July 16	5.55	5.54	81⅛	81 3/16	5.37½	5.37
July 17	5.52½	5.51	81⅛	81 3/16	5.37	5.36

	Holland Dmd.	Holland Cab.	Italy Dmd.	Italy Cab.	Russia Cab.	Austria Cab.
July 12	40	40 1/16	6.12	6.11½	38.50	15.15
July 13	40	40 1/16	6.11	6.10½	38.50	15.17
July 14	40	40⅛	6.12	6.11½	36.00	15.15
July 15	40	40⅛	6.12	6.11½	36.00	15.15
July 16	40	40⅛	6.13½	6.13	36.00	15.13
July 17	40	40⅛	6.13	6.12½	36.00	15.15

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
July 12	Par	†20c	Par	*45c
July 13	Par	†15c	Par	*45c
July 14	Par	†20c	Par	*45c
July 15	Par	†10c	Par	*45c
July 16	Par	Par	Par	*45c
July 17	Par	†5c	Par	*45c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts Short Bills.	Discounts 3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
July 12	1½	4¾	4¾@4⅞	26f 96½c
July 13	1½	4¾	4¾@4⅞	26f 90c
July 14	1½@1¾	4⅞	4⅞@5	Holiday
July 15	1¾@2	4⅞	5	26f 70c
July 16	2¼	5 @5⅛	5 @5⅛	26f 57½c
July 17	2¼	5 @5⅛	5 @5⅛	26f 57½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	Rentes, Paris.
July 12	65	69f 25c
July 13	65 1/16	69f 25c
July 14	65	Holiday
July 15	65 1/16	69f 10c
July 16	65 1/16	69f
July 17	65 1/16	69f

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Bar Silver London.	Bar Silver N. Y.	Gold Premiums Lisbon.
July 12	22⅝d	47⅝c	49.00
July 13	22½d	47⅝c	49.00
July 14	22 9/16d	47½c	49.00
July 15	22 11/16d	47½c	49.00
July 16	22⅝d	47⅝c	49.00
July 17	22 9/16d	47½c	49.00

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Bank of Italy	6	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Baltimore, Md., July 8, 1915.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1915, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1915.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1915.

The transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
Common Stock Dividend No. 13.

July 14th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock, payable September 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1915. The Stock-Books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed. H. T. PARSON, Secretary.

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Auditor's Report
Messrs. Perpall, Shaskan & Droge,
Gentlemen:
As a result of our examination of your affairs as of June 30, 1915, we beg to report as follows:
Securities on hand and accounts with Banks and Brokers have been verified. We have sent out statements to obtain the confirmation of your customers' Accounts and have, at this time, received a majority of the replies confirming the correctness thereof.
We hereby certify that we find the condition of the business on a liquidating basis as at June 30, 1915, to show the full capital intact and a remaining surplus on hand.
Respectfully yours,
Loomis, Suffern & Fernald,
Certified Public Accountants.
Send for our weekly market review.
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FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, OKLAHOMA & GULF RAILWAY COMPANY
Second Mortgage Trust Deed
Dated May 15, 1912.

St. Louis, Mo., July 16th, 1915.

To the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company and to the holders of Second Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds issued, certified, and delivered under and pursuant to and the payment of which is intended to be secured by the indenture of second mortgage and deed of trust executed by the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company to St. Louis Union Trust Company, Trustee, and bearing date the 15th day of May, in the year 1912.

Pursuant to Section 3 of Article VIII. of the above mentioned second mortgage and deed of trust, you, and each of you, are hereby notified that the undersigned hereby resigns as trustee in and under said indenture of second mortgage and deed of trust and from the trusts therein and thereby created.

ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
[Seal.] By ISAAC H. ORR, Vice President.
Attest: A. H. BURG, Asst. Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE AUGUST 1, 1990, OF THE KANSAS CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

Your attention is called to the INDORSEMENT on each FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BOND of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, due August 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON OR AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of a sheet of FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including August 1, 1940.

The coupon sheet will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED. The sheet of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with the recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES, Assistant Treasurer.
May 15, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE JUNE 1, 1990, OF MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY:

Your attention is called to the WARRANT attached to each SECOND MORTGAGE 4% BOND of this Company, due June 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of sheets of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including June 1, 1990.

Coupon sheets will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED, with the warrant attached. The sheets of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES, Assistant Treasurer.
May 15, 1915.

DIRECT LINE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 16-22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee under the mortgage of the Direct Line Telephone Company, dated July 1st, 1917, of a sufficient number of bonds secured by said mortgage to invest $3,005.00 of the Sinking Fund. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Proposals must be presented before twelve o'clock noon, on July 23rd, 1915, and should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to the Sinking Fund of the Direct Line Telephone Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 16-22 William Street, New York City."

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 13, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Catskill and Tannersville Railway Company will be held at the office of Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses Street Pier, New York City, on the 27th day of July, 1915, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of determining whether a change of the principal office and place of business of the corporation from the City of New York to Catskill, Greene County, New York, shall be authorized.
Dated July 10, 1915.
ALFRED V. S. OLCOTT, President.
W. Y. HAWLEY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

City of Montreal Refuse Matters

The City of Montreal will receive until the 30th of July, 1915, proposals for the transportation and the treatment of carrions, refuse of meat, etc.

Proposals may be made also for kitchen refuse and rubbish of all sorts, either together or separately.

For all information, apply to Dr. S. Boucher, City Health Officer, City Hall, Montreal.
(By order)
L. N. SENECAL,
Secretary Board of Commissioners.
City Hall, Montreal,
26th June, 1915.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, July 20, 1915, for furnishing articles of clothing and equipage for delivery during the fiscal year 1916, at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., N. Y. City. "Schedule No. 12."

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING BY contract six torpedo boat destroyers, Nos. 69-74, will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock noon, October 6, 1915, when they will be publicly opened. Circulars for the information of bidders may be obtained on application to the Department, and plans and specifications, together with forms of proposal and contract, will be ready for distribution among prospective bidders after July 31st. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, July 7, 1915.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS of the COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, due January 1st, 1927:

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned Company under the mortgage from said Company to the undersigned as successor trustee, for redemption by means of part of the proceeds of the release of the stock of the East Ohio Gas Company paid into the Sinking Fund to the extent of One Million Seven Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($1,750,000) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before August 3rd, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage. No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than par and accrued interest, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on August 4, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

Dated New York, June 28, 1915.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

In The Annalist Today
The use of inside information by directors of corporations to make profits in the stock market.
How Germany existed commercially and financially the first six months of the war, written from the German viewpoint.
The partial payment plan for the purchase of stocks and bonds.
State aid to Oklahoma farmers, in the form of loans on the land.
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THE ANNALIST
Times Square New York

$5,000,000,000 FARM TRADE.

Value of Principal Products in International Commerce.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The farmer's part in international commerce approximates $5,000,000,000 annually.

Statistics just issued by the Department of Agriculture give the following estimates of the value of principal farm products carried in international trade—that is, the total exports from all countries or imports into all countries: Cotton, $1,127,000,000; wheat and flour, $774,000,000; raw wool, $480,000,000; hides and skins, $392,000,000; coffee, $386,000,000; sugar, $382,000,000; rice, $278,000,000; barley and malt, $220,000,000; corn and meal, $210,000,000; unmanufactured tobacco, $192,000,000; butter, $173,000,000; tea, $143,000,000; rye and flour, $125,000,000, and oats, $102,000,000.

HEARING ON LUMBER TRADE.

Federal Commission, Investigating Business, Meets in Chicago Today.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Members of the Federal Trade Commission will hold their first Chicago meeting tomorrow. The commission is on its way across the country on an investigation of business conditions, and the meeting here is to discover facts about the lumber industry. It will last two days.

Nearly a dozen representatives of the lumber industry will appear before the commission. A representative of the Federal Forest Service will give evidence regarding the lumber market as it affects the Government's property. The Government is the owner of extensive timber holdings which it has been endeavoring to market.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 17, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	14¾	15½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	53	56
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	‡2	Q	July 1, 15	91½	93
Do pf. ($50)	1,689,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	48	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½5	Q	May 1, 15	322	326
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	109	111
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	59	61
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	79	81
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	6½	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	57	62
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	17	19
Ariz. Power 1st 6s,'33	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s,'35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	60	65
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir., R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s,'38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	71	76
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	89½	90½
Capital Tr. 1st 5s,'47	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105	105½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s,'99	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	17½	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	90	92½
Do 5s,'53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	50	52
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	79	81
Com. Power 1st 5s,'24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P.(Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	86½	87½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,15	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¼	101
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92¼	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s,'22	8,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	96
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	114	115½
East, P. & L. 1st 5s,'18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	63	66
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98¼	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	60	70
Do 5s.	3,000,000	..	..	....	74	76½
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s,'21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	90
Ev. G. & E.L 1st 5s,'32	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	95
Ex. Sg. W., G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	13	16
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	55	60
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s,'16	734,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100¼
Gd. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s,'16	3,023,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¼
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s,'46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	80
Harwood El. 5s,'39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Int. Trac. 4s,'49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	58	60
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s,'33	1,891,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97¼
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s,'23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97
J. C., H. & P. 4s,'49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	74¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s,'30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91
K. C., R. & L	9,543,080	..	..	....	18	20
Do pf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	39	40
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	75	80
K. C., R. & L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¾	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	72
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	91
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s,'26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	98
Do. 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s,'39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	..
Do. ext, 1st & ref. 5s.	824,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s,'46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,488,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s,'26	1,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	55	58
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97½
Do ref.5s,'58	3,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s,'48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s,'31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	10	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	47	52
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	28	29½
Do pf.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	82½	85
N.T.Tr.5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y., West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	80
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
Ont. Power	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	93	94
O.E.Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	13	18
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s,'29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103½	..
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
P.G.El.5s,'35	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102½	103½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	14	17
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	58	63
Roch. R & L 5s,'54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97
Rock. L. & P 5s,'38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s,'37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s,'20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s,'34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s,'39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s,'22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s,'23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scrant. Elect. 5s,'32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	98¾
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	64
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	62	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Seattle Elec. con. 5s,'29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	95
Seattle L'ting 5s,'49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	89½	91
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	My 15, 15	72	74½
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	94
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$6	$7
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	†1	Q	Jun 15,15	$23	$25

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 17, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s,'51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s,'33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	5½	7
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	26	29
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s,'37	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	91	91½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s,'49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	....	38	43
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	69
Do 2d pf.	2,108,700	¾	Q	July 1, 15	65	68
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	....	13½	15
Do 6s,'22	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash. R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	88½	91
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	83½	84
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81⅝	82
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	15	17
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	57	58
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$44	$47
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	44½	46
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	54	56
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	96
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s,'30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	97½
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Houston Gas 1st 5s,'20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s,'37	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s,'20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10½	11½
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s,'34	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s,'29	2,563,000	2¼	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	¼	S	Apr 13,15	41	42½
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	My 15,15	84	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15,15	83½	85
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s,'31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	..
Port. G. & C. 5s,'40	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Sag. City G. 1st 5s,'16	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	100¼
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s,'53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99⅝
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s,'23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103¼
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May, 1915	71	73
Wash'ton G. 5s,'60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104⅞	105¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	....	160	162
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	82	85
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	32	36
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	48	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	1½	Q	May, '15	176	179
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	M	Jun 21,15	135	140
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	90	93
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	59	62
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	69½	71
Do. pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	My 15,15	82	83
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	225	230
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	95	97
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	‡2½	Q	July 1, 15	365	375
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	135	140
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	109½	110¼
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	106	107
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	6⅞	7
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	..
Can C. & Fy	3,975,000	..	..	....	62	65
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jan 30, 15	325	350
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	101	108
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	138	140
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	..	Dec 10,14	50	54
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	90	94
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	§4	Q	July 1, 15	453	460
C.-Tab.&Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	....	28	30
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	74	78
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	†2	Q	Jun 15,15	680	690
Gen. Baking.	3,400,000	..	..	....	7	9
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	July 1, 15	47	50
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15,15	112	114
Int. Nickel	38,031,500	5	Q	Jun 1, 15	150	151
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	May 1, 15	103½	105
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	103	105
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	....	19	25
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	60	63¼
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jul 17, 15	160	165
Lima Loco C 5s,'39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	2⅞	3⅛
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	180	182
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 15	72½	75
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	95	97
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	7¼	8
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct. 1, 14	48	51
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	31	35
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	150	158
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	101¾	102¾
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	104½	105¾
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	260	275
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	230	236
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	2⅛	3
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	90	91
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¼
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	July 12,15	104	106
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	....	1700	1710

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Atlas Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Nwk($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J,A,J,O	520	..
Am. Surety	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	115	125
Bd.&Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	My 15,15	270	285
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	130	160
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	180	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	275	325
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	880	900
Eagle F. I.	200,000	..	..	....	132	140
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	285	300
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J,A,J,O	460	470
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	250
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	485	500
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	290	..
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	150	165
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15,15	388	400
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	172	180
Mfrs. Liabil.	200,000	10	A	....	115	150
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	112	118
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	164	169
Nwk. F.I.($5)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	270	280
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	3	Q	J,A,J,O	180	200
N.J.F.& P.G.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	..
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	....	80	100
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	105	120
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	35	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	290	305
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15,15	95	105
Stuyv't($100)	400,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	80	90
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	May 1, 15	490	520
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	103	107
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	My 10,15	80	90
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	300	325
John. T.& M.	300,000	1¼	Q	Jun 15,15	130	150
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	165	175
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	106	109
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15,15	165	175
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	99½	101
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Jun 3, 15	180	185
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	335	350
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	118½	120½

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. &F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	160	175
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 15	172	176
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St &Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	..	....	125	160
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s,'48	5,631,000	2¼	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 17, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	550	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	200	205
Atlantic ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	177	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	‡4	S	July 1, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	May 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	118	125
Century	500,000	3	..	Jan 1, 15	170	177
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	560	570
Ch.-P. N.($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	182	190
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	115	120
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 15	400	410
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	167	172
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	385	390
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	172
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	160	163
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 15	300	308
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	July 2, 15	75	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 15	150	155
Fifth Av	100,000	§25	Q	July 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	250	300
First Nat	10,000,000	†7	Q	July 1, 15	870	890
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	175	190
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 15	350	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 15	425	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	270	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	615	630
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	302	310
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 15	500	515
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	175
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	610	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 15	305	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	238	245
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	My 11, 15	250	258
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 15	180	184
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	175	185
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 15	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	July 1, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 15	365	390
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 15	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,15	155	165
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 15	200	210
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	395	400
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 15	220	245
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	410	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	405	425
Security,new.	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	..	80
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	125	140
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	100	125
United States	200,000	..	..	....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,15	136	142
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	300	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 15	400	450
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Jun 30,15	500	565

*Including 3% extra. †Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. ‡Including 1% extra. §Also a special dividend of 100%.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 15	350	..
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	415	425
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	143	..
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	470	..
Columbia	2,000,000	*7	Q	Jun 30,15	470	475
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 15	990	1000
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	80	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	410	415
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 15	1100	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	195	..
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	250	260
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	280	..
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	575	585
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 15	265	..
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	125	..
Kings Co.	5,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 15	600	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	115	120
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	105
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	135	145
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	400	..
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,15	580	..
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	940	..
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 15	275	..
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,15	370	380
Union	3,000,000	‡5	Q	July 1, 15	335	345
U. S. M & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 20,15	385	395
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1020	1050

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	15½	16
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	545	550
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	265	275
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Jun 19,15	99	100
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Jun 21,15	700	715
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	130	140
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 16,15	223	228
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Jun 15,15	40	42
Cumb. P. L	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,13	45	48
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	May 1, 15	220	223
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	135	140
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	144	146
Ill. Pipe Line.	20,000,000	..	..	....	133	135
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	My 15, 15	96	98
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Jun 15,15	29	30
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jul 15, 15	203	207
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	July 1, 15	92	95
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Jun 1, 15	134	136
Pierce Oil	10,500,000	..	..	....	9¼	9½
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	309	312
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	....	158	162
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 21,15	220	230
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Jun 1, 15	208	212
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	270	275
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Jun 30,15	108	112
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Jun 15,15	271	274
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	My 29, 15	400	405
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Jun 27,15	340	350
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	250	255
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 20,15	305	315
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Jun 15,15	400	402
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Jun 15,15	181	184
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	July 1, 15	420	430
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	110	115
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 25,15	80	81
Vacuum Oil	15,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	199	202
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	32	35

b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
GOVERNMENT ISSUES—					
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1915	101⅛	101½	2.95
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1916	100½	100⅞	5.25
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argentine Government	6	May, 1920	98¼	98⅝	6.30
City of Montreal	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
City of Quebec	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99¼	5.20
French Government	5	Apr., 1916	98	98½	7.10
German Government	5	Jan., 1916	96¼	97¼	11.00
New York City	6	Sept., 1915	100½	100⅝	1.75
New York City	6	Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅞	3.45
New York City	6	Sept., 1917	103⅞	104⅛	4.00
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1916	99¾	100¼	5.90
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1917	99¾	100¼	5.95
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1918	96½	97½	5.95
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1920	96⅛	97	5.75
Swedish Government	6	Mar., 1916	99¾	100¼	5.90
COMPANY ISSUES—					
Am. Bank Note Co.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100½	..
American Locomotive	5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug., 1921	97	98	..
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.65
Am Tobacco scrip	6	Sept., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.65
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.55
Balt & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.76
Balt & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅞	98⅝	4.95
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	100	100¼	4.95
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	101¼	101⅞	5.73
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90¾	91	7.90
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	99⅞	100⅛	4.00
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1916	94¾	95¾	9.55
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	Nov., 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	5.95
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¾	1.40
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.90
General Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97¾	97⅞	5.70
Havana Elec. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	98½	99¼	6.25
Hocking Valley Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅝	100⅛	2.15
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15, '18	100	100¼	4.95
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1917	98⅛	98¾	7.15
L. S. & Mich. Co.	5	Sept., 1915	100¼	100½	1.00
L. S. & Mich. Co.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.35
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Oct., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Michigan Railway	6	1919	98½	100	6.00
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	98½	6.95
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	94	93½	8.25
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sept., 1915	100¼	100½	1.75
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100¾	1.40
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅝	4.50
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅜	1.70
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19, '16	100⅝	100⅛	3.80
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.65
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.75
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	97¾	98¼	6.15
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1916	100½	101	5.00
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June, 1918	97¼	99	5.45
Union Tyepwriter	5	Jan., 1916	94½	95½	14.80
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101⅝	102	4.90
United Fruit	6	May, 1918	98⅞	99½	5.20
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100½	5.65
Western Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
West. States G. & El.	6	1917	97	98¾	6.65

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:45 | Sun sets..7:28 | Moon sets..10:58

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:48	12:00	6:23	7:07
Governors Island	12:01	12:47	6:41	7:30
Hell Gate	1:51	2:37	8:21	9:10

Arrived—Sunday, July 18.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, July 7.
SS Cymric, Liverpool, July 8.
SS New York, Liverpool, July 10.
SS Ancona, Naples, July 8.
SS Roma, Lisbon, July 6.
SS Borinquen, San Juan, July 14.
SS Jos. di Giorgio, Gioara.
SS Tyler, Norfolk, July 17.
SS Manin, Seville, July 2.
SS Manhattan, London, July 3.
SS Mexico, Havana, July 7.
SS Campine, Rotterdam, July 30.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, July 14.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, July 15.
SS Rotterdam, Avonmouth, July 6.
SS Lindenhall, Marseilles, June 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

St. Kentigern....London....June 28
Merity....Rio Janeiro....June 28
Lampo....Leghorn....July 3
Aboukir....Balboa....July 11
Navajo....Balboa....July 11
Algiers....Balboa....July 11
Tuscania....Tampa....July 11
Monkburn....Liverpool....July 10
Roma....Liverpool....July 5
Wellington....St. Michaels....July 9
Drome....Balboa....July 10
Monginesso....Bordeaux....July 7
Banilla....Lisbon....July 2
Borinquen....Balboa....July 11
Calamares....San Juan....July 14
Carolina....Cristobal....July 12
Antilles....San Juan....July 14
El Oriente....New Orleans....July 14
Arapahoe....Galveston....July 13
....Jacksonville....July 15

DUE TOMORROW.

Touraine....Havre....July 11
Dwinsk....Archangel....July 7
Devon City....Cherbourg....July 6
Rotterdam (tank)....Avonmouth....July 6
Nickerie....Haiti....July 15
Huron....Mobile....July 13
Medina....Galveston....July 14
Comet....Port Arthur....July 12
Rayo....New Orleans....July 12
City of Savannah....Savannah....July 17

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Harpagus....Gibraltar....July 7
Oscar II....Christiansand....July 10
St. Joseph....Lisbon....July 7
Montanan....Cristobal....July 14
Radiant....New Orleans....July 14
El Valle....Galveston....July 15

DUE THURSDAY.

Samland....London....July 10
Narragansett....London....July 10
Proteus....New Orleans....July 17
Dante Allighieri....Palermo....July 10
Monadnock....London....July 8
Carrillo....Santa Marta....July 13
Philadelphia....San Juan....July 17

DUE FRIDAY.

Arabic....Liverpool....July 14
Large Law....London....July 10
Neches....London....July 9
El Sud....Galveston....July 17
Great City....St. Nazaire....July 9
Earl of Elgin....Saloniki....June 20
Colon....Cristobal....July 17
Mayaro....Grenada....July 16
City of Montgomery....Savannah....July 20
Comal....Galveston....July 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Alfred Nobel....Havre....July 10
Achilles....Marseilles....July 9
Wirral....Havre....July 10
Antiope....Algiers....July 8
Highland Prince....London....July 9
Cacique....Havre....July 12
St. Stephen....London....July 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Vas. Constantinos, Patras		4:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Georgic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Veendyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples		10:00 A.M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas		1:00 P.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Orduna, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliança, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tapajoz, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston		12:00 M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles		3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Santiago		3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow		10:00 A.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana		12:00 M.
Huron, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 18.

SS Tuscania, Liverpool to New York, was 200 miles E. at 9 P. M.; due 19th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 290 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 12 miles E. of Samana at 7 P. M. 17th.

SS Philadelphia, San Juan to New York, was 1,296 miles S. at 7 P. M. 17th.

SS Navajo, Chile to New York, was 906 miles S. at 8 P. M. 17th.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 481 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.

SS Radiant, New Orleans to New York, was 70 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 61 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 445 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 232 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 218 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 660 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS W. B. Keene, Boston to New York, was 90 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 7 P. M.

SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 73 miles S. of South Pass at noon.

SS Medina, Galveston to New York, passed Hatteras at 6:40 P. M.

SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 211 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 15 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 120 miles N. of Hatteras at noon.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 160 miles S. at noon.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 224 miles S. at noon.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 545 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Jacksonville to New York, was 115 miles N. E. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 24, SS La Touraine.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. July 19, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.

Liberia—No sailings at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 21, SS Veendyk, and at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New Amsterdam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 21, SS Veendyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Noordam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 20, SS Oscar II.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 24, SS Bergensfjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ....July 19

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Aki Maru....July 22

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Ixion ....July 23

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ....July 23

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ....July 26

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ....July 29

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ....July 30

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....July 31

CUMULATIVE STOCK VOTING.

Constitutional Amendment Making It Compulsory Objected To.

The Committee on Corporations of the Constitutional Convention has been asked by the Merchants' Association of this city not to give its approval to the proposal to make cumulative voting for the election of Directors of joint stock corporations compulsory. This action was taken by the Executive Committee after the effect of the proposed amendment had been explained by William C. Breed. The amendment is designed to give minority stockholders representation on Boards of Directors.

It was brought out in the discussion which followed Mr. Breed's interpretation that the Legislature now has full power to provide for cumulative voting. Without taking any position with regard to this method of conducting corporate elections, the Executive Committee came to the conclusion that it would be unwise to fasten upon the State, by constitutional provision, any method of cumulative voting which could not be changed without considerable difficulty before the next revision of the Constitution.

On the same day that the Executive Committee of the association took action the Committee on Corporations of the convention tentatively approved the plan and appointed a sub-committee to draft a form of amendment for submission to the convention. The committee will hold another meeting tomorrow to consider the proposal further.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The pressure has increased over the Northwestern States and temperatures are now below the seasonal average over the North States. Moderately warm weather prevails, however, throughout the East and South States. There have been widely scattered thunder showers in the last twenty-five hours in the lower Ohio, upper Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, and Lower Michigan. In other parts of the country the weather remained fair. Temperatures will be somewhat lower Monday and Tuesday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic and New England States. It will change little in the South States during Monday and Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, East Gulf, light to moderate variable; West Gulf, moderate to fresh south.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and cooler Monday. Tuesday fair.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Monday, probably thunder showers Monday night or Tuesday; cooler.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy and cooler Monday; probably showers in south. Tuesday probably fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Cloudy, probably thunder showers Monday; cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	77	71	4 P. M.	88	84
6 A. M.	76	69	6 P. M.	86	81
9 A. M.	80	73	9 P. M.	81	76
12 M.	84	81	11 P. M.	77	76

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 82; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71, at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature 84 degrees at 2 P. M., minimum 68 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity 65 per cent. at 8 A. M., 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.91 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12.15—203 E. 119 St.; Louis Oppenheim	$10,000
1:15—210 Av. C.; Victor Watrol	Slight
1:25—2,092 8 Av.; M. Vaunderer	Slight
10:55—50 Lewis St.; Mary Magowan	Slight
10.55—443 1 Av.; University Med. Col.	$3
11:05—96 Murray St.; Edward Marino	Slight
11:20—555 W. 151 St.; Max Lustig	Slight
P.M.	
12.05—Jackson and Westchester Av.; not given	Slight
12:30—20 Lenox Av.; David Burshman	Slight
3:10—1,330 Wash'n Av.; Geo. Kauffman	None
3:20—1,578 3 Av.; Sadie Knoster	Slight
3:50—33 Clinton St.; Jacob Blassman	Slight
7:35—8 W. 114 St.; Lester Stein	Slight
7:40—428 W. 56 St., Mary McClun	None
8:00—347 E. 10 St.; Herman Keller	$75
8:10—326 E. 126 St.; F. Cinkerelli	Slight
9:15—146 W. 21 St.; John Looran	Slight
9:45—451 W. 140 St.; Harry Solomon	Slight
9:45—84 Lewis St.; Morris Meiser	Slight
11:32—206 W. 27 St.; George Orloff	Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Mon. Tues. probably thunder showers; light variable winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Mon. and probably Tues.; light variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light s. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; cooler in n. Tues.; moderate to fresh s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Partly cloudy, with somewhat cooler Mon. Tues. probably fair.

Ark.—Thunder showers and somewhat cooler Mon. Tues. probably cloudy.

Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers; somewhat cooler Mon. Tues. probably cloudy.

Ohio—Thunder showers and somewhat cooler Mon. Tues. probably fair; light variable winds.

Ind.—Partly cloudy in n., probably thunder showers in s. Mon.; cooler. Tues. fair; light to moderate n. winds.

Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except showers in s. Mon.; moderate temperature.

Mo.—Fair in n., showers and cooler in s. Mon.; Tues. partly cloudy, with showers.

Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Minn.—Fair and continued cool Mon. and Tues.

Iowa—Fair and continued cool Mon.; Tues. partly cloudy, showers in w.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Mon. and Tues.

S. Dak.—Fair Mon., except showers in s. Tues. showers.

Neb.—Fair in e., showers in w. Mon.; Tues. showers.

Kan.—Showers Mon. and Tues.; cooler in s. Mon.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00

Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line: Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.
New Bedford Line: Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

YACHT 50c Morning Trip 75c Afternoon Trip
40-Mile, 3-Hour Cruise. Lecturer. Music.
POPULAR YACHT CLIFTON AROUND MANHATTAN ISLE.
Lv. foot West 42d St., 10:30, (50c,) and 2:30, (75c,) every day. Tel. Bryant 3628.

CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH
TIME TABLE FOR TODAY Strs. ROSEDALE and CIMBRIA
Will Leave West 129th St. 9:30 & 1, West 23d St. 10 & 1:30, Battery 10:30 & 2; Rockaway at 5 & 6.
EXCURSION TICKETS 50c.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS STEAMER "CASTLETON" FARE 10 Cts.
Automobiles Carried. Capacity 30 cars. This Route for All Jersey Coast Resorts.
Lvs. Daily ft. of B'way, near South Ferry, 10 A. M., 2 P. M. | Lvs. Atlantic Highlands 11:45 A. M., 5 P. M. Tel., Broad 179 or 3263.
Passenger Capacity Is Limited to 1,250.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPOINT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIPS TO **Interstate Park Landings** (ALONG THE PALISADES.)
STR. KINGSTON leaves W. 129th St. at 10 A.M., 2 and 5 P.M. FARE 35c. Round Trip

ROUND TRIP **RED BANK LINE** 50c CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Suns. & Hols., Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.

HERE'S A COOL TRIP! Low Fares to All Points SOUTH. OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS Sandy Hook Route, New Jersey Central.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water

TO BOSTON
METROPOLITAN LINE

Maine New Hampshire any part of New England or the MARITIME PROVINCES

Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street, every day at 5:00 P. M. Same service returning. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses and Freight—Express Service.

Main Deck Dining Rooms—Excellent Service
Fare, $4.00. Inside Rooms with Electric Fans, $1.00. Outside Rooms, $2.00.

To PORTLAND
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Steamships NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 5 P. M.; also Monday, 10:30 A. M. A delightful 300-Mile 22-Hour Trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.

East of Boston
Turbine-driven steel steamships from Boston to Bangor and Penobscot Bay and River Points; also to Portland and St. John, N. B. Fifteen Steamship Lines; connecting New York and Boston with the principal cities and Summer resorts along the coast and in the interior of Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Tickets and Information at Piers, also all Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices, or address Passenger Traffic Department, Pier 19, N. R., New York.

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.

Afternoon Boat
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET
Sailing Under the American Flag

WHY not include the West Indies and the Panama Canal in your trip and see the countries that have made the California Expositions possible?

To California
Circle Tours between New York and New Orleans via West Indies and Panama Canal, in connection with the California Expositions.
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Saxonia	Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
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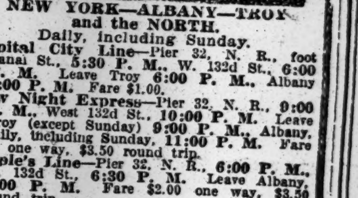

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Every seaside amusement: fine bathing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9:30 A.M. and every half hour thereafter up to 4 P.M. East 24th St. half hour later. Round Trip 50c.

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Fairly good house, needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city. SMALL FARM, BOX 197 Times Downtown.

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Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry, parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

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Furnished.
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Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

Splendid property in beautiful Princeton for sale at a bargain. Lock Drawer E, Princeton, N. J.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

ATTRACTIVE FACTORY BUILDING. 13th St., near 8th Av.; fully equipped for light manufacturing; handsome office fixtures; low lease; will sell. Read, 100 4th Av.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

A large, light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x85. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Will sublet part of well furnished office. 640 Broadway, Room 804.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

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THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

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HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL. Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

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THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I., within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

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Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm: 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

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AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Jersey.

AT PORTAUPECK, N. J., on Shrewsbury.—Private family would accommodate congenial parties. Mrs. Sylvester M. Weimer.

Canada.

Toronto.—Accommodation for American tourists coming to Canada for Summer; near car lines and garage. Mrs. Nicholson, 153 Delaware Av.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramery Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

63D, 30 WEST.—Second floor, rooms; excellent board, optional; Summer prices.

62D ST, 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; block Park; excellent board, optional.

West Side

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; meals optional; unusually reasonable rates.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST. The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; good, generous table; ideal location; electricity.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; private bath; electricity; reference.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent meals; table guests.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—Beautiful Riverside; nicest, coolest, healthiest section; "Audubon"; bright, cool rooms, good board, $10, $12, one; $14 up, two; pleasant, small room, $7; large porches, gardens, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

150TH, 521 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table; private family.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV, 524. (86th St. Subway.) Large and small room; floors; board optional; transients.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D, 130 EAST.—In private family, room for refined business woman; every convenience; near Grand Central; references; first bell.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

56TH, 83 EAST.—New, elegant rooms, single or double; every convenience; Summer prices.

60TH, 134 East.—Single and double rooms; light and airy; bath.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Large and small; all conveniences; telephone; select neighborhood; references.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST.—(Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 218, (near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private bath; newly furnished and decorated; attractive Summer rates; references.

PARK AV., 13, (Near 35th.)—Large, cool, front, nicely furnished; $6, $10.

West Side.

8TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone, electricity; select house.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Room, with, without private bath; steam; electricity; telephone; references.

37TH ST., 15-47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths; electric lights; telephone; $3 to $10.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week, with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

56TH, 242 WEST.—Large rooms, all conveniences; near Broadway subway, "L"; telephone.

57th, 153 West.—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; $2-$10; splendid location; telephone.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large, front basement; parlor, bedroom; suite; private baths; housekeeping; $6-$9.

58th, 346 West—Columbus Circle; elegant rooms; all conveniences; transients; references; telephone.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome suite, single; shower, electricity; Subway; $5 upward. Steele.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Single, double ,outside; running water; Summer rates. 5557 Columbus. Lewis.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; large, small; private baths; telephone; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Attractive, large front rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; private bath, electricity; convenient subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST. — Beautiful large rooms; private baths; electricity, telephone; $5 up.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; hot water; $3-$5.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, small, cool rooms; exceptional; elevator. Pearson.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric lights; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Splendidly furnished suite, room and bath or room; private family; all conveniences; moderate; references. Schuyler 4145.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; room and bathroom; private family; moderate references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable, large, medium rooms; newly decorated; private bath; telephone; exclusive.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Large, cool front parlor, adjoining bedroom, $6; single room, $3.

93D, 255 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Desirable, cool rooms, bath; private house; reasonable; telephone.

93D, 123 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Large, airy front room, suitable for two; moderate. Apartment 4D.

98TH, 248 WEST.—Corner Broadway; attractive room adjoining bath; southern exposure. Apt. 6B.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apartment 52.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Desirable room; southern exposure; private bath; near Riverside; Summer rates.

113TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Large, airy, cool outside room; transportation excellent. Apt. 81.

119TH, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished. Phone 7070 Morning.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; all conveniences; $3.50 to $6; references. Apt. 42E.

136TH, 600 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom adjoining; facing Broadway; delightfully cool; conveniences. Apartment 5D.

BROADWAY, (corner,) 248 West 105th St.—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful front room; electricity; magnificent plumbing; piano; private family; also delightful small room; Summer rates.

Long Island.

BEAUTIFUL equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, without board; near ocean; very cheap. Schwartzberg, 10 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ROOM WANTED by educated Japanese; Washington Heights; no other roomers; permanent; homelike; state terms. C 257 Times Downtown.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 6, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against one trunk containing twenty model gowns and seven blouses upon a seizure thereof, theretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Sub-Section 9 of Section 28, Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, and Sections 2802 and 3082 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 7th, 1915.
THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 8th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five tubs of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 8th, 1915.
THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by C. Kornblum, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 27th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 807, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one cape, four stoles and one muff, (fur wearing apparel.) The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 26th, 1915.

Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, July 8, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal. S. D. N. Y.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of THE BREMNER TALKING MACHINE COMPANY, INC., assignors, to Marie A. O'Connell, assignee.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, all the assets of the above-named assignors, consisting of Victor records, instruments and musical supplies, office furniture, fixtures, &c., on Tuesday, July 27th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 187 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MARIE A. O'CONNELL, Assignee.
FREDERICK W. PARK, Attorney for Assignee, 68 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW PREMIER MARKET, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 22, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 123 West 89th St., at Bailey Stable Co., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 1 single wagon, 1 sorrel horse, 1 open buggy, harness, etc.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER. — Knowledge stenography, quick figurer; experienced; no agency. D. R., 28 Avenue A.

COOK, &c.—Girl wishes position as cook or general houseworker; small family. Call Mrs. McHale, 677 9th Av., (46th St.)

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; special commercial training; take rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; will take temporary work; experienced; $15. Miss Ruth Smith, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Pleasing personality; good education; rapid dictation; good typist; $10. Miss Edna Phillips, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant.—High school graduate; 3 years' experience; substituting preferred. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av. Audubon 1060.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate; some experience; knowledge of bookkeeping. C 255 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A.—FOR excellent colored Southern servants; city and country. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COOKS, $25-$30; waitresses, $22; houseworkers, $18-$25; laundresses, nurses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5889 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, with an experience of light bookkeeping, to assist physician in office work; board, lodging, laundry, &c., and $30 a month. A. L., 1,775 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, manager for cleaning and dyeing office; permanent position and good salary to experienced person. Y 2728 Press Office, Atlantic City.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, high-salaried positions; register free. Van Tyn's Agency, 1 West 34th St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 21860.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. LOWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt. A. Lowell Manufacturing Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 7th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, July 29th, 1915, at 1 o'clock. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 16th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20361.—In Bankruptcy.—NEW YORK HOLDING & CONSTRUCTION CO., Bankrupt. New York Holding & Construction Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 15th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on July 29th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21913.—In Bankruptcy.—PAUL B. PUGH, Bankrupt. Creditors of said Paul B. Pugh are hereby given notice that on July 7th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 29th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21917.—In Bankruptcy.—MARKS CHAIN, Bankrupt. Creditors of said Marks Chain are hereby given notice that on July 7th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 29, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of WILLIAM WOLINSKY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on Thursday, the 29th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,820 Broadway, and at 2 P. M. at 333 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' wearing apparel, shirtwaists, kimonos, silks, underwear, petticoats, cash register, showcases, fixtures, etc.

HARRIS WINOKUR, Assignee.
EDWARD C. WEINRIB, Attorney for Assignee, 350 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE F. SLOSSOM, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 19, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, cigars, cigarettes, cork linoleum, carpets, fixtures, etc.

E. LOUIS JACOBS, Trustee.
MAX HOROWITZ, Attorney for Trustee, 35 Nassau St., New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.:

WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Actieselskabet Ocean, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 26, 1915; and,

WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.30, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pays the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;

NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Going Away!!!

Before you leave the city arrange to have THE NEW YORK TIMES sent to your country address. Order may be left with your newsdealer, sent directly to Publication Office, or phone Circulation Department, Bryant 1000. Daily and Sunday editions one week, 20c; one month, 75c.—Advt.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2851.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

ARCHITECT, Superintendent, Specification Writer. — Twenty years' experience; best references. N. A., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Columbia student working way through school desires to correspond with party desiring services of a bookkeeper, cashier, typist, companion, chauffeur, tutor, valet, or general clerk; open for full time this Summer or part time work this Winter; hours can be arranged to suit. Address L. S. S., 221 and 223 S. Walnut St., Muncie, Ind.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, has wide experience as head bookkeeper and private accountant; take full charge and guarantee results; educated, ambitious, efficient. T 65 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (Christian,) 24 years; 4 years' experience double entry statements, trial balances, &c.; references. S 176 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 2 years' experience; university student, desires position. I. Gjonzer, 2,452 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, recent graduate Y. M. C. A.; complete shop and road course; 2 years' previous clerical employment, Y. M. C. A.; has filled 6 weeks temporary position, entire charge high grade car; moderate salary; will do general work. Howe, 318 W. 57th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, American, married, no children; six years driving, two years shop experience; private family; references; drives any make of car; all own repairs; city, country. Chauffeur, 406 E. 52d.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—Extensive experience in operating and erecting steam, electrical and refrigerating machinery; thoroughly familiar with the operation of ice plants, packing houses and breweries; would like to take charge of a plant where better results are desired; best of references. T 19 Times.

COOK.—Japanese, experienced cook, wants position in family; city, country; best references. N. N., 36 Gramercy Park, City.

CORRESPONDENT or censor of business letters; experienced salesman and business solicitor; references from eminent city firms. T 45 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z, 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

FARMER, 32 years, single, wishes position as manager or foreman; security; ten years last employer on farm 175 acres; knows all about live stock; take care of vegetables, flowers. C 266 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT desires position during weeks Aug. 2 and 9. C 254 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (25,) hustler, thorough business training, wishes to connect with reputable concern; will entertain any reasonable proposition. Z 376 Times Annex.

SALESMAN. — Ladies' underwear; hustler; city and vicinity; commission; no drawing account. C 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; take rapid dictation; good typist; experienced; $12. Leo J. Moore, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, varied experience; familiar office work; rapid; accurate. C 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Accurate; thorough knowledge bookkeeping; high school graduate. C 205 Times Downtown.

WANT to handle, commission basis, line ladies' untrimmed hats; cheap and medium. T 64 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) Christian, high school graduate, 3-year student architecture, 1 year Columbia, neat tracer, seeks position with architect. William Toth, 229 Avenue B.

YOUNG MAN.—Wanted, position by young man, (19,) with a dry goods jobbing house to learn the business; no salary expected for beginning. T 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) willing worker, neat appearance, best references, wishes position with reliable firm. Bayon, 351 West 27th.

YOUNG MAN, 25; understands bookkeeping; can sell or collect; references. C 213 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COUPLE for small suburban hotel as housekeeper and working steward; mail references. Wm. Wilkins, 1 Newark St., Hoboken.

SALESMEN.—Young men of good standing to become outside salesmen in our phonograph department; must be neat and come well recommended; excellent chance for high school and college men to make money during vacation; good chance for advancement for the right young men; liberal commission paid on all sales while learning; no salaries paid; must show what you are worth. Diamond Disc Shop, 10 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMAN with good following to carry exceptionally strong line dresses, suits, and coats, all territories; salary and commission. Excello Manufacturing, 127 West 17th St.

SALESMAN with large following looking for a strong line of children's dresses; commission basis. Address C 228 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted who is acquainted with consumers of paper boxes; salary or commission. Steady, D 348 Times Downtown.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

MEN CAN YOU AFFORD TO LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY? Earn $25 to $100 weekly; learn Mechanical Dentistry in three months; steady profession, rare advantages; individual instruction, any hour, day or night. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, 15th Floor. 25 West 45th St.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Substituted Trustee, etc., Plaintiff, against WOLF SOMERSTEIN and RAY SOMERSTEIN, his wife; MORRIS KESSTENBAUM and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of August, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by SAMUEL GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

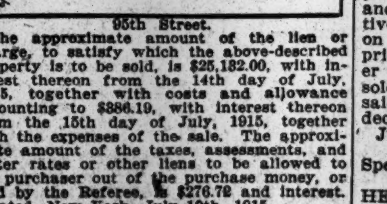
Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Third Avenue, distant twenty-five feet eight and one-half inches northwardly from the northeasterly corner of said Third Avenue and 95th Street; running thence eastwardly parallel with said 95th Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westwardly, again parallel with 95th Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet, to the easterly line of Third Avenue; and thence southwardly along said easterly line of Third Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being now known by the Street number 1697 Third Avenue.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.
GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1697 Third Avenue.

96th Street.



95th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,182.00, with interest thereon from the 14th day of July, 1915, together with costs and allowance amounting to $886.19, with interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $276.72 and interest.

Dated, New York, July 19th, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST — Diamond and emerald bracelet, Wednesday evening, July 14; liberal reward. 'Phone H. C. Kimbal, 442 Great Neck, L. I.

LOST—Liberal reward return of black leather satchel, left on Long Island train July 2. Mahan, 117 East 80th St.

LOST—Silver meshbag, Wednesday, road New Brunswick to Newark; reward. Simpson, 206 West 92d St.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, 2 three-prong ends; reward. 809 West End Av. Apt. 3A.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—On Sunday, Scotch collie, Bruce, white chest and feet; reward. Donovan, 302 W. 105th.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned will sell at public sale on Friday, the 23rd day of July, 1915, at four o'clock in the afternoon, upon the premises of the undersigned, at the southeast corner of 64th Street and West End Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, one certain motor truck, known as Mack Truck No. 1467, formerly the property of the W. H. Callahan Co.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR CO.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—A successful and experienced newspaper man to invest $1,500 for the improvement of a new, modern, and up-to-date printing plant and a daily morning newspaper just started in one of the best towns in North Louisiana. The party making this investment is to become the President of the corporation, and is to be in full charge of the $15,000 plant and newspaper, using the money he would invest for the benefit of the business only at his discretion and not paying one cent to the present head of the firm for his controlling interest in the plant for six months, and is to have very liberal terms on the balance. Apply to Abe Kaplan, President Commercial Printing Co., Ltd., Monroe, La.

Theatre lease for sale; most up-to-date, new, fireproof, and fully equipped theatre (for pictures or vaudeville) in State of New Jersey; 10 minutes from New York City; seating capacity 1,000; well-populated district and no opposition. For terms and full information write L. B. M., Room 1,201, Candler Building, 220 West 42d St.

MILL PROPERTY AND WATER POWER FOR SALE. 75 H. P. water wheel, 60 H. P. boiler, on good-sized stream, near R. R. station, on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. About 15,000 ft. floor space. Located in thriving village. Suitable for making gun cotton. Price $11,000. Address Wm. Sibley, North Windham, Conn.

Fine store, in splendid location, on Seventh Av.; suitable for lunchroom or butcher shop. Apply Owner, Room 614, 25 Broad St. Tel. Broad 5310.

MOTION PICTURE THEATRE, 600 seats, sell or take partner. Small investment required. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway (42d.)

Prosperous manufacturing business desires Treasurer; Dun's, Bradstreet's references; investment required. X205 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Fire Escapes, Fireproof Windows, Approved Fire-Alarm Systems. J. Gescheidt, 212 E. 52.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4548.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.
THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, vs. THE DEFIANCE WATER COMPANY, Defendant. } No. 3. In Equity.

On the first day of July, 1915, a decree was entered in the above entitled suit in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, foreclosing the mortgage or deed of trust of the defendant, The Defiance Water Company, and ordering that all of the mortgaged premises and property, real, personal, or mixed, and all rights, privileges, immunity, and franchises, and every part and parcel thereof conveyed or embraced in said mortgage, or upon which the same is a lien, as found in said decree, shall be sold by the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner, the property to be sold being briefly described as follows, to wit: All the real and personal property of The Defiance Water Company, including its lands, water works, buildings, pump-houses, stand pipes, reservoirs, machinery, pipes, mains, hydrants, apparatus, and equipment, situate in the County of Defiance, State of Ohio, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, tolls, rents, issues, income, and profits accruing therefrom. Also all and singular the corporate franchises, privileges, rights, and liberties of said Water Company, or acquired and possessed by it; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity of said Water Company of, in, and to the property above described, and each and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the property, renewals, additions, and extensions acquired and made and added to said mortgaged property by the mortgagor and by said receiver.

Excepting, however, from such sale the fund or accumulation and any and all moneys, accounts receivable, claims, credits, and choses in action in the hands of said receiver.

Pursuant to said decree the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner, will sell said property at public auction, in the City of Defiance, State of Ohio, at the west door of the Court House of Defiance County, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of

Saturday, August 28, 1915.

The sale may be adjourned by the Special Master Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Court. All of said property, including franchises, will be offered for sale in one parcel. No bid will be accepted for less than the sum of $100,000.00. If such sum be not bid the sale will be adjourned. Before any bid will be received the bidder shall deposit with the Special Master Commissioner the sum of $20,000.00 in money or by certified check, or not less than $40,000.00 par value of said six per cent. bonds of The Defiance Water Company of January 16, 1888. When the property is struck off the deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned. The successful bidder shall forthwith deposit with the Special Master a sum not less than the deposit already made, nor less than ten per cent. of his bid in money, or twenty-five per cent. in said bonds, the amount already deposited to be counted as part of such deposit. If the successful bidder fail to make good his bid, or to make final settlement, or to comply with any order of Court respecting the consummation of the sale, his deposit shall be forfeited. If the sale be confirmed the deposit shall be returned to the bidder or applied on the purchase price, pursuant to the further order of the Court. Final consummation of the sale and settlement of the purchase price shall be made at a time and place fixed by the Special Master Commissioner not later than one month from the date of sale, or such further time as the Court, or a Judge thereof, shall order. The purchaser may make final settlement of the purchase price to the amount of ninety per cent. thereof by turning in to be canceled or credited any of said bonds or coupons entitled to participate in the proceeds of said sale, and shall be credited with the distributive amount which would have been due on said bonds if the entire purchase price had been paid in cash. For greater particularity as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale and of said decree reference is made to said decree in the above suit.

July 19, 1915.
CHARLES J. THOMPSON, Special Master Commissioner, Defiance, Ohio.
HENRY & ROBERT NEWBEGIN, Solicitors for Complainant.

GIRL KILLED 5 HURT WHEN AUTO UPSETS

Ten Young Persons from Newark Were Returning from Night Ride.

ELMER C. NEIDER ARRESTED

Lorillard Spencer's Car Runs Down Waiter in Central Park—Motor Cyclist Badly Injured.

One dead and fourteen injured, one of them perhaps mortally, was the casualty list of yesterday's automobile accidents in and around New York. The principal accident occurred at Delawanna, N. J., where one of a party of ten young men and women from Newark was killed and five others injured early yesterday morning. The car in which they were riding turned turtle at Kingsland and River Roads.

The Dead.

BEAUMONT, JESSIE, 19, 47 Crawford Street. Skull and right leg fractured; killed instantly.

The Injured.

ANDERSON, RUTH, 20, 376 Littleton Street. Right arm broken, left leg cut.

CLUTTON, NORMA, 19, 46 Pennington Avenue. Right eye cut, body bruised.

GOODWIN, ETHEL, 21, 34 Bleecker Street. Slight scalp wounds.

SCHWEIGHERT, ALBERT, 21, 83 Tillinghast Street. Collarbone broken, head and neck cut.

WILLIAMS, HARRY, 23, 576 Bergen Street. Head cut.

Of these, Schweighert, Miss Anderson and Miss Clutton are in St. Mary's Hospital, Newark; the others went home after receiving treatment at the hospital.

The touring car which upset belonged to Charles Neider, a leather manufacturer at 225 Emmet Street, Newark, who lives at 10 Renner Avenue, and was driven by his 20-year-old son, Elmer C. Neider. Young Neider told the police he took the car out early Saturday evening and drove, with Schweighert, Williams, and John Rogers of 109 Eighth Street and Herbert Ross of 15 South Third Street, to Olympic Park, an amusement resort. There, later in the evening they met five girls—Helen Flynn of 456 South Fourteenth Street besides the four already named—and it was decided to drive over to Paterson for supper.

They left a Paterson restaurant some time after midnight and started back along Kingsland Road, the ten of them piled into a seven-passenger car. All went well until Neider, who was driving, tried to turn into River Road, along the Passaic River. He says he was driving slowly, but the car upset and then turned completely over. Miss Beaumont was caught beneath the engine and was instantly killed; Miss Flynn and Neider were thrown clear across a wooden fence into a cornfield beside the road and escaped unhurt. The others were all spilled into the roadway.

Neider ran to the Yountaka Country Club house, nearby, and telephoned to St. Mary's Hospital, from which institution Drs. Robert McGuffie and Leo Joyce drove down and took the injured back to the hospital. Neider was held by the police of Clifton.

Motor Cyclist Hit by Auto.

At Phillipsburg, N. J., T. E. Purcel of Fair View Heights was driving along Morris Street yesterday afternoon in an automobile with his wife and son and a girl relative when a motor cycle carrying a man and girl came down Chambers Street at a high rate of speed and the two machines collided. The driver of the motor cycle, Ernest Brocker of 208 South Eighth Street, Bethlehem, Penn., was thrown against the automobile and received injuries which may be fatal. He was taken to Dr. Paul Correll's hospital. The girl with him had a broken rib and was badly cut and bruised. After receiving treatment at a nearby residence she was able to go on her way, refusing to give her name.

At Newton, N. J., Wilson Sprader, a retired farmer, turned his auto from Main Street into Church Avenue and found himself on the point of running into a group of returning churchgoers. To keep from hitting them he ran his car into the stoop of an old house on the corner and was thrown out, but sustained only minor lacerations of the face and hands.

John Maurice, a waiter, living at 252 East Thirty-sixth Street, was knocked down yesterday while crossing the West Drive in Central Park by an automobile owned by Lorillard Spencer of 71 East Eighty-second Street. The car was driven by Victor Smith, the Spencer chauffeur. Mr. Spencer was not in it, and the two men who were refused to give their names. Maurice was taken in the car to Flower Hospital and was treated for slight abrasions on the hands and face.

Knocked Down by Motorists.

Three-year-old Felix Roach of 17 Jersey Street, New Brighton, S. I., was knocked down yesterday afternoon by an automobile driven by Miss Charlotte Sherrett of 1,887 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond. She took the child to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said he might recover.

Tony Margone of 679 North Sixth Street, Newark, stepped off a trolley car at Bloomfield and Stone Streets yesterday afternoon and was knocked down by a motor cycle, which failed to stop. He was taken to the City Hospital, where it was said that his injuries were serious.

Michael Farrell, living on a barge at the foot of Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was crossing Harway Avenue at Twenty-fifth Avenue early yesterday morning when he was knocked down by an automobile which went on its way. Bystanders summoned the police, and Dr. Held took him to Coney Island Hospital suffering from cuts and bruises. Detectives from the Sixth Branch are looking for the driver of the car.

Lavenano Rios of 41 Sands Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down on Surf Avenue, Coney Island, in front of the Culver depot, by an automobile owned and driven by Thomas Ford of 222 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. Ford took him to the Coney Island Hospital. His injuries were not serious.

Robert Rennt of 1,621 43d Street, Brooklyn, a conductor on the Sea Gate trolley line, had stopped his car to take on passengers at the West End station on Surf Avenue, when he was knocked down by an automobile owned and driven by Alfred Strauss of 73 Haddon Terrace, Hewlett, L. I. Dr. Salzman took Rennt, who was not badly hurt, to the Coney Island Hospital. Strauss was arrested.

Aged Man's Skull Fractured.

George Erdley of 274 Burgess Place, Clifton, N. J., with his wife, her sister, and the sister's child, and Daniel MacArthur of 70 Essex Place, Paterson, were driving along the Pompton and Paterson Turnpike last night, going from Pequannock, N. J., to Little Falls, when at the crossing of Lincoln Park Road another car, coming in from Boonton, ran into the Erdley car. Neither machine was upset, but the Erdley car was badly damaged and Mr. MacArthur, who sat in the line of the blow, received injuries which may prove fatal.

Dr. E. L. Ives of Little Falls came along in a car a few moments later and took the injured man to Hixon's Hotel at Mountain View, where it was found that he was suffering from a fractured skull, concussion of the brain, scalp and face wounds and bruises of the back and body. As he is 70 years old, his chances for recovery are small. The car which struck that in which he rode is said to have been occupied by persons from Mountain View.

ONE KILLED, 6 HURT IN AUTO.

Bursting Tire Throws Seven Men from Car in Massachusetts.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, Mass., July 18.—Louis Cohen, a young lawyer of Brockton, was killed and six of his companions were injured, one seriously, tonight, when a bursting tire caused their automobile to careen and throw them out.

Lieonel E. Harris, the chauffeur, has concussion of the brain and internal injuries.

Cyclist Runs Down Aged Woman.

After returning from church service yesterday, Mrs. Mary McCoy, 65 years old, of 180 India Street, was run down by a bicyclist, while she was crossing Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg, to reach her home. She was accompanied by her son, John, who narrowly escaped being hit. The woman was carried into a drug store, attended by a physician, and then take nhome. The owner of the cycle was Frederick Nasak of 141 Franklin Street.

TWO POLICEMEN ROUTED 50.

Broke Up a Crap Game in Alley and Were Set Upon.

Policemen McLaughlin and Springer of the Brownsville Station, East New York, won a fight against fifty negroes and white in a Bancroft Place alley near Atlantic Avenue early yesterday. The fight began with an onslaught on Springer, when he raided a crap game in the alley. Rushed from all sides, he was knocked down while he fought against odds with his nightstick. McLaughlin responded to Springer's whistle calls for help.

The two were belabored with fists and feet. Bottles and bricks were showered on them from all sides. But their nightsticks won. They chased the ringleaders to the roofs of tenements and arrested them, firing pistol shots to halt them.

"Spare 'em! Spare my knees!" shrieked the beaten negro foremost in the attack on the police. "My knees has rheumatics, mister cops!"

Roland Walker, 1,055 Atlantic Avenue, and Ernest Harris, 15 Leopard Street, negroes, and James Finn, 2,070 Atlantic Avenue, white, were arrested.

HENRY P. DAVISON RETURNS.

Refuses to Speak of Trip to London —Detectives on Guard.

Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., who went to London several weeks ago, returned last night on the American liner New York from Liverpool. He was met at Quarantine by Willard D. Straight, another partner in the Morgan firm, and left the pier in a motor yacht with his baggage.

Four detectives from the Central Office went down the bay on the revenue cutter with Mr. Straight, and five more walked about the American Line pier, while the New York was making fast to see that no fanatics were about. Mr. Davison declined to make any comments either upon his mission to London or on the shooting of Mr. Morgan.

LEGISLATOR HAS SMALLPOX

So Wisconsin Has the Assembly Chamber Fumigated.

MADISON, Wis., July 18.—Dr. C. A. Harper, State Health Officer, today quarantined the Assembly Chamber at the State House, ordered it fumigated, vaccinated all members of the Legislature in Madison and all legislative employes, and telegraphed members of the Legislature who had returned to their homes over Sunday to be vaccinated before returning to Madison.

This action came after it was decided that Assemblyman Charles F. Ploeger of Seymour was suffering from a light attack of smallpox. Ploeger left for his home Friday.

The Legislature is scheduled to meet tomorrow night.

SAVE WOMEN FROM POND.

Girl with Pole Rescues Couple Who Had Driven Into Deep Water.

Special to The New York Times.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., July 18.—While out driving today in a buggy owned by Edward Ball of Bloomingdale, Mrs. Judd Miller and Mrs. Samuel Livingston, also of Bloomingdale, were pulled out of Slater's mill pond, which is along the Paterson and Hamburg Turnpike, by Miss Ethel Williams, after they had driven the animal into the water.

The cries of the women were heard by Miss Williams, who lives at the home of E. R. Richards, about 300 feet away. Seizing a pole, she waded into the pond and extended it to the women, who grasped it and were drawn out, after some young men near by had come to the assistance of Miss Williams.

The horse and buggy, as well as a dog that was chained to the whip socket, were also taken out safely. Mrs. Livingston's husband was communicated with by telephone, and an automobile was sent to take the two women home.

CONFESSES KILLING FOUR.

Arciszewski Says He Murdered a Whole Family in Illinois.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—Casimir Arciszewski, a Pole held here at the request of the Chicago police, today signed a statement to the police in which he confessed to the murder in Blue Island on July 5, 1914, of Jacob Mielich, his wife, daughter and granddaughter.

The motive for the crime, the prisoner said, was to get money which Mielich kept concealed in his house, where Arciszewski was a boarder. After the murder, the confession runs, he became a wanderer, working under assumed names in many cities of the Middle West. The sight of his four victims always haunted him, he said, and he had for a long time considered giving himself up.

Dies After Taking Headache Cure.

While telling girl friends of the arrangements for her approaching marriage yesterday, Reba Becker, 18 years old, of 1,127 Park Place, East New York, was taken ill soon after taking a headache remedy prescribed by a physician a few hours previous and died in the arms of her brother before the arrival of Ambulance Surgeon Costelloe of St. Mary's Hospital. The physician who prescribed for the girl said there were indications that she died from hemorrhage of the brain. The Coroner started an investigation.

12 BATHERS DROWN; MANY ARE RESCUED

Broker and His Wife, Caught in Undertow at Neponsit, Are Saved by Life Guard.

BOY LOST LIFE TAKING DARE

Swimmer with One Leg Loses Strength and Sinks—Coney Oarsmen Save Three.

Twelve persons, most of them small boys, were drowned in waters near New York yesterday. There were several instances of thrilling rescues by life savers at the beaches.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Cochrane, residents of the Summer colony at Neponsit, swam out together a distance of 150 feet from the beach shortly after noon yesterday and started to return, when they found themselves opposed by an unusually strong undertow. Both shouted for help, attracting the attention of Daniel J. Wall, a life-saver, whose rescues before yesterday had totalled twenty-three. He plunged in the water at once and started to swim for the couple. Lester Cuddihy, a member of the Summer colony at Neponsit, following him.

The two men reached the couple when they were almost exhausted. The lifesaver took Mrs. Cochrane and swam rapidly with her to the shore. After she was safe he found that Cuddihy was having hard work and plunged back in the water. He took Cochrane and swam to the shore with him. By this time Cuddihy, who had become exhausted, called for help, and Wall hurried to him, bringing his rescues up to twenty-six.

Mr. Cochrane is the father-in-law of John Temple Graves and a member of the New York Cotton Exchange.

Dived to His Death.

Henry Jansen, a clerk of 2,185 Quimby Avenue, the Bronx, dived from a boat in which he had been rowing with Paul Kamps of 442 West 124th Street, when they were about 300 feet away from Leighton Avenue in Pelham Bay. He was a poor swimmer and had intended to rise to the surface near enough to the boat to take hold of it, but instead he came to the surface several yards away. Kamps grabbed the oars and started to row toward him, but before the boat was near Jansen sank again and failed to come to the surface. His body was recovered later.

Carl Rehan, 18 years, of 110 East 150th Street, the Bronx, a good swimmer, dived from the Pelham Bay Bridge and swam out 400 feet yesterday afternoon when his companions saw him begin to struggle as if a cramp had taken him. Berore others could reach him, he sank three times. The police of Harbor Squad B tried to find the body but failed.

Edwin Carlson, 22 years old, of South Orange, who had been visiting his mother Mrs. William Carlson at Morristown, N. J., was seized with a cramp and sank yesterday afternoon while he was swimming in a pond on the Elias Pierson estate. His companion, Hugo Johnson of South Orange, dived after him several times and finally brought his body to the surface.

Two Boys Lose their Lives.

John Rayuneles, Jr., 9 years old, of 71 Bond Street, Elizabeth, N. J., fell from a dock on which he was playing yesterday morning, and was drowned in Staten Island Sound. His body was recovered. The body of Daniel Boyle, 14 years old, who was drowned on Saturday at the same place, has not been recovered.

A man whose left leg had been amputated below the knee came to the foot of Main Street, Brooklyn, early last evening, left on shore a pair of crutches, a blue suit and other clothing and plunged into the river. He was seen to swim out some distance into the river and sink. Witnesses sent word to Harbor Squad A and the body was recovered later and taken to the Brooklyn Morgue. The body was not identified last night. There were two cents in the clothes.

Ernest Mallo, 28 years, a tailor, of 92 Chrystie Street, was drowned last evening while swimming in the bay off Fort Wadsworth, S. I. The body was recovered an hour later by Policeman O'Connor of Harbor Squad A.

Louis Anuseintz, Jr., of 173 Stanton Street, a clerk, 17 years old, was drowned yesterday morning in Pelham Bay while bathing with a number of friends. A body, which was recovered about fifty feet from the shore at Pelham Bay, at 7 o'clock last night, was at first thought to be that of John Messenger, 19 years, who was drowned on Saturday, but was later identified as that of Anuseintz.

Lost Life Taking Dare.

Frank Szelkewitz, Jr., 7 years old, could not swim, but he ventured into the river beyond his depth when he was dared to by his companions at Hastings-on-the-Hudson on Saturday night. He went under and was drowned in spite of the efforts of his companions to rescue him. When his father, who runs a general store at Hastings-on-Hudson, was notified he went to the river where the boy was drowned and began to dive for the body. He remained all night diving, and at 6 o'clock this morning brought the body to the shore.

Samuel Wiener, 17 years, of 625 East Thirteenth Street, Manhattan, swam out 150 feet from the shore at the Municipal Baths at Coney Island and was drowned when he could not make headway against the undertow. His body was recovered.

Harold Rohrie and Joseph Fashom, who were in a rowboat off the foot of West Twenty-third Street at Coney Island, made three rescues yesterday. They picked out of the water Joseph Swift and John Parsons, whose canoe upset, and later brought to safety Louis Morris of 75 West Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, who became exhausted and started to sink while he was bathing.

Walter Krenner of 368 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was taken with cramps and started to sink yesterday while he was swimming off the foot of West Twenty-ninth Street, Coney Island, and was rescued by Joseph Reily, another swimmer.

Arnold Moller, 28 years, of 92 Christie Street, Manhattan, was drowned yesterday afternoon while he was bathing off Alexander's Pier at Clifton, S. I. His body was recovered and taken to the Morgue at Stapleton, S. I.

John Honayor of 154 Third Avenue, Passaic, N. J., yesterday went swimming in the Passaic River at Paterson, wearing his underclothes. When a button broke the union suit slid down and entangled his legs, so that he was unable to keep swimming, and he was drowned.

FIVE DROWN TOGETHER.

Lake Michigan Undertow Fatal for a Chicago Bathing Party.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Two young women and three men were drowned together today while bathing in Lake Michigan. An under current swept them into a deep hole. The dead are: Miss Marie Dwyer, 21 years old, daughter of a Probate Court Clerk; Miss Nora May, 20 years old; F. J. Kelly, G. H. Vetter, and Stanley Kotoski

The waves were driven on shore by a strong northeast wind, and this caused a swift undertow.

Persons on shore saw the five swept suddenly from their feet and carried to a spot where the water is fifteen feet deep. Rescuers started to their aid, but none of the five reappeared. The police, after several hours' search with grappling hooks, could not find the bodies.

FEARS GIRL IS KIDNAPPED.

Mother Thinks Gangsters Forced Her to Write Farewell Note.

A week's search for Gussie Moscowitz, fourteen years old, by the police and relatives having proved ineffective, her mother, Mrs. Rose Moscowitz, a widow, of 571 Rockaway Avenue, Brownsville, was in fear last night that gangsters had made off with the girl, who disappeared on Saturday evening of last week.

Following her daughter's return from work in a Manhattan pencil manufactory, Mrs. Moscowitz went shopping in the neighborhood. Returning at eight o'clock she found this note on a kitchen table:

Mother—Goodbye. I am married. I am going to Buffalo with my husband. No more hard work for me. I got my chance.
GUSSIE.

Gangsters in the neighborhood had annoyed the girl at times, and Mrs. Moscowitz said she feared her daughter was forced to write the note.

TALES OF CRUELTY IN CHINA.

American Sailor Tells of Tortures Inflicted on Thieves.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 18.—From the warship Galveston, bound on a mission 2,200 miles up the Yangtse River into the interior of China, Wilford Russell, a Denver boy, has written a letter to his mother, Mrs. M. Russell of this city, describing alleged barbarities still practiced by the people of that country. His letter reads in part as follows:

"We are now 2,200 miles up the Yangste River, and are going still further. Here is a land that is by far the oldest in the world and the people are not like Chinamen at all. We call this part of the world 'No Man's Land.'

"The City of Po Nang, it is said, has never been entered by a white man. It is surrounded by a large wall, and they won't let a white man or any foreigner anywhere near. To watch these people work, farm, and carry on their duties makes one feel as though he had been carried back to five or six hundred years B. C. I haven't seen a single modern thing or anything from the civilized world. It's a wonderful study.

"The Chinaman is the cruelest savage on earth, far worse than any cannibal. Here in Po Nang Province, torture is allowed. A thief is taken out publicly and tied to a stake and the muscles cut off his body. Or they drive bamboo shoots up under his finger nails, and each day they come around and drive them up a little further, until the man finally dies of insanity. Also they use the thumb screws and the garrote.

"They sometimes put him in a box the shape of the body, with holes in it and tighten it up until the flesh sticks out of the holes; then they shave off the flesh with sharp knives. Again they bury them in concrete with just their heads sticking out. When the concrete dries it contracts and life is squeezed out."

FLOOD PERIL RENEWED.

Terrific Rainstorm Sweeps West Missouri and Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—Two hours after the Missouri and Kansas Rivers ceased rising today because of heavy rains last week, a terrific rain and windstorm swept Eastern Kansas, Western Missouri and Southern Nebraska and renewed fears of a disastrous flood. The local Weather Bureau announced that another serious rise in the Missouri and Kansas Rivers might be expected.

The rain fell in torrents here, driven by a wind that jumped from fourteen to fifty-four miles an hour in five minutes. At Topeka almost two inches of rain fell in an hour, and local streams were reported out of their banks. The rainfall was heavy along the Missouri River Valley northwest into Nebraska. St. Joseph reported a fall of nearly one and a half inches. The wind tore down trees and chimneys there.

No accurate estimate of the effect of today's rain will have on the river situation was possible tonight, owing to demoralized wire communication.

CHARGES WILL WAS HIDDEN.

Newark Woman Who Was Cut Off by Father Starts Contest.

Mrs. Bridget T. Cadden of 332 Warren Street, Newark, has filed a caveat against the probate of the will of her father, Francis Trainor, who died in Kearney last September. By the will she was cut off with $1, while his estate, consisting of several pieces of real estate, was left to aCtherine Ann Trainor, widow of his dead son, and her brother, John Slavin, in trsut for the grandchildren of the testator. Mrs. Cadden alleges a will made later than the one offered for probate, which bears date of Jan. 13, 1904, has been suppressed.

She asserts her father told her when she last saw him a short time before his death that he had made a will subsequently to the death of Mrs. Trainor, his daughter-in-law, and that she was well provided for in the new document. At the time the will which has been presented was made, Mrs. Cadden and her father were not friendly, but she says they subsequently patched up their differences. The case will come before Judge Sullivan in the Hudson County Orphans Court next Wednesday.

ANGRY WOMEN CHASED HIM.

Ahearn, Who Seized a Baby, Caught in a Cellar.

A man who said he was John Ahearn, 22 years old, and who, according to the police, has been working as a janitor at De La Salle Institute at 108 West Fifty-ninth Street under the name of Jack Harrington, was held in $500 bail for examination tomorrow when arraigned in the Men's Night Court last night. He was arrested after an exciting chase in East Fifty-sixth Street, during which angry women and children urged policemen to "catch that ripper." Policeman Greenberg of the East Fifty-first Street Station chased him to the roof and then down to the cellar of the building at 203 East Fifty-sixth Street before making the arrest.

Ahearn, the police were told, tried to entice two little girls into a hallway at 202 East Fifty-sixth Street, and when the girls ran away screaming, he grabbed up a baby from a go-cart being wheeled past the hallway by Mrs. Edward Kenny of 206 East Fifty-sixth Street and started to run away with it. Mrs. Kenny screamed and he dropped the child to the street and dashed into the hall of 203 with policemen and a crowd at his heels.

CLASH OVER COMSTOCK.

Purity Congress Refuses to Listen to Attack Upon Anti-Vice Man.

Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Pandemonium broke loose this afternoon at the opening session of the ninth International Purity Congress when Leon Malmed of Albany, N. Y., and William C. Hall, a local medical student, tried to quiz Anthony Comstock on phases of his work. Threats of physical violence and arrest from three Sergeants at Arms were necessary to make the questioners desist.

Comstock had just finished a half-hour address on his work and adventures as Secretary of the World's Purity Federation. He had recited statistics to show that he had gradually driven out of New York all obscene publications. He had turned to take his seat, when Malmed arose and shouted:

"I want to know if Mr. Comstock thinks he has acted justly and rightly in having William Sanger of New York arrested for selling a publication published by Margaret Sanger, his wife, when Mr. Comstock sent an agent to William Sanger who secured a copy of the book in question by a subterfuge?"

"I consider that question very impertinent at a meeting of this kind," replied Mr. Comstock vehemently, "and I only wish to state that you are misinformed as to the facts."

Three Sergeants at Arms rushed up to Malmed and threatened his arrest if he did not take his seat. As the President rapped again for order, Hall arose from his seat.

"Mr. Comstock," Hall queried, "do you believe that you do right in stamping as pernicious and corrupting the works of men like Havelock Ellis, Dr. Von Krafft Ebing, and Dr. Ulrich, or are you assuming that to those of pure mind books on the body and sex are gangrened and rotten? Do you suppose—"

"You are out of order," broke in the President, as the audience broke into an uproar. The three Sergeants at Arms thereupon rushed up to Hall and silenced him.

The case of William Sanger is due to come up before Judge Swann in General Sessions. Mr. Sanger, who, upon the earnest request of a Comstock agent, furnished him with a copy of Mrs. Sanger's book entitled "Family Limitation," asked for a jury trial, but this request was denied by Judge Swann last Monday.

Show European Resort Life.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—A movement has been inaugurated here to enable visitors who are prevented from going to Europe by the war this year to get some idea of the things that are to be seen in the principal European resorts during normal times. The Hotel Traymore started the movement by giving a representation of the scenes in Pere Lunette's Bistro, a picturesque cafe of the Parisian underworld, and during the present week visitors will have an opportunity to spend an evening in a "fiesta" before an inn in Seville. Night life in the other European cities will be depicted later, with appropriate settings.

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